

A NEW
HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND,

From the TIME that the
PHOENICIANS
First Landed in this ISLAND,

To the End of the REIGN of
King GEORGE I.

Taken from the best AUTHORS and
MANUSCRIPTS.

By WILLIAM BLENNERHASSETT, *Esq.*

VOL. V.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:
Printed by JOHN GOODING, on the *Side*,
for the AUTHOR.

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THE Manner in which the Revolution in 1688 was accomplished, and the Circumstances attending the Course of it, were as extraordinary as the Importance of it was great; not only to the *British* Dominions, but also to the best part of *Europe*, and to the Protestant Interest in general.

In a word, the Constitution of *England*, which, for almost a Century, had been seen in two very different Lights, was, by the Revolution, and subsequent Settlement, not only renewed and brought back to the first Principles, and nearer the primitive Institution; but, moreover, was fixed upon surer and more lasting Foundations.

William III. Prince of *Orange*, was descended from the famous House of *Nassau*, and Great Grandson to *William* I. Prince of *Orange*; who, upon the Revolt of the *Netherlands*,

1689. *therlands*, occasioned by the tyrannical Proceedings of their Sovereign *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, took up Arms in Defence of the *Belgick* Liberties; and, by his Prudence and Conduct, founded the Republick of the United Provinces; which, being formed by him, was established by his second Son, *Maurice*, and brought to Perfection by his youngest Son, *Henry Frederick*; they being acknowledged and treated with by *Spain* as free and independent States, and their Ambassadors ranked with the *Venetian* by the Treaty of *Munster*.

William II. Son of *Henry Frederick*, (who had married the Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter of *Charles I.* King of *England*, and been invested with the Survivorship of his Father's Dignities of Stadtholder and Captain-General) being disgusted at the Resolution of *Holland* to dismiss great Part of the Army, suffered himself to be swayed by violent Counsels, and, under colour of a Power from the States-General, to preserve the Union, and oppose whatever might disturb it, imprisoned six Provincial States in the Castle of *Louvestein*, and marched an Army against *Amsterdam*, to seize and change the Magistrates of that City for opposing his Measures: But this Design being discovered by the *Hamburg* Post's riding through the Army in the Night, the Prince retired from the *Hague* to his Seat in the Country, through Mortification at his Disappointment; where, being seized with a Fever, and that followed by

by the Small Pox, he died in the 25th 1689.
Year of his Age. This Accident struck the
Princess, his Wife, so, that in eight Days
after she was delivered of a Son on the 4th
of *November* 1650, when she was but seven
Months gone with Child. This Son was
called *William-Henry*, third Prince of *Orange*
of that Name, and afterwards King of
Great-Britain, and chief Author of this fa-
mous Revolution.

The Disadvantages under which he came
into the World were so many and so great,
that there was no Possibility of foreseeing, that
he was born for the Preservation of the Li-
berties, not only of *Holland* and *England*,
but of all *Europe*.

His Constitution, by reason of his un-
timely Birth, was unfirm. His Father's
late Conduct had raised great Jealousies of
his Family; and a strong Party, with the
Grand Pensionary *De Wit* at their Head,
was formed against him; and, at the Insti-
gation of *Cromwell*, the States excluded him
and his Descendants from the Dignities en-
joy'd by his Ancestors; and the *French* King,
mortal Enemy to his Family, seized the
Principality of *Orange*.

Tho' his Education had been much ne-
glected, and tho' the Governor imposed up-
on him, scarce afforded him a Tutor of
any tolerable Learning; yet he soon made
himself Master of the Military Art, and
spoke *English*, *French*, and *Highb Dutch*, as
fluently almost as his own Tongue.

The

1689.

The first Turn in his Favour, was his being chosen Chief Nobleman of *Zealand* in 1669; after which he was introduced into the Council of State.

He paid a Visit to his Uncle, *Charles II.* hoping to recover the Money his Father had supplied him with in his Distress, and that the King would assist him towards his Advancement to the Stadtholdership; but receiving no satisfactory Answer, he returned back, and got Affairs managed so by his Friends at home, that he was declared Admiral and Captain-General, notwithstanding *De Wit's* strong Opposition thereto.

When the War broke out with *France* in 1672, in Conjunction with *England*, against the United Provinces, this Prince was restored to the Dignity of Stadtholder, with full Power in time of Peace and War; and the same settled upon him and his Issue Male for ever; and *De Wit* and his Brother, at the same time, were torn in Pieces by the Mob.

These Honours were conferred on him, as a Reward for his gallant Behaviour against *France*, when his Country was on the Brink of Destruction.

He attacked the whole *French* Army in *August* 1674, commanded by the Prince of *Conde*; and fought the famous Battle of *Seneffe*, wherein he justly gained the Esteem of all the World, and of *Conde* in particular, for his Conduct and Courage; who said of him, "That he had acted like an old Cap-

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tain in all, but only in venturing himself 1689.
 "too much like a young Man."

During the Negotiations of *Nimeguen*, under the Mediation of *England*, the Prince came over the 4th of *November* 1677; and, by the Management of the Earl of *Danby* and Sir *William Temple*, his Marriage with the Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter of his Uncle the Duke of *York*, was concluded.

The Treaty of *Nimeguen* was finished the 10th of *August* 1678, which was followed by a Treaty between *France* and *Spain*, and another between the Emperor and *France* the 1st of *February* 1679. And thus the Peace became general, tho' not at all agreeable to the Prince of *Orange's* Plan; for he found the *French* had ended this War, only with a Prospect of beginning another with greater Advantage, by making Incroachments, &c. which, as he foretold, accordingly fell out in 1683; for they surprized *Courtray* and *Dixmunde*, and laid Siege to *Luxemburg*; which, after they had taken, they proposed a Truce for 20 Years; and the same was agreed upon by a Treaty, signed at the *Hague* the 29th of *June* 1684.

King *William* was 38 Years of Age when the Revolution took place, 17 of which had been spent in a constant Opposition to the pernicious Scheme (form'd by *Richlieu*, and pursued by *Mazarine*, of making *France* the Seat of universal Empire, and of enslaving all *Europe*;) which Scheme would probably have succeeded, had it not been for

1689. for the great Checks it received from him whilst Prince of *Orange*.

The first Care of King *William*, after his Advancement to the Throne, was to settle a Privy-Council, and appoint a Ministry.

The Earl of *Danby*, created Marquis of *Caermarthen*, was made President of the Council; who, 'tis said, pushed for the Treasurer's Staff; but was denied by his Majesty, who was resolved the Treasury should be in the Hands of Commissioners; The Privy Seal was given to the Lord *Halifax*, beloved neither by the Tories nor Whigs: The Earl of *Devonshire* was made Lord-Steward of the Household; and the Earl of *Dorset* Lord-Chamberlain, both Whigs: Mr *Bentinck*, afterwards Earl of *Portland*, Groom of the Stool and Privy Purse: Mr *Sidney*, made first Lord *Sidney*, and then Earl of *Romney*, was one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bed-chamber; afterwards Secretary of State, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and other great Posts.

The King's chief personal Favour lay between *Bentinck* and him. Marshal *Schomberg* was made Master of the Ordnance.

The Earl of *Sbrowsbury* was declared Secretary of State, and had the greatest Share of the King's Confidence. He had been educated a Papist, but had renounced that Religion. He seemed to be a Man of great Probity, and to have a high Sense of Honour. His Command of himself was so great, that during all his Ministry, no Per-

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him son complained of him but his Friends, for 1689.
his silent and reserved Answers, and upon
account of his modest Deportment. The
King never seemed so fond of any of his
Ministers as he was of him. The Earl of
Nottingham, after some Consideration, was
made the other Secretary.

The Tories apprehended, that the Opposi-
tion which they had given to the King's
Advancement, and the Zeal which the
Whigs had shewn for it, would alienate
him from them in their Favour: And as
these Apprehensions grew daily amongst
that Party, they began to look back to-
wards King *James*; and therefore, to pre-
vent Danger, it was thought most proper
to employ the Earl of *Nottingham*. Which
Step gave as much Satisfaction to the Tories,
as it begot Distrust in the Whigs.

Sir *John Maynard* was made First Com-
missioner in the Chancery, (the Marquis of
Halifax and Earl of *Nottingham* having re-
fused it;) and *Anthony Keck* and *William*
Rawlinson were knighted, and joined with
him.

Lord *Mordaunt*, afterwards Earl of *Mon-
mouth*, was made First Commissioner of the
Treasury; Lord *Delamere*, afterwards Earl
of *Warrington*, Chancellor of the Exche-
quer; the Lord *Godolphin* was likewise
brought into the Treasury.

Admiral *Herbert*, afterwards Earl of *Tor-
ington*, was First Commissioner of the Ad-
miralty, and Brother to Chief Justice *Her-
bert*.

1689.

bert. He was a Man of great Pride, as well as Humour, and set a great Value on himself, and expected the same from others.

The King ordered every Privy-Counsellor to bring a List of 12 Persons, out of which there were chosen 12 very learned and worthy Judges; which gave a general Satisfaction over the whole Nation. Sir *John Holt* was made Lord Chief Justice of *England*, then a young Man for so high a Post; but he maintained it during his Life, with a high Reputation for Capacity, Integrity, Courage, and great Dispatch.

Dr *Burnet* was the first Ecclesiastick preferred, by being made Bishop of *Salisbury*, and consecrated by virtue of a Commission from *Sancroft*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who refused to perform the Ceremony himself; and as he authorized others to do what he thought an unlawful Act himself, he was afterwards ashamed of it, and sent for the original Warrant out of the Office, and got it into his own Hands.

The Court, Council, and Ministry being thus settled, the first thing adjudged necessary to be done, was to turn the Convention into a Parliament: And accordingly his Majesty proposed the Question to his Council, Whether the Convention might legally be turned into a Parliament? Which was carried in the Affirmative. Whereupon the King went to the House of Lords in great Solemnity, the 18th of *February*, and made a Speech to both Houses; setting forth how much

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much he valued himself for the Confidence 1689.
 reposed in him ; with an Assurance he would
 do nothing to lessen their good Opinion of
 him. He also mentioned the Condition of
 the Allies abroad, particularly *Holland*, and
 of *Ireland* at home ; recommending both to
 their Care and Consideration, and such Me-
 thods to be taken as might prevent the In-
 conveniences that might arise by Delays, and
 as might turn out to the Good of the Na-
 tion, which he would be always ready to
 promote.

This Speech was received with a general
 Applause ; and the Lords immediately
 brought in a Bill to turn the Convention into
 a Parliament ; which was passed, and sent
 to the Commons for their Concurrence :
 where, after a warm Debate, (Sir *Edward*
Seymour maintaining the Negative) it at last
 also passed, and the Convention was, from
 that Time, called *The Parliament*.

This Act was to commence from the 13th
 of *February* ; and instead of the old Oaths,
 the new ones were enjoined to be taken by
 all the Members of each House, from and
 after the 1st Day of *March* next ensuing.

When the Time came for the Members
 to take the Oaths, tho' they were refused by
 few or none of the Commons, yet several
 Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, re-
 fused ; as the Duke of *Newcastle*, Earls of
Clarendon, *Litchfield*, *Exeter*, *Yarmouth*, and
Stafford, the Lords *Griffin*, *Sawel*, and one
 or two more ; who, tho' so often summon-

1689. ed to attend, yet most of them continued absent.

The Spiritual Lords absent, were *San- croft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Ely*, *Chichester*, *Bath*, *Peterborough*; (these were five of the seven sent to the Tower by King *James*) as also the Bishops of *Norwich*, *Worcester*, and *Gloucester*.

When the Bishops withdrew from the Parliament, that they might recommend themselves by a Shew of Moderation, some of them moved for a Bill of Toleration, and another of Comprehension; whereby all moderate Presbyterians might be reconciled to the Church of *England*, and admitted to Ecclesiastical Benefices. These Bills were drawn and offered by the Duke of *Nottin- gham*, for which he received the Thanks of the House.

From this Time may be dated the Rise of the Non-jurors; who, rejecting the Notion of a King *de jure*, and a King *de facto*, as well as other Distinctions, strictly adhered to the Principles of the divine Right of Kings, and were the Authors of all the Plots and Conspiracies against the new Settlement, which they refused to acknowledge.

The King, by some intercepted Letters, had Reason to suspect that the Earl of *Arran*, Sir *Robert Hamilton*, and others, were endeavouring the Restoration of King *James*, and thereupon sent them to the Tower.

This the King acquainting the Lords with, they voted him Thanks for his Care, and

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passed a Bill for him to apprehend and detain all suspected Persons, and one for removing Papists from *London* and *Westminster*. 1689.

On the 11th of *April* the Coronation of the King and Queen was perform'd by the Bishop of *London* with all the Magnificence and Splendor usual on such Occasions; and the next Day the Commons congratulated their Majesties on that Occasion.

The next thing considered was, the settling the Oaths to be taken by all Persons enjoying any Office, Place, or Benefice; which, after long and warm Debates in both Houses, was at last agreed to and settled. By this Act, the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance were abrogated, and others appointed; and the new Oaths were reduced to the ancient Simplicity of Swearing, to bear Faith and true Allegiance to the King and Queen, without the Words *rightful and lawful King and Queen*.

On the 28th of *February* the Toleration Bill was brought into the House of Lords, and read by the Earl of *Nottingham*, who had prepared it, and found little Difficulty to pass both Houses; by which Act the Force of all Penal Laws, for not coming to Church, is taken away, in favour of Dissenters to the Protestant Religion.

The King had framed three Designs in favour of the Dissenters: that of their Admission into Employments, which had miscarried; and that of Toleration, which had suc-

1689. succeeded : the other, of Comprehension, for the receiving the moderate Presbyterians into the Church, and admitting them to Ecclesiastical Benefices, was now intended to be brought about ; and accordingly a Bill was brought into the House of Lords, under the Title of *A Bill for uniting their Majesties Protestant Subjects.*

In the Progress of the Bill two Things were warmly debated : 1st, Whether kneeling at the Sacrament should be dispensed with, to such as (after Conference upon it) should solemnly protest they were not satisfied as to the Lawfulness of it ? And, at last, this was carried in the Affirmative. 2d, Whether the Laity should be added in the Commission to be given by the King to the Bishops and others of the Clergy ? Which was carried in the Negative. Bishop *Burnet* himself agreed to the first, tho' he argued strongly against the second Question.

When the Bill came to the Commons, they let it lie on the Table, and addressed the King for summoning a Convocation.

He, not being altogether pleased with the Address, still recommended it to them, that the Occasions of Differences and Animofities might be removed ; but, notwithstanding, no further Progress was made in the Bill. However, the King was so desirous this Affair should succeed, that it was brought on again the next Session in a more formal Manner, tho' with no better Success.

Before the Revolution, the whole standing

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ing Income of the State was in the Power 1689.
and Disposal of the Crown, and called *The Revenue of the Crown*; so that the King might reserve what Part he thought fit for his own Designs, and employ no more than he pleased for the Purposes of the Nation; which had been found most effectually since the Restoration. Therefore, to prevent this Inconvenience, it was wisely concerted, to allot a separate Income for the Maintenance of the King's Household, and the Support of his Dignity, (which is now called *The Civil List*); and to put the rest of the Publick Revenues entirely under the Command of the Parliament.

In order to introduce this great Change, the Commons voted, on *February 26*, that the Revenue was expired by the Vacancy of the Throne, and not devolved on their Majesties; and it was now laid down as a Maxim, not to grant any Revenue but from Year to Year, or at least for a short Term of Years.

The King, who expected the same Regard would be shewn him as his Predecessors, was not pleased with so precarious a Revenue; which the Tories observing, they took occasion to beget in him Jealousies of his Friends, and with too great Success.

When the King's Revenue was brought into Consideration, they granted him the same but for one Year; which touched the King so sensibly, that, by the Representation of the Earl of *Nottingham*, he concluded

1689. ded he was in the Hands of Persons who did not intend to use him well.

On the 27th of *April* the Civil List, for this Year, was settled at 600,000*l.* to be paid out of the Publick Revenue; in which was included what was to be paid to the Queen Regent, Queen Dowager, the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, the Judges, and Marshal *Schomberg*; to whom the Parliament had given 100,000*l.* for the Services he had done.

A Revenue of 120,000*l.* a-year was also voted, to be settled for the constant necessary Charge of supporting the Crown in time of Peace. Before this was done, and two Days after the Vote of the Expiration of the Revenue, 420,000*l.* had been granted for a present Aid.

Some Friends of the Princess of *Denmark*, upon the Birth of the Duke of *Gloucester*, moved, that her Révenue might be advanced from 30,000*l.* (being what the King allowed her) to 70,000*l.* which, as it was to be paid out of the Civil List, the King defeated by proroguing the Parliament. This Affair occasioned some warm Expostulations from the Queen to the Princess; for she taking her Sister one Night to Task, for her Attempt to settle a Revenue on the Prince and herself, asked her, What was the Meaning of these Proceedings? To which the Princess answered, She heard her Friends had a-mind to make her some Settlement. The Queen hastily replied, Pray, what Friends

Friends have you but the King and me? 1689.
 This the Princess herself told the Dutches
 of *Marlborough* with great Concern and Re-
 sentment.

On the 5th of *March* his Majesty sent a
 Message to the Commons, moving them
 to take away *Hearth Money*, as it was so
 grievous a Burden to the Nation, especial-
 ly the poorer sort; for which he had the
 Thanks of the House in very grateful
 Terms, it being an Act of great Prudence
 and Popularity. The Tories, in the House
 of Lords, opposed it much tho' unsucces-
 fully, on *April* 24.

The King, about this time, having re-
 ceived Intelligence of King *James's* sailing
 from *Brest*, with a considerable Number of
French Troops, in order to land in *Ireland*,
 both Houses addressed him; in which they
 expressed their Thankfulness and Gratitude
 to him, (as being the glorious Instrument of
 their late great and signal Deliverance from
 Popery and arbitrary Power); and unani-
 mously declared they would stand by and assist
 him with their Lives and Fortunes, in support-
 ing the Alliances abroad, in reducing *Ireland*,
 and in Defence of the Protestant Religion
 and Laws of the Kingdom.

To this Address the King made a re-
 markable Answer, said to be drawn up in
 concert with Mr *Powle*, Speaker of the
 House of Commons; in which he expressed,
 how much he was sensible of their Kindness
 to him by the Address they had made him;
 that

1689. that he would never abuse the Trust reposed in him, nor expect any Thing from them but what should be their own Interest to grant: He also reminded them, that when he last spoke to them, he had acquainted them with the Necessity of assisting their Allies, especially the States; who had been so ready and zealous to assist him in his Expedition for their Safety; and had for that Purpose exhausted themselves both of Men and Money, to a Degree that was scarce imaginable: and therefore he did not doubt, they would not only return them what they had actually laid out, but, further, support them to the utmost of their Ability: That, as to the deplorable Condition of *Ireland*, it was not advisable to reduce it with less than 20,000 Men, and a large Fleet in Conjunction with the States. He ended with recommending to them, to settle his Revenue so as it might be collected without Dispute.

Agreeable to what his Majesty had mentioned in his Speech, an Account of the Charges of the States in the Expedition was taken; and 600,000 *l.* voted to defray them.

After the Revenue was settled, a Bill was prepared, and promoted chiefly by the Whigs, to settle the Militia in such a Manner that the Management of it would, in a great Measure, be taken both from the King and Lords Lieutenants; which, being obstructed in the House of Lords, was suffered to lie on the Table. The King upon this Proceed-

ceeding seemed to grow jealous of his Prerogative; which, being aggravated by the Earl of *Nottingham*, occasioned him to shew a Coldness to those he formerly most trusted; which increased their Disgust, and made them apprehend they should see another Reign full of Prerogative Maxims. 1689.

The King sent a Message to each House, pressing much that they would prepare a Bill for a general Pardon, with some few Exceptions: yet, how zealous soever he was for it, the warmest of the Whigs would not promote it; so that, by the Slowness of their Proceedings, it could not be brought to Ripeness this Sessions.

The next Thing of Importance was, to pass an Act for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown, to the King and Queen and their Issue; after them, to the Princess *Ann* and her Issue; and after them, to the King and his Issue by another Queen: which Bill, on the 9th of *May*, being sent to the House of Lords, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, by the King's Order, proposed an Addition to the Bill, in favour of the Princess *Sophia*, Dutchess of *Hanover*, and her Posterity, to be next in Succession; which was readily agreed to, but met with strong Opposition in the House of Commons: and after several Conferences held between the two Houses, to no Effect, for two Months, the Bill was dropt on the Birth of the Duke of *Gloucester*, Son of the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*,

1689. on the 27th of July, who was christened
William.

However, the Bill being resumed again, on the 16th of *December*, (the next Sessions) it passed without any Opposition or Debate; with a Clause, disabling all Papists from succeeding to the Crown, or such as should marry Papists; and if that should be the Case, any Time during their Reign, that then their Subjects should be absolved of their Allegiance.

About this time it was suggested in all Companies, that the present Settlement was illegal and unjustifiable, and that King *James* would shortly return and alter Affairs; which Things being countenanced by some Clergy, Bishop *Burnet* wrote a Pastoral Letter to those of his Diocese, concerning the Allegiance due to King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and, amongst other Topicks, used that of the Right of Conquest: which the King had always declined, who chose to receive his Crown by the Determination of the People.

This Letter, with one of *Charles Blunt's*, more full, tho' to the same Effect, was burnt three Years after by Order of the Parliament.

A little before the publishing the Bishop's Letter, a Libel was dispersed, called *A short History of the Convention, or new christened Parliament*; against which a Proclamation was issued, (on *May 7th*) promising

misling a Reward of 100*l.* for discovering the Author, Printer, or Publisher thereof. 1689.

As to the Affairs in *Scotland*, the Declaration which the Prince of *Orange* had dispersed there, had a great Influence on the Body of the People; but the Bishops, and Episcopal Clergy, being more devoted to King *James*, upon the Prince's Expedition, wrote a Letter to the King full of Gratitude and Loyalty, with a Promise to stand by him in all Emergencies, with firm and unshaken Zeal and Steadfastness: Upon which Account the Letter was published in the *Gazette* at *London*, as a Pattern for the *English* Bishops; but they did not think proper to copy after it. However, this Letter proved fatal to Episcopacy itself in *Scotland*; and much to the Advantage of the Presbyterians, who fell in with the Revolution.

Upon the News of King *James*'s being withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of *Perth*, resigned the Great Seal, and endeavoured to retire into *France*, but was taken and confined in *Stirling* Castle; and the Populace insulted both the Papists and Episcopal Party: which Matters the Prince being informed of, he sent Major General *Mackay*, with some Troops, there; and assembled such *Scots* Lords and Gentlemen as were in *London*, on the 7th of *January*, and made a Speech to them: "That the only Reason that induced him to undergo so great an Undertaking, was, that he saw the Laws and Li-

1689.

Liberties of these Kingdoms overturned, and the Protestant Religion in imminent Danger; and as they were met together, he asked their Advice, how to act for the Preservation thereof," and then retired. Upon which they went into the Council Chamber at *Whitehall*, and chose the Duke of *Hamilton* President: and after long Consultation and Debate, the Earl of *Arran* proposed to them, that they should move the Prince of *Orange* to desire the King to return, and call a free Parliament; but that being universally disapproved, particularly by the President, the Earl's Father, they immediately broke up.

Next Day they met at Three o'Clock, and *Sir Patrick Hume* again moved, to know if any Person seconded the Earl of *Arran*'s Proposal; but none appeared to do it: and after much Debate, they unanimously addressed his Majesty, "to take upon him the Administration of all Affairs, both Civil and Military; and to call a General Meeting of the States, to be holden the 14th of *March* following." The Prince returned an Answer much the same in Substance as he did to the *English*.

The Address was signed by 30 Lords and about 18 Gentlemen.

The Earls of *Crawford*, *Lothian*, and others, coming to Town after the Address had been presented, begged Leave to sign it; which the Prince granted, and then retired; and all shewed great Satisfaction with his Answer.

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Scotland met; and the Bishop of *Edinburgh* performed publick Prayers, and prayed for the Safety and Restoration of King *James*. 1689.

The Bishops, and those for the abdicated King, proposed the Marquis of *Atbol*, and the other Party the Duke of *Hamilton*, for President; and the latter carried it by near 40 Voices.

The Castle of *Edinburgh* being commanded by the Duke of *Gordon*, a Papist, they required him to put it into their Hands. He desired an Indemnity for all that was past, and Security for the future; which the Convention agreed to, so far as he had acted as a Papist, and sent the Earls of *Tweedale* and *Lothian* with a Pardon for himself and all who were in the Castle. He then desired 24 Hours to consider of it, which was granted. The Time being expired, he demanded 12 Days more, both to consider and receive an Answer to the Proposals he had sent to the Prince of *Orange*; and at last, after several Messages, he declared he would not surrender the Castle. Upon which the Convention sent the Herald at Arms; but he still refusing, they proclaimed him a Traitor and Rebel at the Market-cross.

On the 16th of *March* one *Crane*, an *Englishman*, said to be a Servant to King *James's* Queen, delivered a Letter from that Prince to the Convention, at the same time that Lord *Leven* arrived Express with another from King *William*; and it being debated, whether should be read first, the Ma-

1689. Majority carried it for the latter; whose Letter was read with great Applause, and was in Substance much to the same Purport as the Declaration: it being his Aim, as he said, only for Redress of Grievances, and maintaining the Protestant Religion, and ancient Laws and Customs of the Nation, and recommending a Union of both Kingdoms. After reading the Letter, a Committee was named to draw an Answer in a most dutiful and thankful Manner; and before King *James's* Letter was opened, an Act passed, by the Consent of almost every one in the House, asserting the Lawfulness of the Convention, notwithstanding any thing that might be in the said Letter to the contrary; and also, that it should be such, till the Government, Laws, &c. were settled and established.

Then King *James's* Letter was read, containing many menacing Expressions, if they did not return to their Duty; as also Persuasions for them so to do, and not to regard the usurped Authority of the Prince of *Orange*. This Letter was more ungrateful, by being countersigned by the Earl of *Melfort*, a Person odious to the Presbyterians; therefore, instead of an Answer, the Messenger was secured, and then dismissed with a Pass, being thought not worth detaining.

They then put the Kingdom in a Posture of Defence, and, by a Proclamation, ordered all Persons, from 16 to 60, to be in a Readiness

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whose Highness to take Arms; and appointed Sir *Patrick Hume*, who came from *Holland* with the King, to command the Horse and Militia of his Country; and appointed 800 armed Men, under the Earl of *Leven*, to guard *Edinburgh*.

On the 19th of *March* they sent their Address of Thanks, with a Desire that his Highness would accept the Administration of the Government of that Kingdom; and, upon Application of some Lords and Gentlemen in *Ireland*, they sent them 2000 Muskets, and 20 Barrels of Powder.

In the mean time Lord Viscount *Dundee* holding a private Correspondence with the Duke of *Gordon*, the Convention forbid it, and ordered him to appear before them; but he refused, and retired with 30 or 40 Horse to *Linlithgow*; where a Party of Horse was sent after him and the Earl of *Mar*, to take Care of *Stirling* Castle. At the same time the Attorney-General, five Bishops, five Earls, two Viscounts, and others disaffected, to the Number of 50, having absented themselves, Messages were sent to require their Attendance.

The Duke of *Gordon* being informed King *James* had landed in *Ireland*, to express his Joy fired all his Cannon; upon which an Act passed for securing all suspected Persons.

Major-General *Mackay*, whom King *William* had sent to *Scotland* with four Regiments of Foot and one of Dragoons, was quarter'd in *Leith* and the Suburbs of *Edinburgh*.

1689. *burgh*, and appointed Commander in Chief of the Militia and other Forces to be raised in *Scotland*.

On the 26th of *March* a Committee was appointed for settling the Government, composed of eight Lords, eight Knights, and eight Burgesses. The Bishops were left entirely out. This Committee, after five or six Days sitting, as the *English* Convention, declared the Throne vacant upon these Reasons, viz. King *James's* Violations of the fundamental Laws and Constitution; and, after it was debated in the Convention, the whole House agreed to it, except 12, that, for the Reasons above, he had forfeited the Crown, and the Throne was become vacant. Then an Act was brought in, for settling the Crown upon their Majesties *William* and *Mary*, with the same Limitations as were settled in *England*; which was opposed by the Bishop of *Edinburgh*, but soon agreed to by almost all the rest in the Convention: So that their Majesties were proclaimed King and Queen of *Scotland* the same Day they were crowned so in *England*.

On the 13th of *April* the Convention published a Proclamation, forbidding all Persons to own the late *James VII.* for King, or obey, assist, or hold any Correspondence with him; and that the Ministers should pray publicly for King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

This was occasioned by one *Braday's* coming from *Ireland*, with Commissions from King

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King *James*, and Letters from his Secretary 1689.
 the Earl of *Melfort* to the Earl *Balcarras* and others; in which Letters they discovered Expressions that highly affronted the Convention: such as, "you will ask me, without question, (says *Melfort* to *Claverhouse*) how we intend to pay our Army? But never fear that, so long as there are Rebels' Estates; we will begin with the great ones, and end with the little ones, &c." with many other Expressions to the same Effect; which made the President of the Estates say, *Gentlemen, you hear our Sentence pronounced; and therefore, it behoves us either to defend ourselves or die.* However, the Lords *Balcarras*, *Lochore*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Balfour*, were committed, and several others bound to their good Behaviour.

Upon this the Estates also ordered four new Regiments of Foot, and 10 Troops of Horse, to be levied, besides Forces which several Noblemen offered to raise.

A Ship from *Ireland* with 6000 Arms, designed for the Rebels in the North, was seized on the Western Coast, being driven there by Storm.

The Estates having received the King's Answer to their Letter, gave another to their Commissioners, for tendering the Crown to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, full of Gratitude, Thanks, and Affection; and the Coronation Oath of *Scotland* was tendered to their Majesties by the Earl of *Argyll*, who both repeated the same after him.

1689.

On the 5th of *June* the Duke of *Hamilton*, by Commission from his Majesty, turned the Convention into a Parliament, and made the Earl of *Crawford* President; and then prorogued the Parliament to the 17th of *June*.

His Majesty being now King of *Scotland*, resolved to form a Ministry for that Kingdom; and, by the Advice of Sir *John Dalrymple's* Father, appointed Lord *Melvil*, a bigotted Presbyterian, who had married the Dutchess of *Monmouth's* Sister, sole Secretary; contrary to the Expectations of Sir *James Montgomery*, who was a Gentleman of good Parts, but of most unbridled Heat, and of a restless Ambition; and who, for his great Services, expected to have been made Secretary; which Place he having missed, he refused a considerable one offered him.

Melvil's being chosen Secretary proved an unhappy Step, as he was a narrow-spirited Man in all respects, and minded his own Interest more than either his King's or Country's. The Ministry, in which he had the chief Hand, were weak and passionate Men; and all Offices were split into Commissions, that many might have a Share; but it rendered them all contemptible.

The Duke of *Hamilton* thought he was not considered and modelled in the new Ministry as he deserved.

June 17. the Parliament was opened in *Scotland* with much ill Humour; and the first Grievance to which Redress was desired, was the
Power

Power of the Lords of the Articles. The King consented to a Regulation, and that the Parliament might bring Matters before them, tho' they were rejected by the Lords of the Articles; but they not consenting with this, moved to take it quite off: And the Duke of *Hamilton*, upon that Account, writ both to the King and Lord *Melvil*; but receiving no Answer from the first, and one with dark and doubtful Orders from the other, he took little Care how Matters went, and was not ill pleased to see them go wrong.

1689.

Another Debate arose concerning the Method of nominating Judges. The King, at this Time, continued such a Number of the former Judges as was sufficient to examine those who were to be advanced, instead of reading the Nomination in the Parliament as formerly; which Matter the King having ordered the Duke of *Hamilton* not to bring into Parliament, he discontinued the same.

During these Heats, Viscount *Dundee* had got together a considerable Body of Gentlemen, with some thousand *Highlanders*, and sent Messengers to *Ireland*, pressing King *James* to return either to the North of *England* or *Scotland*, but not to bring Lord *Melfort* over with him, or employ him in the *Scots* Service, he being universally hated amongst them. The *Irish* were willing to come to *England*, but not to *Scotland*.

The Viscount therefore was only furnished with some Arms and Ammunition, and kind

1689.

kind Promises, encouraging him and all who joined him.

Lieutenant-General *Mackay* with his Forces followed *Dundee's*; and after many Marches and Counter-marches, they came to an Engagement on the 26th of *May* at *Killikranks*, a few Miles above *Dunkeld*; where Lord *Dundee* having the Advantage of the Ground, broke through *Mackay's* Army, who fled: but a random Shot putting an End to his Life, *Mackay* rallied his Men, and made such a Stand, that the other Side fell into great Disorder, and could never be formed again into any considerable Body. A Fort was soon after built at *Inverlochy*, called *Fort-William*; which served to cut off the Communication between the Northern and Southern *Highlanders*.

On the 13th of *June* the Duke of *Gordon* delivered up the Castle of *Edinburgh* to Sir *John Lanier*, and surrendered himself and his whole Garrison to King *William's* Discretion, on Condition their Lives should be secured.

The Earl of *Tyrconnel*, a zealous Papist, and Creature to the late King, was Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and at the Head of an Army moulded by himself, of which most of the Soldiers, as well as Officers, were Papists; and one *Fitzton*, a Person much like him, and who knew no Law but the King's Pleasure, was Lord-Chancellor.


When the Prince of *Orange* landed, *Tyrconnel* gave new Commissions for levying

30,000

30,000 Men; and a Report being spread, 1689. that a general Massacre of the Protestants was intended in *November*, they began to run together for their Defence in *Munster* and *Ulster*; but those in *Munster* being weak, many left the Kingdom, and came into *England*. Those in *Ulster* wanted a Leader, by reason the Lords *Granard* and *Montjoy*, in whom they most confided, were in very good Terms with *Tyrconnel*.

On Dec. 9. 1688, *Londonderry* one of the chief Towns of *Ireland*, and some others of less Note, took up Arms before the Prince of *Orange* reached *London*; where he no sooner arrived, than the *Irish* Nobility and Gentry there waited on him, and begged him to take their Kingdom into his Protection.

There were various Opinions concerning the Methods that should be taken with *Ireland*. The Marquis of *Halifax* advised the Prince to a speedy Settlement of *England*, and therefore not to be too hasty with *Ireland*; and as the Prince then did not know who to trust, and *Tyrconnel* by his Artifice had pretended to deliver up *Ireland*, if he might have good Terms himself, it inclined him to hearken to a Proposition made him to send over Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, an Officer that belong'd to *Ireland*, and a sort of Prisoner of War to the Prince; who, tho' a Papist, was believed to be a Man of strict Honour: And accordingly he undertook to prevail on *Tyrconnel* to resign; who already

1689.  ready seemed to be of a full Resolution of getting the best Terms he could, looking upon all as lost; and for that Purpose had called an Extraordinary Council at the Castle of *Dublin*, where Chief Justice *Heating*, the only Protestant Judge in *Ireland*, recommended it very warmly to him in his Speech to deliver up *Ireland*, and follow the Method they had done in *England*.

Whilst these Points were debating, *Hamilton's* Arrival put an End to all; who proved treacherous; and, instead of persuading *Tyrconnel* to submit, advised him to stand out: But, to gain as much Time as he could, sent Letters to *England*, assuring them, *Tyrconnel* was fully resolved to treat and submit.

In December 1688. King *James* got to *France*, where he was received with great Civility by *Lewis XIV.* but the Meanness of his Discourse, and his whole Appearance and Behaviour, soon gave Disgust to that Court. He was perpetually surrounded by Jesuits, one of which Society he declared himself. His Bigotry was so excessive; that it exposed him to Contempt; so that the Archbishop of *Reims*, seeing him come from *Mas*, could not help saying, with an ironical Tone, *There goes a very honest Gentleman, who has abandoned three Kingdoms for a Mass.* However, the King of *France* assured him of his Interest, and that he would never give over the War till he restored him to his Throne,

All

All the Prospect he had was, to keep up 1689.
his Party in *Ireland* and *Scotland*. *Tyrconnel* sent privately to him, pressing speedy Supplies: At the same Time he pretended to submit to the Prince of *Orange*; and, the better to disguise his real Intention, he persuaded Lord *Montjoy* to go with Chief Baron *Price*, and represent Things to King *James*; therein advising him of the Weakness of *Ireland*, and his Necessity to yield the same; and that it would be better to wait another Opportunity; and swore this Message was real: Upon which Lord *Montjoy*, after making some Concessions in favour of the Protestants, went to *Paris*, contrary to the Opinion of every Body; who assured him it was only an Artifice to amuse them, and set him, their Head, out of the Way: Which proved too true; for he no sooner arrived at *Paris*, but he was committed Prisoner to the *Bastile*, on account of his great Zeal in favour of the Protestants. *Tyrconnel*, on his Part, denied all the Concessions he had made, and refused to observe them.

Those in *England*, who advised the sending of *Hamilton*, were, by his Conduct, much out of Countenance; particularly Sir *William Temple's* Son, Secretary at War, who had raised in the Prince a high Opinion of *Hamilton's* Honour, was terribly affected with his Treachery; and soon after, without any visible Cause of Melancholy, went in a Boat on the *Thames*, near the Bridge, and leaped into the River and drowned himself. The

French

1689. *French* Ministry was much divided at this Time: *Louvois*, who had the greatest Credit, had the Army; and *Signelay*, who had more personal Favour, the Marine, for their respective Province: These two had a high Competition for Favour, and hated each other. King *James*, thinking the Marine better, applied to *Signelay*; which made the other hinder and retard all his Designs as much as possible: *Louvois* also requested, that his Son, *Souvray*, might command the *French* Troops; but King *James* denied, having engaged himself so to one *Lausun*, that he thought he could not in Honour depart from him; tho' he was hated by *Louvois*, and not well liked by the King of *France* himself.

However, King *James* at last obtained 5000 *Frenchmen* to be sent with him into *Ireland*, and appointed *Lausun* to have the Command; who, at his Departure, demanded, by *Signelay's* Application, to be made a Duke of *France*; which the *French* King denied him, and expressed himself with great Severity. This Title being refused, made *Lausun* lay aside all Thoughts of going to *Ireland*; tho' King *James* soon after made him a Knight of the Garter: Upon which the Command was given to *Rosene*, a *German*, under the Title of Lieutenant-General.

When the King of *France* took Leave of King *James*, he said, "that the best Thing he

"he could wish him was, never to see him 1689.
"again."

On the 12th of *March* 1688, he landed at *Kinsale*, in *Ireland*, from *Brest*, and next Day went to *Cork*, with a numerous Attendance; where he was received by the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, who caused one of the Magistrates to be executed, for declaring for the Prince of *Orange*. On the 24th he enter'd *Dublin* in a triumphant Manner, and next Morning having called a Council, turned out the Earl of *Granard*, the Chairman, and Chief Justice *Keating*, and put in their Rooms, *Cartwright*, Bishop of *Chester*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Dorrington*, and Count *D'Avaux*, the *French* Ambassador; who, under another Title, was Governor of *Ireland* for the King of *France*. In short, the Officers and Domesticks of King *James* were almost all *French*.

It was much reported and suspected, that King *James* had made a secret Treaty with the *French* King; which was, in short, to submit the Settlement and Conduct of every Thing, after a Conquest, to the Management and Direction of the *French* King: Which, tho' many doubted from the Improbability of it, yet King *James's* Conduct in *Ireland* confirmed the Suspicions of its being real.

He ordered five Proclamations to be published: One seemingly in favour of his Protestant Subjects, requiring them all to join with him against the Prince of *Orange*;

1689. the 2d, commending the Catholics for taking Arms in his Behalf; the 3d, inviting the Country to carry Provisions to his Army; 4th, raising Money; 5th, calling a Parliament, to meet at *Dublin* on the 7th of *May*.

He made Earl *Tyrconnel* a Duke, and bestowed the Royal Regiment on Colonel *Dorington*, in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Room.

The Protestants not relying on his Promises, gathered in a Body, and made a Shew of opposing his Forces; but were soon defeated by Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, at *Dunmore*: which made King *James* and *Tyrconnel* use those in their Power with redoubled Severity.

King *William*, sensible of their desperate Condition, had already sent Captain *James Hamilton*, with Ammunition, to *Londonderry*, and named Colonel *Lundee*, on whose Fidelity he depended, Governor thereof, April 13; who having received Information, by Mr *George Walker*, Rector of *Donaghmore*, in *Tyrone*, that King *James* had taken *Coleraine* and *Kilmore*, and was advancing forwards towards *Londonderry*, he thought it at first a false Alarm; but finding the Enemy had advanced to *Cledyford*, Mr *Walker* returned to *Lyfford*, with a Regiment he himself had raised, and joined Colonel *Crafton*; and afterwards, by *Lundee*'s Orders, took his Post at the long Causey; which he vigorously maintain'd all Night, and, being overpower'd by Numbers, retreated to *Londonderry*, and in

in vain endeavoured to persuade *Lundre* to 1689.
take the Field; who, on the 17th of *April*,
call'd a Council of War, of which the Co-
lonels *Cunningham* and *Richards* were Mem-
bers; whose Regiments, having come two
Days before, were in the River *Lough Hoyle*,
and concluded the Town was not tenable,
and that it was not prudent to land the Re-
giments, and that the principal Officers
should withdraw themselves: Then they
drew an Instrument, to be signed by the
principal Inhabitants or Gentlemen of the
Town-Council; who mostly refused, and be-
gun to conceive Jealousies against the Go-
vernor and his Council, and threaten'd to
hang them: However, Captain *White* was
sent to receive the King's Proposals; and,
at the same Time agreed with him, that his
Army should retire four Miles off the Town.

But he, contrary thereto, (upon Confi-
dence given him the Town would surrender
on Sight of his Army, advanced before the
Walls at the Head of it; on the 18th of
April; where he met with a warm Recep-
tion, which put his Men in Disorder, and
obliged them to retire to *St John's Town*
again.

Mr *Mackeridge*, the Town's Clerk, in-
forming the People of the Proceedings in the
Council, they were enraged to that Degree,
that they were all glad to make their Escape
in Confusion, except the Governor; who
retired to his Chamber, and refused to con-
cern himself any more as Governor: After
which,

1689. which, by the Assistance of Major *Baker* and Mr *Walker*, he, in Disguise, escaped in a Sally, and passed in a Boat with a Load of Matches on his Back; and afterwards to *Scotland*, where he was secured and sent to *London*.

The Townsmen, by Letters, made an Offer to Colonel *Cunningham* to be Governor; but he refused, and returned to *England*, where both he and *Richards* were deservedly cashier'd. Then Mr *Walker* and Major *Baker* accepted the Offer, and regimented the Men in the Town, to the Number of 7020, under eight Colonels, and 333 inferior Officers.

When these worthy Gentlemen engaged in this bold Undertaking, they had not above 20 Guns, and none of them well mounted; not above ten Days Provision (in the former Governor's Opinion); no proper Number of Forces to sally out, or Engineers to instruct them; several deserting daily, being Friends to King *James*: However, the Governors sent Mr *Bannet* to King *William*, to implore speedy Assistance, and acquaint him with their Resolution of standing out to the last.

On the 20th of *April* King *James* invested the Place, and next Day began to batter it. Many Attacks were made by the Besiegers, and as many Sallies by the Besieged; in both the latter always had the Advantage.

On the 29th of *April* King *James* left the Camp to meet his Parliament at *Dublin*, and is said to have expressed himself, "that had
" his

his Army been *English*, they would have brought him the Town Stone by Stone by that Time. 1689.

Tho' the Assaults and Sallies were still in favour of the Besieged, they began to be reduced to the last Extremity ; when, on the 18th of *June*, they espied three Ships, who fired at *Kilmore* Castle ; but were prevented coming up the River, by the Enemy's Shot. They soon after discovered 30 Sail in the *Lough* ; but they could not get to their Assistance, the Enemy having raised Batteries, and fixed a sort of Staccado in the narrow Parts of the River ; being a Boom of Timber, joined by Iron Chains, and strengthened by a Cable, 12 Inches thick, twisted about it.

Notwithstanding this, one *Roeb* boldly swam cross the River next to the Town, and gave the Besieged an Account of Major-General *Kirk*'s being come to their Assistance with Men, Provisions, and Arms. This Account the Besiegers endeavoured to make them believe was false ; having got *Crumy*, a *Scotsman*, another Messenger, sent at the same Time, and prevailed upon him to give them directly a contrary Account : But the Cheat was soon found out, and the Besieged fully convinced of the Truth ; soon after receiving two Letters by a little Boy, from General *Kirk* at *Inch*, one tied in his Garter, and the other in a Cloth Button, with a full Account of every Thing.

All this while the Besieged were not a little

1689. weakened by the raging Famine; and Major *Baker* being taken ill, Colonel *Michellburn* was chosen to assist Mr *Walker* in the mean Time.

On the other hand, the Arrival of Marshal *Rofene*, the *French* General, who was appointed to command in Chief in the *Irish* Camp, very much spirited the Besiegers.

He made use of the greatest Threats and fairest Promises, to bring the Besieged to Terms; but all in vain: And tho' they seemed to hearken to some Proposals, it was only for an Opportunity to search for Victuals, being reduced to the Necessity of feeding upon Horse-flesh, Dogs, Cats, Rats, and Mice, and the most loathsome Things that Men in their Condition ever used for Sustenance: So that they resolved to eat the *Irish*, and then one another, rather than surrender; and sent a Letter to *Hamilton* with their Resolution, and therein upbraided him for betraying his Trust to King *William*, when he was generously employed by him. This aggravated the *French* General to that Degree, that he sent an Answer with greater Threats than before; tho' with fair Promises upon complying.

Agreeable to these Threats, his Dragoons and Soldiers executed his Orders against the Protestants, every where, with the utmost Rigour, for about 30 Miles round them; not sparing Nurses with their sucking Children, Women big with Child, nor old decrepit Persons; and that in the most dismal,
cruel,

cruel, and hard-hearted Manner that is ext
pressible, or conceivable. 1689.

The Besieged being brought to the greatest
Extremities, were all reduced to mere Ske-
letons, except one certain Gentleman; who
being in pretty good Case, conceived himself
in the greatest Danger; and fancying several
of the Soldiers looked upon him with a
greedy Eye, thought fit to hide himself for
three Days. Under these Difficulties and
Perplexities Mr Walker kept up their Spirits
by preaching to them; and about an Hour
after the Sermon, they espied three Ships,
being sent by Kirk, viz. the *Montjoy*, of Lon-
donderry, Captain Browning; the *Phoenix*, of
Coleraine, Douglas; convoyed by the *Dart-
mouth* Frigate. The first made a little Stop
at the Boom, upon which the Enemy shout-
ed for Joy most loudly, to the inexpressible
Concern of the Besieged: However, by fir-
ing a Broadside, she got loose again; and at
last, amidst the Enemy's Fire, the three
Ships got to the Town, to the inconceivable
Joy of the Besieged, who reckoned but two
Days Life; having only nine lean Horses,
and a Pint of Meal a-Man, for 7500 Men.
They had now only alive 4300, but one
fourth Part of them unserviceable. Amongst
the Dead was the brave Major Baker.

This so discouraged the Enemy, that on
the last Day of July they raised the Siege
with great Confusion in the Night-time, and
in their Retreat, robbed and burnt all the
Country before them, for several Miles.

They

1689. They lost between 8 and 9000 Men before the Walls, and 100 choice Officers; many died by the Sword, others of Fevers, Fluxes, and the *French Pox*; which was very remarkable upon the Bodies of several of their dead Officers and Soldiers.

Major-General *Kirk* was received by the Garrison with great Joy, when Mr *Walker* gave his Commission to Captain *White*, in order to return to his Profession again; but being desired, and prevailed upon to go to *England* with an Address of Thanks, he was received at Court with that Welcome and Reward his eminent Services had merited.

Inniskillin, another Town in the North of *Ireland*, signalized itself no less than *Londonderry*; where the Townsmen raised twelve Companies, and gave the Command to *Gustavus Hamilton*, a Person of Conduct and Resolution. The Lord *Gilmoy* appearing before the Town, he landed all his Forces towards *Crom*, a Castle 16 Miles from them, and possessed by the Protestants; into which (when besieged by part of his Troops) the *Inniskilliners* threw a Relief of 200 Men, and forced them to raise the Siege, and retreat to *Belturbet*.

Afterwards the Garrison, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel *Lloyd*, took and demolished the Castle of *Anghor*, and had several other Skirmishes and Rencounters with the Enemy, which always proved advantageous; and on the Day before *Londonderry* was relieved, 2000 of them fought and routed

6000

6000 *Irish*, at a Place call'd *Newton Butler*, 1689. and took their Commander, *Maccarty*, (commonly called Lord *Moncashel*) with the Loss of only 20 Men killed, and 15 wounded.

The *Irish* Parliament being met at *Dublin* on the 7th of *May*, King *James* made a Speech to them, expressing how sensible he was of the Loyalty they had shewn for him, recommending a Continuance of it, and Assistance against his Enemies; that he always was for Liberty of Conscience to all his Subjects, and would make it his sole Study to make them and all his Subjects happy.

This being over, he departed; when Sir *Richard Neagle*, Attorney-General and Speaker, extolled to the House under what Obligations they were to his Most Christian Majesty, and Duke *Tyrconnel*, for that glorious Meeting: Then moved for an Address of Thanks to his Majesty; as also to desire Count *D'Avaux*, the *French* Ambassador, to do the same to his Most Christian Majesty: Which being agreed to, the next Day the King published a Declaration, addressed to all his loving Subjects in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, full of fair Promises of acting every Thing in favour of the Protestant Religion, and of pursuing every Method the Parliament should think proper; and that he was ready to pardon all his Subjects in *England*, who would return to him within 24 Days after his Appearance there.

Notwithstanding this Declaration, on the

1689. 12th of *May* a Bill was brought into the House of Commons by Chief Justice *Nugent*, for repealing the Act of Settlement, and read three times without Opposition, and sent to the House of Lords. By this Bill, two thirds of the Protestants of the Kingdom, who held their Estates by virtue of the Act of Settlement and Explanation, were deprived of them; and the same were restored to the Persons, or their Descendants, who had them before the 22d of *October*, 1641; even the Son of Sir *Phelim O Neal*, the great Murderer and Rebel, was restored to his. In the House of Lords, the Bishop of *Meath* very learnedly argued against it, but to no Effect; it soon passed and got the Royal Assent: Nor could it do otherwise, as the Houses contained almost entirely the very Persons who claimed these Lands, and were all Roman Catholicks. But to make a final Extirpation of the Protestants, an Act of Attainder was passed; by which all Protestants whose Names they could find, of both Sexes, and all Ages and Degrees, were attainted of High Treason, and their Estates vested in the King; upon Pretence of their being out of the Kingdom at the Time of passing the Act: and, lest some should be forgot, a general Clause was put in the Act of Repeal; by which the real Estates of all, who dwelt or staid in any Place of the three Kingdoms, which did not own King *James's* Power, or corresponded with any such as were termed Rebels, or aided

aided them, &c. from the 1st of *August*, 1688, 1689. are declared forfeited and vested in his Majesty; and that without any Office or Inquisition found thereof. So that every Protestant who had writ to his Friend in the North, about Business or otherwise, from *August* to *March*, 1688, lost his Estate: and tho' it was the End of *September*, 1688, before they heard of the Prince of *Orange's* Design to make a Descent upon *England*; yet, by this Clause, to have been in *England* or *Scotland* any time the Month before, or to have corresponded with any there, was a Forfeiture of his Estate.

By this Act near 3000 Protestants were attainted; and, amongst them, 2 Archbishops, 1 Duke, 17 Earls, 7 Countesses, 28 Viscounts, 2 Viscountesses, 7 Bishops, 18 Barons, 33 Baronets, 51 Knights, 83 Clergymen, 1182 Esquires and Gentlemen; and all of them declared Traitors, and adjudged to suffer the Pains of Death and Forfeiture. To make it yet more severe, the Act left no room for the King to pardon after the last Day of *November*, 1689; and if the Pardon was not enrolled before that time, it was declared absolutely null and void: And at the same time the Act itself was concealed, and no Protestant allowed to take a Copy of it, till four Months at least was past after the Time limited for the Pardon.

Then they made some other Acts, and, amongst the rest, one for Liberty of Conscience;

1689. science; and then were prorogued from the 20th of *July* to the 12th of *January* following.

Tyrconnel then proceeded against the Vice-President, Fellows, and Scholars of the University, and ejected them, seized and took away all they had, put a Popish Garrison in the House, turned the Chapel into a Magazine, and many of the Chambers into Prisons for Protestants; and all this was done, tho' the King, at his coming, promised them, that he would preserve them in their Liberties and Properties, and rather augment than diminish them.

He made one *Moore*, a Popish Priest, Provost; and forbid any three of the former Collegians to meet together on Pain of Death. Dignities and Livings were every where kept vacant, to destroy the Succession of the Protestant Clergy: and, on the 18th of *June*, 1690, an Order was issued by Colonel *Sutterel*, Governor of the City, commanding all Protestants, not House-keepers, to depart the City, and those that were House-keepers to deliver their Arms, and not above five to meet together any where on Pain of Death, or such other Punishment as a Court Martial should think fit. Therefore all Churches were shut up, and all religious Assemblies forbid, throughout the Kingdom on Pain of Death.

At the same time King *James* was pursuing these violent Measures, King *William*, among other Matters, was consulting the general Good of *Europe*, by endeavouring

to check the exorbitant Power of *France*: 1689. against whom the Diet of *Ratisbon*, in *March*, 1689, resolved to declare War; as the United Provinces really did on the 9th of *March*, 1689; as also did *Spain* on the 3d of *May*, 1689, as being the common Disturbers of Christendom; and as had been done by the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, on the 13th of *April*: And all these Powers pressing the King of *England* to do the like, Mr *Hampden*, by the King's Direction, made a Motion in the House of Commons, for an Address to his Majesty for a War with *France*; which was unanimously agreed to by 350 Members, and presented in a Body to him. To which his Majesty gave a most gracious Answer, intimating that he received the Address very kindly: and thereupon a Proclamation was published, on *April* 25th, encouraging *French* Protestants to transport themselves into *England*; and another, prohibiting the Importation of any Manufactures or Commodities whatsoever from *France*.

On the 7th of *May* a Declaration of War, drawn up by the masterly Pen of Mr *Sommers*, afterwards Lord Chancellor, was solemnly proclaimed, setting forth, "That the *French* King, by Violation of Treaties against our Allies, was become the Disturber of the Peace, and a common Enemy to the Christian World; that they had interfered in the *Newfoundland* Fishery, and insisted on a Right there without Permission; had

1689. had invaded the *Carribbee* Islands, as *New-York* and *Hudson's Bay*, and used the Subjects in a hostile Manner; had seized, by their Privateers, several *English* Ships; had disputed the Right of the Flag; had prosecuted our Protestant Subjects in *France*; and endeavoured to overthrow the Government, as established, by his Invasion of *Ireland*." These were the principal Articles in the Declaration.

On the 1st of *May* Admiral *Herbert*, being informed of King *James's* landing in *Ireland*, went with his Fleet, consisting of 12 Ships of War, 1 Fire Ship, 2 Yatches, and 2 Smacks, in order to intercept the *French* Fleet that had conducted him there; and after cruizing about a considerable while, he at last spied 44 Sail standing into *Bantry Bay*; upon which he stood towards them, having by this time increased his Strength to 19 Ships of War (the *Dartmouth*, a small Frigate, being one of them). The *French* Fleet was at Anchor, being 28, most of them from 60 to 70 Guns, and some larger, with 5 Fire Ships; the Transports were at some Distance plying to Windward. Upon Sight of the *English*, the Enemy got under Sail till Admiral *Herbert* was within two Miles of them; when they bore down on him in an orderly Line, and one of theirs began the Fight with the *Defiance*, which led the Van of the *English*, and they were followed by the rest. The *English* Admiral endeavoured to gain the Wind of the Enemy,

my, or to engage cloſer; but not being able to do either, he ſtretched to Sea to gain more Advantage; but it not anſwering, they continued the Fight upon a Stretch until about five in the Afternoon, when the *French* Admiral tacked and ſtood in towards the Shore.

As the *Engliſh* Ships ſuffered much in their Maſts and Rigging, above one half of them being unfit for further Action; ſo doubtleſs the *French* received conſiderable Damage: who, it is certain, made very little Uſe of the very great Advantages they had, having the Wind and double the Force, beſides Fireſhips, and the *Engliſh* Ships were very ill manned; all which conſidered, made them think they came well off. There were not more than 90 killed, and 270 wounded; and Captain George Aylmer, of the *Portland*, was the only Captain ſlain. After this, Admiral Herbert returned to *Spithead*. The *French*, indeed, aſſumed to themſelves the Honour of the Day, and made Rejoicings in *France* on that account, magnified the Affair greatly, and much different to what the real Facts were.

After the Fight the King went to *Portsmouth*, and rewarded the Officers and Soldiers who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves therein; he made Admiral Herbert Earl of *Torrington*, and knighted Captain *Cloudeſley Shovel*, and made other Preferments.

He went ſoon after with the Queen to the Earl of *Nottingham's* Houſe at *Kensington*,

1689. *ten*, and approving of the same, bought it of him for 20,000 *l*.

There was added to the Supplies 800,000 *l*. for the Forces against *Ireland*, and 700,000 *l*. towards the Navy; which Sums were to be raised by an additional Excise of 9 *d*. a Barrel upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors; which was computed to raise 1200,000 *l*. and the forfeited Estates 348,000 *l*. The Poll Tax was also passed, and the Bill for an Aid of 12 *d*. in the Pound.

The Attainder of Lord *Russel*, Grandfather to the present Duke of *Bedford*, was reversed; whose Death, in the Act, is declared a Murder; as also some others.

In the House of Lords the Earl of *Devonshire*'s Case was examined into by a Committee, he having been proceeded against in the Court of King's Bench, upon an Information for an Assault on Mr *Culpepper*; where his Plea of Privilege of Parliament was overruled, and he fined 30,000 *l*. and thereupon committed to King's Bench Prison on Execution: All which was by the Peers declared illegal, and contrary to the Privileges of Parliament, and the Fine excessive and exorbitant: Therefore the Judges were ordered to attend the House, and answer to the Premises; who all came, and begged the House and his Lordship's Pardon; and said they were misled by Cases in Books, which they look'd on as Authorities; and as to the Fine, they owned it was enough, but they all had agreed to it *Nemine contradicente*.

Mr

Mr Justice *Powel* acknowledged *Jefferies*, 1689. the Lord Chancellor, had proposed to them to fine him 20,000 *l.* but agreed 30,000 *l.* would be better, that his Majesty might give 10,000 *l.* back again: But the other Judges would not charge their Memories with that Circumstance.

The House of Commons reversed the Judgment against Mr *Samuel Johnson*, Chaplin to the unfortunate Lord *Russel*, and declared the same null, illegal, and cruel; and the Ecclesiastical Commission also illegal; and recommended him to his Majesty for Preferment, who allowed him 300 *l.* annually out of the Post-office, for his and his Son's Life; also 1000 *l.* in Money, and a Place of 100 *l.* a-year on his Son.

Titus Oates, upon this, applied to the House of Lords, to have two Judgments against him reversed; and at the same time printed a Paper, setting forth the whole Affair: but it was voted to contain Matters tending to Breach of Privilege, and he confined for it. However, at last a Bill for that Purpose, which had passed the House of Commons, was read twice there; with a Proviso, that till the Matters were heard in Parliament, for which *Titus Oates* was committed for Perjury, he should not be receiv'd in any Court or Cause as a Witness. This being liable to so many Exceptions, was protested against by 13 Lords. The Commons also disagreeing to it, it occasioned so hot a Debate, that it might have been of bad

1689. Consequence, if not prevented by an Adjournment of the Parliament: *Oates*, therefore, obtained nothing but his Release, and a Pardon from the King at the Request of both Houses. His Majesty also allowed him a Pension of Three Pounds a-week.

The Committee for examining into the Affairs of State Prisoners, reported, That *Grabam* and *Burton*, the wicked Solicitors of the illegal Prosecutions, had from 1679 to 1688, received near 48,000 *l.* out of the Exchequer, and therewith paid Witnesses, Jurors, Solicitors, and others concerned in the Prosecutions and Trials they had been concerned in, in the Name, and on the Behalf of the late King.

They examined the Case of Sir *Robert Wright*, late Lord Chief Justice, and found him concerned in all the Cruelties done in the North; and also made a Report of Lord *Jefferies*, whose Crimes were too well known to need further Evidence. He died in the Tower on the 18th of *April*, having, as is said, hastened his Death by drinking spiritous Liquors.

Dr *Scot* visiting him in the Tower, advised him to take a serious View of his past Life, for which he at that Time expressed great Concern; and he then said, "How cruel soever his Proceedings might be thought after the Duke of *Monmouth's* Defeat, they had by no Means come up to the Severity which King *James* expected from him, his Ma-

Majesty being extremely displeased at him on that Account." 1689.

The Commons then took into Consideration the Miscarriages in *Ireland*, for which they principally blamed the Marquis of *Halifax*, for delaying to send Relief thither; and put the Question, whether it should not be represented to his Majesty, that it was inconvenient to his Affairs that the Marquis was in his Councils? But this was carried in the Negative by 90 against 76. This was renewed again by Mr *John How*, a most virulent Opposer of the Court and Ministers, some few Weeks after, in more general Terms, but came to nothing.

Some Letters from King *James*, to divers Persons in and about *London*, being intercepted, gave occasion to Mr *Hampden*, the Chairman of the House, to represent the Danger that threatened the Kingdom; and moved for a farther Supply: But at that Time it was thought an impolitick Notion, and not back'd by any one Member, not even by his own Son; but rather occasion'd some sharp Reflections: Yet the House addressed his Majesty to secure all Papists of Note, and disarm, and take all Horfes, from the rest.

Sir *Adam Blair*, Captain *Henry Vaughan*, *Frederick Mole*, and two more, were impeached of High Treason, for dispersing King *James's* Declaration; but they pleaded their Innocence, and submitted to a Trial, and

1689. and no further Progress was made of it this Sessions.

A Bill, enjoining the wearing of woollen Manufactures at certain Times of the Year, was brought into the House of Lords; upon which the Silk Weavers, with a great Mob, petitioned against it; and their Lordships, after the Crowd was dispersed, rejected it.

An Act passed this Sessions, to vest in the two Universities the Presentations belonging to Papists; and one for raising 600,000 *l.* for the *Dutch*, and many others of less Consequence. After his Majesty had given the Royal Assent to them, both Houses adjourned to the 20th of *September*, and afterwards to *October* 19th.

Tho' the Managers of the Transports and Provisions intended for *Ireland* were very slow and dilatory in their Proceedings, King *James* having been now six Months in *Ireland*, and the Protestants much distressed there; yet at last, upon the News of the Siege of *Londonderry's* being raised, Duke *Schomberg*, Commander of the Army, took his Leave of the Commons, and set out for *Chester*; and on the 12th of *August* sailed with about 90 Vessels of all sorts, and near 10,000 Men, Horse and Foot; and next Day landed his Men at *Carrickfergus*, on *Bangor* Side, without Opposition; then he marched to *Belfast*, where several joined him who durst not declare before; and on the 22d of *August* he laid Siege to *Carrickfergus*

fergus in form; and the Besieged insisting upon the usual Signs of Honour upon a Capitulation, he refused it; and on the 26th the Breaches were so wide, they contentedly accepted what Terms he pleased to grant them; which was, to be conducted with their Arms, and what Baggage they could carry on their Backs, to the next *Irish* Garrison, viz. *Newry*. 1689.

During this Siege he was joined by the rest of the Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, who for want of Transports had staid behind; and next Day, on his March to *Loughbrilane*, the *Inniskillin* Horse and Dragoons cheerfully join'd him; and on their Approach the *Irish* abandoned *Newry*, after setting it on Fire. On this Occasion the General dispatched a Messenger to the Duke of *Berwick* who commanded there, to acquaint him, that if they went on to burn in that barbarous Manner, he would give them no Quarter. This had Effect on them, for they left *Dundalk* without any Harm done; where he marched his Army, and encamped about a Mile off of it; where he was joined by some more Regiments, and obliged to stay, as the Ships, with his Train of Artillery, were not come to *Carlingford*, as he had ordered and expected.

Whilst he continued in this uncertain Posture, he had an Account on the 20th of *September*, that King *James*, with all his Forces, were advancing towards him; and next Day they appeared in Order of Battle, and

1689. and a great Party of the Horse advanced towards the Intrenchments: and tho' they frequently did this; yet one Day, upon the Foot's standing to their Arms, they drew off, and ended the Affair.

In a Day or two after, a Conspiracy was discovered, carried on by some *French* Papists, who had enlisted themselves in the Protestant Regiments of that Nation; and being taken up and examined, confessed their Intention to go over to the other Side, and six of them were hanged, and 250 more secured, disarmed, and sent Prisoners to *England*, and from thence to *Holland*, where they got their Liberty.

On the 27th of *September* the *Inniskilliners*, to the Number of 1000, headed by Colonel *Lloyd*, routed a Body of 5000 *Irish* marching towards *Sligo*, of whom they killed 700, took O *Kelly*, their Commander, and 40 Officers Prisoners, to the great Joy of the Duke and his Men in the Camp.

A short Time after the *Irish* laid Siege to *Sligo*, from whence one Colonel *Ruffel* retired; yet one St *Sauveur*, a resolute *French* Captain, with his own Company of *French* Grenadiers, and Colonel *Lloyd*, with his bold *Inniskilliners*, staid; and upon the Enemy's Approach, retreated to two separate Forts. *Lloyd* not having to subsist his Men with, retired that Night with some Loss; but the other finding some Provision and Ammunition, stoutly maintained his Post; and as the Night was dark, to prevent the Enemy
ap-

approaching undiscovered, he got a great many Fir Deals, and dipt the End of them in Pitch; which gave so good a Light, that he luckily spied the Enemy advancing with an Engine, called a *Sow*; but he having killed the Engineer, and two or three more, the rest retreated. Day approaching, he obliged them to quit a small Field Piece, by firing smartly upon them, and sallied out with his Men, and killed many of them. At last all Provisions being spent, and little or no Water in the Fort, he surrendered on honourable Terms; and as they passed over the Bridge, Colonel *Sarsfield*, the Enemy's General, offered each of them Horse and Arms, and Five Guineas Advance, to serve King *James*; but they all, except one, answered, "They would never fight for Papists;" which one, the next Day, brought all he had got with him to *Dundalk*.

Tho' Duke *Schomberg* had prudently declined fighting the *Irish* on unequal Terms; yet a raging Sickness, occasioned by the Unwholsomeness of the Place, wet Weather, and ill Food, daily swept away, or at least disabled Numbers of Officers and Soldiers. Here died Sir *Edward Deering*, Colonel *Henry Wharton*, Son to *Philip Lord Wharton*, Sir *Thomas Gower*, and Colonel *Hungerford*, all Gentlemen of distinguished Merit; as also about 2000 common Soldiers, and 900 Sick died at Sea, being transported to *Belfast* for better Conveniency: Nay, before next Spring, one half of the Army transported

1689. ported over was lost ; and Winter approaching, both Armies went into Quarters ; and Duke *Schomberg* pressed the coming over of 7000 Auxiliary *Danes*, then arrived in *England* and *Scotland*, pursuant to a Treaty concluded with the King of *Denmark* on the 15th of *August*.

Tho' the Duke's Conduct was blamed by some for not venturing a Battle, and his Majesty by these Complaints had writ twice to him on that Head ; yet better Judges thought the managing this Campaign as he did, was consistent with Military Policy, considering the Enemy was well posted and provided, and thrice his Number, and had several good Officers.

Admiral *Torrington*, with the Confederate *English* and *Dutch* Fleet, made a Shew of landing his Man to surprize *Cork* ; but abandoned the Enterprize, upon a false Intelligence, that the *French* were advancing towards him ; and soon after was obliged to put into *Torbay*, most of the *English* being sick, occasioned by their victualling, as imagined, the *Dutch* continuing healthy all the While.

The *Dartmouth* Man of War, of 40 Guns, was, after a stout Resistance, taken by the *French* this Summer ; also the Merchantmen suffered great Loss by *French* Privateers.

On the 12th of *May* the Emperor and States-General concluded an Offensive and Defensive Alliance at *Vienna* ; which was the Be-

Beginning of the Grand Alliance. By this 1689.
nothing whatsoever was to be transacted or
done by one Party without the other's Con-
sent. To this Alliance King *William* ac-
ceded the 9th of *December*; and also a Treaty
was made by the King with the States-
General, by which was confirmed former
Treaties of Peace and Commerce.

About the same Time King *William* also
entered into an Alliance with *Christian V.*
King of *Denmark*; by virtue of which the
English Army in *Ireland* was soon reinforced
by 6000 Foot and 1000 Horse of that Na-
tion.

Liege, in *Flanders*, this Year departed
from the Neutrality they had accepted, and
declared against *France*, by delivering to
the *Dutch* a large Convoy of Powder,
Bombs, and Money, designed for *Bonne*,
and brought thither by a *French* Officer.

The *French* had in *Flanders* about 80,000
Men, commanded by Marshal *de Humieres*,
and the Allies only 60,000, commanded by
the Prince of *Waldeck*; who, tho' a Man of
great Compass and true Judgment, was ge-
nerally unsuccessful, being never furnished
in proportion to his Schemes; and therefore
thought an unfortunate General by his Sol-
diers.

His Army consisted of *Dutch* and *English*,
sent by King *William* to the Assistance of
the Allies, under the Command of the Earl
of *Marlborough*.

About the Middle of *August*, *de Humieres*,

1689. the *French* General, made a Motion with his whole Army, to surprize a Number of *Dutch* Horse gone out to forage; but the Prince of *Waldeck* having Notice, ordered the Foragers to return to the Camp: yet the *French* vigorously charged on them, and killed some; and their Van-guard attacked the Village of *Hargu*, where 800 Foot were posted, under the Command of the *English* Colonel, *Hodges*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Gors*, and the Major of a Regiment of Horse; who above two Hours maintained their Ground with extraordinary Resolution, and had been overpowered with Numbers, had not *Roe*, Major-General of the Cavalry, come in with their Horse timely to their Relief; with whom they made a retreating Fight against the main Force of the Enemy, till they came to a rising Ground near *Walcourt*; where they were reinforced, and the *French* attacked the Town very warmly for an Hour and half: But the Allies being strongly reinforced by Parties sent from Prince *Waldeck*, the *French* retreated in great Haste and Disorder, as well as with considerable Loss, leaving behind them some Cannon and Ammunition, with the Loss of 2000 Officers and Soldiers, as the Allies computed; who lost above 300, having Lieutenant-Colonel *Grimes* of the *English* killed, a Major of Dragoons, and other inferior Officers. This was the only memorable Action this Campaign in *Flanders*, except by the *Spaniards*, who acted separately towards *Courtray*; levelled a great

great Part of the *French* Lines, and raised 1689.
considerable Contributions on the Enemy's
Country.

The *French*, by their sudden Invasion of
Germany, were Masters of almost all the
three Ecclesiastical Electorates. As to the
Palatinate, nothing was to be seen there, but
the lamentable Remains of the Avarice and
Fury, or Fears of the *French*: *Worms* and
Spires were reduced to Ashes, and several
Castles demolished.

All these Conquests, as well as the Fron-
tiers of *France*, were covered with a nu-
merous Army under Marshal *de Duras*, with
several more Generals, all good Officers,
who commanded at different Places.

Notwithstanding these great Forces, and
the Success that attended them, their Arms
did not prevail this Summer. Three consi-
derable Armies rose up against *France* at
once: one of 50,000 Men, under the Duke
of *Bavaria*; a second of 47,000, under the
Electors of *Saxony*; and the third of 51,000,
under the Elector of *Brandenburg*. In Sep-
tember the Duke of *Lorraine*, at the Head of
the Imperial Troops, took *Mentz* by Capi-
tulation, after a Siege of about two Months;
where the *French* owned to 900 Men slain,
and 1400 wounded.

The Elector of *Brandenburg* first laid
Siege to *Kaiserfwerth*, which surrendered upon
Articles; then to *Bonne*, commanded by
Baron *d'Asfeld*, with good Officers under
him, and eight Battalions of Foot, a Regi-
ment

1689.

ment of Horse, and another of Dragoons ; who, after 55 Days Blockade, and 26. close Siege, surrender'd ; the Counterscarp and some Out-works being first taken by Storm. The Duke of *Lorrain* had sent part of his Army to the Assistance of the Elector of *Brandenburg* ; and, after the Surrender, shew'd a generous Regard to Baron *d'Asfeld*, for so long and bravely defending the Place. With this Siege ended the Campaign on the *Rhine*.

France seem'd to have a fair Opportunity of repairing these Losses in *Catalonia*, the *Spaniards* having no Army there, nor able to send one ; yet all the Duke *de Noailles* could do, was to besiege *Campredon* : which he took in five Days, and, with the Demolition of the Town and Citadel, the Campaign ended there.

This Year died Pope *Innocent XI.* being the only Event *France* could consider as an Advantage. He was succeeded by Cardinal *Ottoboni*, a *Venetian*, who took the Name of *Alexander VIII.* But to return to the Affair of *England*. During the Recess of Parliament the King went to the Races at *New-market*, where the University of *Cambridge* waited on him with their Address, being introduced by the Duke of *Somerset*, their Chancellor, and were graciously received. Afterwards his Majesty made them a Visit, and then returned from *New-market* to *Hampton-court*.

Their Majesties, upon an Invitation, dined with Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, Lord-Mayor of *Lon-*

London; as also did their Royal Highnesses, 1689.
and saw the Procession, which much surpass-
ed all that had been seen before on the
like Occasion. His Majesty conferred the
Honour of Knighthood on the two Sheriffs
and two Aldermen; and soon after, an In-
dignity being offered to the King's Picture
in *Guildhall*, by cutting the Crown and
Sceptre away, the Lord Mayor and Court
of Aldermen offered 500 l. to any that
would discover the Author.

His Majesty bestowed the Bishoprick of
Worcester on Dr *Edward Stillingfleet*; that of
Chichester on Dr *Simon Patrick*, and *Bristol*
on Dr *Gilbert Ironside*; and they were all
consecrated on the 13th of *October* at *Ful-*
ham.

The Time being expired for the Clergy
to take the Oaths in, pursuant to Act of
Parliament, several refused, and were su-
spended *ab officio*; particularly the Arch-
bishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops of
Gloucester, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Bath*, and *Peter-*
borough, who suspected the King favoured
the Dissenters too much; but chiefly his
abolishing Episcopacy in *Scotland* favoured
these Reports, which were encouraged by
the leading Men in both Universities, espe-
cially at *Oxford*. The Earl of *Clarendon*,
and some Bishops who were suspended, took
much Pains to spread these Slanders; and
the Proceedings in *Scotland* cast a great Load
on the King, tho' it was certain he could
not hinder the Change of the Church there,
with-

1689. without putting his Affairs into great Disorder, the Presbyterians being the only Party for him : which Lord *Melvil*, the Secretary there, soon perceived, and therefore set up the Earl of *Crawford* as the Head of his Party, who was passionate in his Temper, out of Measure zealous in his Principles, and being now chosen President of the Parliament, received and encouraged all Complaints against Episcopal Ministers. The Convention declaring the King and Queen, ordered a Proclamation to be read the next *Sunday* in all Churches in the Kingdom by a certain prefix'd Day ; but it was so near at hand, that it was scarce possible to lay Proclamations all round the Nation within the Time. Some had them not till the very Morning they were to be read, and others not till the Day was past, and others did not read the Proclamation at all, yet obeyed it, by praying for the King and Queen : However, Complaints being brought to the Council of every one who had not read or obeyed the Proclamations, they were, in a summary Way, deprived of their Benefices ; and, in executing this, the Earl of *Crawford* shewed much Eagerness and Violence ; and all these Things being published in *England*, added much to increase the Discontent and Aversion of the disaffected Party.

His Majesty ordered his Summons to issue out for the Meeting of a Convocation, during the next Sessions of Parliament, in order to unite the Presbyterians and such o-

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ther Dissenters as could be brought into a Comprehension by the established Church; and accordingly a special Commission, under the Great Seal, was given to 10 Bishops and 20 Divines, to draw up a Scheme of the whole Affair; and after the same was done, the Commissioners sat closely upon the Affair for several Weeks; and all Matters were well considered, and freely and calmly debated: and what created the greatest Difficulty was, about the admitting of dissenting Ministers to officiate in the Church when duly reconciled to it; which they at last settled in such a Manner, that they thought it necessary for these Ministers to receive Orders from a Bishop; who, in conferring the same, might add a Clause to the common Form, to this Effect, *If thou art not already ordained, I ordain thee, &c.* There were several rigid Men amongst these Commissioners, and particularly Dr *Jane*, who were absolutely against any Condescension at all, and therefore refused to appear, or act in the Convocation; and, to load the same with a Word of ill Sound, called it *A new Ecclesiastical Commission*. However, whilst the Debates were warm in the House, the Dissaffected took occasion to give it out, that the Intent in the Bottom was, to pull down the Church and set up Presbytery; which the Universities also encouraged, and declared against it, and all that promoted it, as Men intended to undermine the Church: and severe Reflections were cast upon the King

1689. King on that Head, and great canvassing every where in the Elections of Convocation Men. On the 21st of *November* the Convocation being met, the Bishop of *London*, and most of his Brethren, with the moderate Part of the Clergy, designed Dr *Tilloison*, Dean of *Canterbury*, to be Prolocutor (whom the King had lately made Clerk of his Closet, and used to call *The honestest Man and the best Friend he ever had in his Life*); but it was carried by a great Majority for Dr *Jane*, of *Oxford*, a professed Enemy of the Dissenters. On the 4th of *December*, both Houses being sitting, the King sent a Message, exhorting them, to do every Thing that might tend to the Establishment of the Church of *England*; and that the Things proposed should be calmly and impartially considered by them, without any Animosity. To which the Bishops prepared an Address full of Thanks and Gratitude; and took Notice of the Zeal his Majesty shewed in his Message for the Protestant Religion: But the Lower House disagreeing about the Form, a warm Debate arose; and they insisted the Words ought to be, *for the Protestant Churches*, and not *Religion*: and at last, with great Difficulty, they agreed in the Form of an Address, and on *Thursday, December 12*, presented it to his Majesty; but therein omitted the Thanks, which was in the other, for his Royal Commission, and for the Zeal he had shewn for the Protestant Religion:

gion : Yet his Majesty returned a most gracious Answer thereto. 1689.

All the Proceedings in the Lower House shewed their Aversion to the Union so earnestly desired by the King; and instead of taking Measures in favour thereof, they made a zealous Speech in behalf of the Bishops under Suspension, to get something done to qualify them to sit in the Convocation; but it being a Point of great Difficulty, was left to further Consideration: and therefore, to divert them from proceeding further, but to go upon that for which they were called together, the Prolocutor attended the President and Bishops, in the Name of the House, concerning the preventing the further publishing and punishing the Authors of some scandalous and reflecting Books lately published; to which the President gave a favourable Answer, and promised to consider further about it. They seeing it was to no Purpose to communicate any Proposals to the Lower House, advised his Majesty to suffer the Sessions to be discontinued: and thus, from time to time, they were prorogued for 10 Years; having ever since the Year 1662. been continued to sit, but to do no Business.

On the 19th of October the Parliament met, pursuant to Adjournment, and his Majesty made a Speech to them composed by himself, pressing a speedy Supply for the more effectual carrying on the War against

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gainst *France*; which Speech met with universal Applause.

The Marquis of *Halifax* having, for Reasons to himself, declined the Office of Speaker in the House of Lords, the same was granted to Sir *Robert Atkins*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Oates's Affair, and some other Matters, having raised some Heats between the two Houses, the King advised both Houses to put an End to them by Prorogation; which being agreed to, he accordingly prorogued them to the 21st of *October*.

In the mean time Dr *Crew*, Bishop of *Durham*, contrary to most People's Expectation, took the Oaths, and subscribed the Declaration according to Law.

Both Houses being met on the Day fixed, his Majesty referred to them what he had lately said, and desired speedy Resolutions; and accordingly the Commons unanimously resolved, to stand by and assist him in reducing *Ireland*, and to proceed vigorously in the War against *France*. And agreeable thereto (the Accounts being laid before them) they voted a Supply of 2,000,000*l*.

The Misdemeanors of *Burton* and *Grubam* were again reported to the House, as also the Case of *Jenner*; all of whom being brought to the House, a Committee was appointed to give a Charge against them.

The Lords *Preston*, *Forbes*, and Sir *John Penwilek*, were released upon Bail; and Impeachments of High Treason resolved upon against

against the Earls of *Peterborough*, *Salisbury*, *Castlemain*, and others, for being reconciled to the Church of *Rome* contrary to Law, and other Crimes. 1689.

A Bill was ordered to be brought in, to declare the late Lord Chancellor *Jefferies*'s Estate forfeited to the Crown, and to attain his Blood; but it meeting with much Opposition was dropt.

The Lord *Griffin*, being summoned by his Majesty, surrendered himself to the Earl of *Nottingham*; and desiring Time to consider of taking the Oaths, it was granted him. Not long after, his Lordship, having caused a large Pewter Bottle to be made with a double Bottom, ordered his Cook to get the false one soldered at a Pewterer's; who finding a Packet between the two Bottoms, suspected something: and as the Superscriptions were to King *James*, the Duke of *Berwick*, &c. he seized the Cook, and carried him with the Papers to a Secretary of State; which being examined into, discovered an Account of some private Resolutions of the Council, and an exact List of the Land and Sea Forces in *England*: and thereupon his Lordship's House and Papers were searched, he himself having made his Escape, and his Lady was committed to the Tower, and several Persons arrested; and after some few Days, finding it difficult to get out of the Kingdom, he surrendered himself to the Earl of *Sbrewsbury*, and was soon after committed to the Tower. The Lords

1689. Lords examining into the Affair, the Earl of *Rochester* argued, "that as it had a few Days before been resolved in that House, that Colonel *Algernon Sidney* was unjustly condemned, nothing but Writings being found in his Closet, and produced against him; so, from a Parity of Reason, this was a similar Case:" and after several warm Debates, Lord *Griffin* was set at Liberty upon Bail.

Both Houses appointed a Committee to examine who were the Advisers and Prosecutors of the Murders of the Lord *Russel*, Colonel *Sidney*, Sir *Thomas Armstrong*, and others, and who had the Chief Hand in the *Quo Warrantos*, and delivering up of Charters; and therefore ordered Mr *John Hampden*, and Mr *John Trenchard*, Members of the House of Commons, to inform them what they knew of the Affair. These two had been accused for being concerned with the Duke of *Monmouth*, and the Lord *Russel*, in the Plot of 1680. *Trenchard* had undertaken to raise a Body of Men at *Taunton*; and *Hampden* was let into all the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Secrets, and knew the whole Affair. Upon Lord *Howard*'s Evidence, *Hampden* was brought in guilty of a Misdemeanor, and fined 40,000 *l.* the most extravagant Fine ever set for a Misdemeanor. He was afterwards concerned in *Monmouth*'s Rebellion; and, upon pleading Guilty and begging his Life, was pardoned: But it is said, he was so much ashamed of this, that he

he never got Master of himself; and about 1689.
 10 Years after cut his own Throat. He
 was Grandson of him that had the Cause in
 the Point of Ship Money.

After several Weeks Enquiry, tho' the
 Committee could prove nothing upon which
 Votes or Addresses could have been found-
 ed; yet the Lord *Halifax*, having concurred
 with the Ministry and Council in the Se-
 verities and Executions at the End of the
 Reign of *Charles II.* and in the *Quo War-
 rantos*, and surrendering the Charters, now
 withdrew, and quitted the Court; and soon
 after he reconciled himself to the Tories,
 and upon all Occasions protected the whole
 Party.

Duke *Schomberg*, in *Ireland*, being in-
 formed that his Conduct was about this time
 brought in question, even in Parliament it-
 self, acquainted the King with the Reasons
 that had obliged him not to stir from his
 Camp upon the Approach of King *James*;
 which being confirmed by Mr *Lumley*, Bro-
 ther to Lord *Lumley*, Count *Solmes*, and
 Dr *Walker*, who had arrived from *Ireland*,
 and that the Miscarriages there were wholly
 to be charged on Mr *John Shales*, Purveyor
 General to the Army, the Commons ad-
 dressed his Majesty, "that *Shales* might be ta-
 ken into Custody, and his Papers, &c. se-
 cured, and another Person appointed in his
 Room by Duke *Schomberg*." To which his
 Majesty answered, "he had given Orders for
 so doing, and believed he was already in
 Custody."

1689. Custody." But the Commons, still eager in the Affair, requested his Majesty to name those who had recommended *Shales* to his Service; but he declined it, because, as he said, *Shales* had been proposed in full Council. A few Days after, his Majesty sent a Message to the Commons in Writing, setting forth, that they should recommend to him a Number of Persons, not exceeding seven, to be commissioned by him to take Care of the Provisions, &c. sent to *Ireland*; and that they might nominate Persons to go there and take an Account of the Number of the Army, and the State and Condition thereof: Which Message pleased them so well, that they left both to the King's own Direction; yet pressed him to discover those who had recommended *Shales*. To which he replied, "it is impossible for me to give an Answer to this Question."

However, the Complaints of Mismanagement continuing very great, the Commons addressed his Majesty, on the 15th of *December*, to lay before him the ill Conduct and Success of Affairs in *Ireland*, both as to the Armies and Fleet, and to find out the Authors of these Miscarriages, and appoint others unsuspected. They also being informed, that the raging Sickness amongst the Seamen was occasioned by great Quantities of corrupt and unwholesome Provisions, resolved that the Victuallers of the Fleet should be sent for, in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, to answer these Complaints;

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plaints; and in a few Days the King appointed others in their Room. The above Address was presented to his Majesty by Mr *Hampden*, who was very earnest in mentioning the Complaints, and charging them on the Ministry: He at the same time complained, that several Commonwealth-men were then employed by the Government; upon which the House, who knew that both he, his Father, and their Predecessors, had ever adhered to the Republican Party, broke out into a general Laughter.

Many think his principal Aim was, to have the Earl of *Nottingham* removed, that he might himself step into his Place of Secretary of State.

In *December* a Question was put in the House of Commons, "Whether a Person having a Place at Court, or any Dependance on the King, should be a Member of that House?" And after a warm and obstinate Debate, it was carried in the Affirmative. The Reason for it was, that otherwise the fittest Persons for Publick Employments would remain excluded, and be debarred the Opportunity of serving either their King or Country.

The Whigs about this time began to lose much of the King's good Opinion, from the Heat they shewed, in both Houses, against their Enemies, and their Coldness in every thing that related to the Publick, as well as himself; particularly in the Affair of his Revenue, which was granted him only for
one

1689. one Year. A Jealousy was infused in many, that he would grow arbitrary if he once had the Revenue. Several Stories were also whispered round, and listened to, of his Sullenness and imperious Way of dictating. These Apprehensions were heightened by many of the Scots.

One *Simpson*, a Scots Presbyterian, being recommended to the Earl of *Portland*, was admitted; but at the same time held a secret Correspondence with *Nevil Payne*, the most active and dextrous of all King *James's* Agents; and, by his Solicitations, *Simpson* infused into the Earl of *Portland* Jealousies of the King's best Friends, to which the Earl hearken'd too attentively: And some of them heard of it, by other Hands, that the Court was become jealous of them, and sought Evidence against them.

Sir *James Montgomery*, in *Scotland*, and some others, giving Credit to the Reports then going, by *Payne's* Management, entered into a Confederacy with King *James's* Party in *England*, and reconciled themselves to the Duke of *Queensbury*, and other Lords of the Episcopal Party. This News *Simpson* brought to the Earl of *Portland*, who pressed him to find out Witnesses to prove it against Sir *James Montgomery*: which he immediately carried to them, and told them the whole Business was discovered, and great Rewards offered to such as would swear against them. Tho' this alarmed many of their Party, who did not know what was at the

the Bottom; yet *Montgomery*, by his Management, came to have great Credit with some of the Whigs in *England*, particularly with the Earl of *Monmouth* and Duke of *Bolton*, and endeavoured much to animate them against the Earl of *Portland*, and not to trust the King; insomuch that many began to think they would have good Terms from King *James*, and that he was now convinced of his former Errors, and might safely be trusted. The Earl of *Monmouth* even twice intimated this to Bishop *Burnet*; tho' in such a Manner as if he was afraid of it, and endeavoured to prevent it.

Matters being principally trusted to *Montgomery*, *Payne*, and one *Ferguson*, they formed a Design to alienate the City of *London* so entirely from the King, that no Loans might be advanced on the Money Bills; and got it spread about, that King *James* would give a full Indemnity for all that was past; and that he had shaken off the *French* Interest, being weary of their Insolence, and sensible of his Error in trusting to them: And Matters were transacted so, that Bishop *Burnet* owns, he could not think there was any Thing in it, till he was convinced by a Letter from an unknown Hand, directed to him, setting forth, "that the Writer of it "could discover a Plot, deeply laid against "the King, if he might be assured not to be "made a Witness, and have his Friends "pardoned." The Prelate, by the King's Order, engaged the first; but as to the second,

1689. cond, the Informer was desired to trust to the King's Mercy.

Thereupon he came to the Bishop, (who found him to be Sir *James Montgomery's* Brother) and told him, a Treaty was settled with King *James*, and Articles agreed on, and an Invitation subscribed by the whole Cabal, for him to come over; which was sent to the Court of *France* for Safety, and for them to see what Hopes he had; which they thought would sooner obtain the Supplies and Force desired. By his Information the Bishop advised the Earl of *Sbrowsbury* to seize one *Williamson*, who had gone that Day to *Dover*, with the original Invitation, as the Informer said; and he was accordingly seized, and his Portmanteau examined, but nothing found: for one *Simpson*, who went with him, had the Papers; and happening to ride to some Houses out of the Way, heard of the Affair, and went immediately to *Deal*; where he got a Boat, which carried him safe to *France* with his Letters; from whence he came back with large Assurances, and 12,000*l.* were sent to the *Scots*. The Informer was so mortified at the Disappointment, that he went over to *France* soon after, and turned Papist: which occasioned the pretended Discoveries to be laughed at, and looked upon as Fictions of the Court; and the City of *London*, upon this, were generally possessed with a very ill Opinion of the King.

At this Time the Tories were treating with the

the Court about the Dissolution of the Par- 1689.
liament, and promised great Advances of Money, provided it was brought about. The Whigs perceiving this, prepared a Bill for restoring Corporations to their ancient Rights and Privileges, by which they hoped to have made sure of all future Parliaments. This was opposed in the House by the whole Strength of the Tory Party, and both Parties made their Court to the King, each promising every Thing he would ask, if he acted in their Favour. It was carried in the House of Commons by a great Majority, but in the House of Lords by one Voice only: And now the Application of both Parties, especially the Tories, was much quickened, and all possible Promises offered the King by each Party, to engage him in their Favour. The Matter perplexed his Majesty much; for, by passing the Bill, he put himself and the Nation in the Hands of Whigs; and his rejecting it, would be such a trusting to the Tories, and breaking with the Whigs, that he knew not what to do. He, in this Suspence, once desperately resolved to go over to *Holland*, and leave the Government in the Queen's Hand. To this End he called together the Marquis of *Caermarthen*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and some others, and told them his Intention, and Reasons for it; but they pressed him vehemently to lay that Thought aside, and comply with the present Necessity. Much Passion appeared amongst them, and the De-
bate

1689. bate was so warm, that many Tears were shed; at last the King resolved to go in Person to *Ireland*, and put an End to the War there. The Queen did not know his first Design; so reserv'd was he in a Matter that concern'd her so nearly. A great Party was formed in both Houses, to oppose his going to *Ireland*, and an Address prepared by them against the same; but he, to prevent that, came first, and acquainted them with his Resolution of going in Person; and told them he was willing again to expose his Life for the quiet Enjoyment of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Nation: Then he prorogued the Parliament to the 2d of *April*; but on the 6th of *February* dissolved it by Proclamation, and summoned a new one, to meet the 20th of *March* following.

In this Session the Debate was resumed for settling a Revenue on the Princess of *Denmark*; but his Majesty being unwilling such an Affair should be canvass'd in Parliament, sent the Earl of *Sbrowsbury* to the Countess of *Marlborough*, Lady to the Princess, with a faithful Promise of settling 50,000 *l.* a-year on her, if she would desist proceeding any further therein; and added, he would not serve his Majesty an Hour longer, if he broke his Word. The Countess answer'd, "such a Resolution might be very right as to him, but that she did not see it could be of any Use to the Princess." Thereupon he was introduced to the Princess, who said, "she could not think herself in the
"Wrong,

“Wrong, to desire a Security to support 1689.
 “her; and it being gone so far, it was rea-
 “sonable to see what her Friends could do
 “for her.” This Answer their Majesties
 took very ill, particularly the Queen: How-
 ever, at last, the Commons settled 50,000 *l.*
 a-year on them. As the Countess of *Marl-*
borough was blamed in this Affair, ’tis
 thought it alienated the King from the Earl
 her Husband; who, some Time after, was
 dismissed from all his Employments.

During the Sitting of the Parliament,
Ludlow, one of the Judges of King *Charles I.*
 and who was excepted out of the Pardon,
 came into *England*, and offer’d his Service
 in the Reduction of *Ireland*, where he for-
 merly commanded under *Cromwell*, to the
 great Surprize of every Body; but especially
 of Sir *Edward Seymour*, who, by Grant, en-
 joyed the Estate that was formerly his; and
 therefore moved in the House of Commons
 for him to be taken up: And accordingly
 they addressed his Majesty for that Purpose;
 and Sir *Edward* delivering the Address him-
 self, made People say, “he had a great deal
 “of Reason to do it, as well for *Ludlow’s*
 “Crime, as for his Estate.” However,
 tho’ his Majesty complied with his Request,
 a Proclamation was not published till it was
 known he was arrived at *Holland*; from
 whence he went to *Vevay*, in *Switzerland*;
 where he probably chose to live for Safety,
 as his Life had been attempted more than
 once; and here it was easy to know what
 Stran-

1689. Strangers were in the Town, by reason of its Situation. He died at 73 Years of Age, after 32 Years Exile; and, by two Volumes of Memoirs which he left, it appears, he detested *Cromwell's* Usurpation, and that his sole View was the establishing a free Republick.

The Rebels in *Scotland* under Colonel *Cannon* retired to the Island of *Mull*, and several Regiments being lately gone to *Ireland*, the *Highlanders*, in a Body of about 800 Men, under the Laird of *Lochally*, renewed their Excursions, and burnt and plunder'd wherever they came, and were but timely disappointed of their Intention to surprize *Inverness*. The Council of *Scotland* ordered General *Mackay* and Sir *Thomas Livingston* to march against them with a proper Force, at the same Time that Colonel *Cannon* had several Letters to his Friends in *Edinburgh* intercepted; which obliged him to retire into *Ireland*. In his Place the *Highlanders* chose Sir *Hugh Cameron* for their Leader, being born amongst them, and acquainted how to govern them. Under him they renewed their Excursions, which obliged King *William* to send Duke *Hamilton* to keep a watchful Eye over them. Notwithstanding, King *James*, encouraged with this, sent over from *Ireland* two Frigates, with Cloaths, Arms, and Ammunition, with Colonels *Buchan*, *Wauchop*, and about 40 Officers more; who arrived safe in the Island of *Mull*: Their Number being now increased to about 1500,

1500; they ventured as far as *Strathspey*, 1689. in *Murray*, to endeavour a Junction with the other Malcontents, who were much increased; but were prevented by Sir *Thomas Livingston*, who, with 800 Foot, six Troops of Dragoons, and two of Horse, fell so unexpectedly on them, that they fled, leaving near 500 killed on the Spot, and 100 Prisoners; amongst whom were four Captains, and other inferior Officers. From thence Sir *Thomas* went to the Castle of *Lethintay*, commanded by Colonel *Buchan's* Nephew; where the Garrison surrender'd at Discretion, upon his lodging a Mine under it: At the same Time Major *Ferguson's* Success in *Mull* was equally advantageous; where he forced the Enemy to fly, and betake themselves to the Hills. These Successes made Sir *James Montgomery*, and those concerned with him, look on their Design as desperate; yet he was resolved to try what Strength could be made in Parliament.

The Earl of *Melvil* assured his Majesty, that unless Presbytery was settled in *Scotland*, it would be impossible for him to carry any Thing; and tho' his Majesty would not consent to the taking away the Rights of Patronage, and Supremacy of the Crown, yet Lord *Melvil*, finding those Points much insisted on, sent a Messenger to his Majesty, then in *Ireland*, for fuller Instructions; which he gave, but in such general Terms, as he did not believe they would warrant Lord *Melvil* to do what he did: for he gave

both

1690: both up; which offended his Majesty much; and he lost all Credit with him, tho' the King did not then think fit to call him to an Account.

On the 15th of *April*, 1690, the Parliament in *Scotland* met, and the Earl of *Melvil*, as Lord High Commissioner, made a Speech to them; and therein mentioned his Majesty's great Regret, that he could not be present at their Meeting; also the Services he had done them; desiring an Assistance of Money for the same; and ended by exhorting them to lay aside all Animosities whatever.

The Jacobites persuaded all their Party, to go to this Parliament, and take the Oaths; particularly Archbishop *Paterfon* took Pains to bring the same about, hoping by that Means to have a Majority in the Parliament: But as they failed therein, some moved for a Force to be sent for from *France*; but many refusing to concur therein, they proposed to send a second Message to King *James*, he having, in answer to the first, refused every Demand that imputed a Diminution in his Prerogative; tho' he granted all they asked upon their own particular Interests, and promised to settle Presbytery: Upon this, the Earls of *Argyle*, *Annandale*, and *Breadalbine*, withdrew from them; which made *Montgomery* look on the Design as broken: and so he went and reconciled himself to Earl *Melvil*; who thereupon pressed the King for a general Indemnity, and gave

gave him a Pass to go to *London*, and wait 1689.
on the Queen with a Letter in his Favour. The King being gone to *Ireland*, resolved to know the Bottom of the Plot, and how far the *English* were concerned therein; which made *Montgomery* abscond in *London*, seeing no Hopes of Pardon but upon a full Discovery. A Warrant was sent to take the Earl of *Annandale* at *Bath*; who, upon Notice thereof, came privately to *London*, and *Montgomery* sent Mr *Ferguson* to him, assuring him he had discovered nothing, and desired him to continue firm and secret: But the Earl understanding he had certainly discovered all the Negotiation amongst the *Scots*, he cast himself upon the Queen's Mercy, desiring only, that he might not be made an Evidence against others; and upon his Information *Nevil Payne* was taken in *Scotland*, but would confess nothing; tho', pursuant to the Earl of *Nottingham's* Letter to the Council, he was put to Torture, and the same executed with great Rigour: He resisted a double Question, yet was still kept a Prisoner; and this was much cried out against as barbarous and illegal.

Montgomery, after lying hid some Months, finding he could have no Pardon, without a full Discovery, went beyond Sea, and continued in perpetual Plots to no Purpose. He was once taken, but made his Escape; and, at last, Spleen and Vexation put an End to a turbulent Life. His Art in managing his Design, and his Firmness in not

1689. discovering his Accomplices, raised his Character as much as it ruined his Fortune.


The Earl of *Melvil*, by the Discovery of this Plot, having obtained a clear Majority, determined to abolish Episcopacy, and set up Presbytery; and, to that End, repealed all the Laws in favour of Episcopacy, and declared it contrary to the Genius and Constitution of that Church and Nation; and pretended, that such of the Presbyterian Ministers as had been turned out in the Year 1662, ought to be considered as the only sound Part of the Church; and there being 60 of them then living, the Government of the Church was lodged with them, and a Power given them to take to their Assistance whom they thought fit. And having taken in some serious Men, secretly ordained in the Presbyterian Way, they broke out into the most extravagant Way of proceeding against the Episcopal Party, and raised Accusations against them: Some were charged with the Doctrine of Arminianism; others loaded with more scandalous Imputations; and where they looked for Proof, it was in a way more becoming Inquisitors than Judges. So apt are all Parties, in their Turns of Power, to fall into those very Excesses, of which they did formerly make such tragical Complaints. Every thing at the same Time was carried in Parliament as Lord *Melvil* and the Presbyterians desired; and a Test imposed on all in Office, or capable to elect, or who were elected in Parliament,

ment, to own the King and Queen to be 1689.
their rightful and lawful Sovereigns, and
to renounce every manner of Title pretended
to be in King *James*.

Whilst these Matters were passing in *Scotland*, the different Parties in *England* were busy influencing the Elections of Parliament Men. The Tories published a List of those who voted for the Corporation Bill, in order to exasperate the Persons who were to have been disgraced by it; and by that and other means, became by far the greater Number in the new Parliament.

In order to settle the Lieutenancy of *London* properly, and to the Satisfaction of all Parties, his Majesty recommended to the Bishop of *London* to give him a List of such who were known to be Churchmen, but of the more moderate sort, and of such as were liable to no just Exception: But, however, the Bishop brought in a List of the most violent Tories; and the Committee appointed to examine the List approved of them, to the great Grief of the Whigs. This Matter was managed by the Earl of *Nottingham* and Marquis of *Caermarthen*, tho' opposed by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*. About this Time also the Earls of *Monmouth* and *Warrington* were dismissed, and other Changes made; so that Whig and Tory were now pretty equally mixed.

On the 20th of *March* the Parliament met, and the Commons chose Sir *John Trevor* Speaker, a bold and dexterous Man,
and

1690.  and one who knew the most effectual Ways of recommending himself to every Government. He had been Speaker in King *James's* Parliament, and in great Favour with that Prince. He was now also made First Commissioner of the Great Seal; and being a Tory, undertook to manage that Party; and, for that Purpose, he was furnished with such Sums of Money as might purchase Votes; and by him began the Practice of buying of Men, in which the King had hitherto kept to stricter Rules: And tho' he hated it; yet such was the Corruption of the Age, he saw it was impossible to avoid it, unless he would endanger the whole.

Next Day the King, in a Speech to both Houses, mentioned to them, that he still continued in his Resolution of going in Person to *Ireland* as soon as might be; and recommended it to them to make a speedy Settlement of the Revenue. He told them, as the Act of Indemnity, often pressed by him, had failed, he intended to send an Act of Grace, with Exceptions of some few Persons; recommended Unanimity in their Proceedings, and to take into their Consideration the Union with *Scotland*; and that he would leave the Administration of the Government in the Queen's Hands.

The Commons immediately voted One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pound between that Time and *Michaelmas*; of which Two Hundred Thousand Pound was

was to be raised by a Poll, and the rest by 1690.
a Clause of Credit in the Revenue Bills.

Tho' the King most earnestly desired to have the Revenue settled for Life; yet he only obtained the hereditary Excise for Life, with a Clause to make it a Security for raising Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pound; and the Customs to be continued for four Years from the 24th of *December* next; with a Clause to make it a Security for raising Five Hundred Thousand Pound.

In this Sessions Sir *Charles Sidley*, a Gentleman of great Wit, made a Speech against Pensions and Salaries; which was very *a propos* at this Juncture, and is mentioned with Applause by most of the Historians.

The not settling the Revenue for Life, made the King think strange that a Jealousy should be entertained of him, who came to save Religion and Liberty, and King *James* so much trusted, who intended to destroy both: but being told, it was not of him, but his Successors, that the Jealousy was entertained; and that his accepting the Gift for Years, would be a Precedent, and make him reckoned the Deliverer of future Ages as well as the present, he accepted the Grant as it was made him.

The Commons then granted the Poll Bill, and other Supplies, which they thought sufficient for the Year; but the same coming short of what they were estimated at when raised, occasioned great Deficiencies to be made up every Session of Parliament: which
run:

1690. running up every Year, made a great Noise, as if the Nation, through Mismanagement, was running into a great Arrear.

A Bill being brought into the House of Lords, acknowledging the King and Queen to be their rightful and lawful Sovereigns, and declaring all the Acts of the Convention Parliament to be good and valid, the first Part passed, tho' some excepted to the Words *rightful* and *lawful*, as not at all necessary; but the latter Part bore a long and warm Debate, but at last passed in the House, declaring and enacting, "that the Acts of the Convention Parliament were and are good and valid:" against which the Earl of Nottingham, and 17 more Lords, protested, alledging it was neither *English* nor good Sense to say, "it is enacted by the Authority of the present Parliament, that all and singular the Acts made in the last Parliament, were Laws;" and that if it were good Sense to enact for the Time past, it must be understood on this Subject to be declaring Laws to be good, which were passed in a Parliament not called by Writ in due Form of Law; which is destructive of the legal Constitution of this Monarchy, and may be of pernicious Consequence to the present Government under this King and Queen.

But these Reasons were ordered to be expunged out of the Journal of the House of Lords, and another Protest entered against it, as an unprecedented thing.

This Bill, against the Expectation of every

every one, passed the House of Commons in 1692. two Days: For one of the Tories questioning the Legality of the Convention, as it was not summoned by Writ, was answered by Mr *Sommers*, the Solicitor-General, with much Zeal, and such an Ascendant of Authority, that none being prepared to answer him, it passed without Opposition; which Service done, in so critical a Time, raised his Character not a little. He told them, "If that was not a legal Parliament, they who were then met, and had taken the Oaths enacted thereby, were guilty of High Treason; and that the Laws repealed by it were still in Force: that therefore they must presently return to King *James*; and that all the Money levied, &c. by virtue of any Act then passed, made every one concerned in it highly criminal."

A Bill being brought into the House of Commons, which required all their Majesties Subjects to abjure the late King *James*, under pain of Imprisonment, occasioned a very great Debate and Heat, the Tories opposing it with all their Strength; and the Whigs, on the other hand, forwarding it as much as possible; till, at length, after much Time lost, and much more likely to be so, his Majesty, upon the Application of the Tories, was prevailed on to send an Intimation to the Commons to drop the Debate, and go to other Matters more pressing.

When this Bill was read the third Time, a Motion was made to commit it; which was

1690. was carried in the Negative, by 192 Voices against it, and 178 for it: which, in a great Measure, shews how the House was divided as to Tories and Whigs.

This disgusted the Whigs much, and had a very ill Effect abroad, both Friends and Enemies looking on it as a Sign of a great Declension of the King's Interest with his People. And as the Earl of *Sbrensbury* was at the Head of those for the Bill, he now thought he could not serve the King longer with Reputation or Success; and therefore resolved to deliver up the Seals as Secretary of State: And tho' his Majesty sent Dr *Tillotson*, and others of the greatest Credit with him, to divert him from it, he found it to no Purpose. The Agitation of Mind which this gave his Lordship, threw him into a Fever that much endangered his Life. The King pressed him only to keep them till his Return from *Ireland*, tho' he should not act as Secretary; but to no Purpose.

The Debate upon the Abjuration Bill lasted longer in the House of Lords; which was so near an Equality in every Division, that what was gained in one Day, was lost in the next; and, by the Heat and Length of these Debates, the Session continued till *June*.

An Act was passed to invest the Queen with the Administration of Affairs, not only during the King's being in *Ireland*, but whenever he should be called out of the King-

Kingdom; with this Restriction, that the Queen might be controuled by an Order from his Majesty while he was abroad. During the Debates, the Queen seemed to take no Notice of the Matter, nor of those who had appeared for or against her. 1690.

An Act passed for reversing the Judgment on a *Quo Warranto* against the City of London, which was projected by the Tories, and intended to change the Hands who then governed the City: But, through Haste or Weakness of those who drew it up, the Court of Aldermen was not comprehended in it; so, by this Act, the City was fixed in their Hands, being generally Whigs.

The Bill of Indemnity also passed this Session, wherein 35 Persons were only expressly excepted, and of them few or none made Examples.

After which his Majesty thought proper to put an End to the Session of Parliament; and, to that End, made a Speech to them, in which he thanked them for the Supply and Affection they had shewn to him; and told them, the Season of the Year was so far advanced, he could not delay longer going to *Ireland*; and therefore thought necessary to adjourn them; recommending to them, in the mean time, to discharge their Duties in their respective Counties. After which Chief Baron *Atkins* adjourned them to the 7th of July.

In his Majesty's Absence, the Deputy Lieutenants were authorized to raise the Mi-

1690. litia in case of Necessity, and all Papists ordered to repair to their Places of Abode, and not to stir above five Miles from thence without Leave, and a Proclamation published for apprehending several disaffected Persons. Whereupon Sir John Cosbran and Mr Ferguson were seized on the 5th of June, on Suspicion of treasonable Practices. The latter had been preferred by his Majesty to a Place in the Excise Office, worth near 500*l.* a-year, with little Trouble; yet had returned to his old Habits of disturbing the Government.

The Day before the King set out for *Ireland*, he called Bishop Burnet into his Closet, and seemed to have a great Weight on his Spirits from the State of his Affairs, which were then very cloudy. He said, "He would either go through with the Business, or perish in it; but only pitied the poor Queen, which he repeated twice with great Tenderness; and wished, that those who loved him, would often wait on and assist her. He lamented that the Bishops and Clergy, instead of allaying, rather fomented the Heats in the Nation; and declared going to a Campaign, was naturally no unpleasant thing to him; and he was sure he understood it better than how to govern *England*; but added, tho' his Cause was good, yet going against King *James* in Person, was hard upon him, since it would be a vast Trouble both to himself and the Queen, if he should be killed or taken." Then he

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dismissed the Bishop, deeply affected with what he had said. A Proposition was made by a Person who knew King *James* well, and in whom King *James* much confided, to get with a Man of War to *Dublin Bay* as a Friend, and invite him on board, and then sail away with him, either to *Spain* or *Italy*, and there set him on Shore with 20,000*l*. Tho' King *William* thought it a well formed Design, and likely to succeed; yet he would not hearken to it, declaring that he would have no Hand in Treachery; and that as King *James* would certainly carry some of his Guards and Courtiers on board, who would make Opposition, and perhaps in the Struggle some Accident might happen to King *James's* Person, in which he would have no Hand. Bishop *Burnet* acquainted the Queen with this, who shewed great Tenderness for her Father's Person, and was much touched with the King's Answer.

On the 4th of *June* 1690, the King set out for *Ireland*, and landed the 14th at *Carriksfergus*, attended by Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Oxford*, *Scarborough*, *Manchester*, and others of Distinction; and went the same Evening to *Belfast*, where Duke *Schomberg*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Major-General *Kirk*, and other General Officers, met him.

As to Duke *Schomberg's* Army, when he found the Sickness rather abated, and the few remaining much refreshed, by the good Provisions he had got them, and under-

stand-

1690. standing the Enemy were marching towards *Dundalk*, to disturb his Frontier Garrisons, he marched with a Body of Horse and Foot, on the 11th of *February*, towards *Drummore*, to observe their Motions.

But in the mean time the *Irish* intended to fall on *Belturbet*, a Town taken from them by Colonel *Wolsey* not long before; of which the Colonel being informed, he marched with 700 Foot and 300 Horse, to surprize the Enemy; but was surprized himself, finding them 9000 strong, and ready to receive him. However, seeing he could not retreat with Honour or Safety, he animated his Men, engaged the *Irish*, and defeated them with a considerable Loss; and, in his Return from pursuing them, took the Castle of *Killishandra*, with a great Booty of Cattle.

On the 18th of *April*, (*Good Friday*) Sir *Cloudesley Shovel* took the only Frigate King *James* had in his Possession, in that Prince's own Sight, in *Dublin Bay*.

In the mean time Duke *Schomberg* resolved to take the strong Castle of *Charlemont*, being of great Importance, and succeeded, partly by a Stratagem: For King *James* having sent a strong Detachment, under *Macmahone*, with Provisions to relieve the Garrison, the Duke ordered the Blockade to let them pass, after a slight Resistance, but to drive back all that returned from the Castle, by which Means the Number that went in was so great, that they soon eat up all the Supply sent, and were reduced to greater

greater Extremities than ever; and, at last, 1690.
obliged to capitulate, which they did on the
13th of May, to the great Concern of King
James and his Party, which was increased by
Colonel *Wolfey's* taking the strong Castle of
Balingargy, near *Cavan*, on the same Day.

Thus stood Matters in *Ireland* when King
William landed there; who, two or three
Days after his Arrival at *Belfast*, went to
Duke *Schomberg's* Head Quarters at *Lisburn*,
and on the 27th of *June* reviewed the Army,
and found them 36,000 strong; and then
marched them to *Dundalk*, and from thence
to *Ardee*, which the Enemy had abandoned.

King *William* had been landed six Days,
before King *James* and his Party knew the
same. He being first informed thereof by
Captain *Farlow*, immediately committed the
Guard of *Dublin* to a Body of Militia under
Colonel *Lutterel*, and marched with 6000
French Foot (lately come over) to join his
Forces, which now were almost equal with
the King's, besides 15,000 which remained
in Garrisons. Upon their Junction a Coun-
cil of War was held, wherein the *French*
and *Irish* were of Opinion not to hazard a
Battle yet, tho' they were advantageously
posted; but King *James* was positive that
they should stay and defend the *Boyne*:
And tho' he had all the Advantages he could
desire; yet he ordered Sir *Patrick Trant* to
prepare him a Ship at *Waterford* to carry
him to *France*, in case of a Defeat.

On the 30th of *June* King *William* being
in-


1690. informed the Enemy had re-passed the River *Boyne*, marched his whole Army by Break of Day in three Lines towards the River, which was about three Miles distant; and the advanced Guards of Horse, under Sir *John Lanier*, got within two Miles of *Drogheda* by Nine o'Clock; and King *William* observing a Hill, rode thither to view the Enemy's Camp, and there consulted a long Time with the General Officers. From this Place he rid to the Pass at the *Old Bridge*, and stood upon the Side of the Bank, within Musket Shot of the Ford, and soon after rode about 200 Paces up the River nigh the West of all the Enemy's Camp; and seeing a rising Ground, he alighted from his Horse, and there refreshed himself about an Hour. During which Time, a Party of about 40 Horse advancing very slowly, made a Stand upon a plowed Field over-against the King, and brought two Field-pieces, which they planted in the Corner of the Hedge undiscovered; and the King being re-mounted, the *Irish* fired at him, and with the first Shot killed a Man and two Horses very near him which was immediately followed by another Bullet, which grazed on the Bank of the River, and in its rising flanted on the King's Right Shoulder, took out a Piece of his Coat, and struck off the Skin, and afterwards broke the Head of a Gentleman's Pistol; which Mr *Conisgby* (afterwards Earl of *Conisgby*) seeing, rode up and clapped his Handkerchief on the Wound,

Wound, while the King mounted again, 1690. and kept on his Pace. The Enemy perceiving the Disorder the Attendants were in, concluded the King was killed, and set up a Shout all over their Camp, and came to the River Side, as if they would pass and pursue the *English*: Nay, the Report of the King's Death was presently at *Dublin*, and from thence to *Paris*, where the People rejoiced by Bonfires and Illuminations.

The King having got his slight Wound dressed, shewed himself on Horse-back to the whole Army, and rode about till Four in the Afternoon, when he dined in the Field; and in the Evening mounted again, tho' he had been up from One in the Morning.

About Nine at Night he called a Council of War, and declared his Resolution to pass the River next Day, which Duke *Schomberg* at first opposed; but finding the King positive, advised Part should be sent that Night towards *Slane-Bridge*, in order to pass the River there; which, tho' at first relished, yet being afterwards opposed by the *Dutch* Generals, the Duke thereupon retired to his Tent, where the Order of Battle was brought him, but received it very indifferently, saying, *It was the first that ever was sent him.*

Lieutenant-General *Douglas* was to command the Right Wing of the Foot, and Count *Maynard de Schomberg* the Horse, who were to march on early towards *Slane-Bridge*, and other Fords up the River, to flank the
Enemy,

1690.  Enemy, or get between their Camp and *Drogheda*, whilst a Body of Foot were to force their Way at the Pass of *Old-Bridge*.

On the other hand, King *James* had called a Council of War, and was advised by Lieutenant-General *Hamilton* to send a Party of Dragoons to the Ford below *Drogheda*, and the rest (being eight Regiments) towards *Slane*; but the King said he would send 50 Dragoons up the River, which surprized *Hamilton*, considering the Importance of the Place.

Towards the Evening the Cannon ceased on both Sides; and King *William* ordered all to be in Readiness to march at Break of Day, with a good Stock of Ammunition, and each to have a green Bough or Sprig in his Hat, thereby to be known from the Enemy, who wore Pieces of white Paper in theirs. The Word that Night being *Westminster*, the King rode through the Army with Torches till Twelve, and then retired to the Tent.

About Six next Morning, being the 1st of *July*, Lieutenant-General *Douglas* marched towards the Right, with some Foot, and Count *Schomberg* with the Horse; which the Enemy observing, drew out their Horse and Foot to oppose them.

King *William*'s Right Wing moved towards the Water, to pass at different Fords between the Camp and *Slane*, and got safe over, forcing a Regiment of Dragoons to retire, that made a Shew of opposing them,

them, and advanced towards the Enemy's main Body, which they found drawn up in two Lines: Upon which General *Douglas* drew his Detachment in two Lines also, and having received more Foot, (being before only six Battalions, and 24 Squadrons of Horse) he moved the Foot towards a Bog on the Left, and drew all the Horse to the Right; which the *Irish* observing, they retreated in some Haste towards *Duleck*, but were vigorously pursued by Count *Schomberg*.

In the mean time King *William*, (tho' ignorant of what had passed) imagining his Men were over the River, ordered three Attacks to be made; the first at a good Ford before a small Village, where the *Irish* were advantageously posted. The *Dutch* Regiment of Foot Guards waded to the Middle, and got over amidst the Enemy's Fire; and drawing up in two Files, fired on the *Irish*, who thereupon abandoned their Intrenchments; and soon after, before the third Battalion had passed the Ford, five of the Enemy's advanced boldly within Pistol Shot of the *Dutch*, who received them so warmly, that they retreated with the Loss of some Men, and a Pair of Colours; and soon after the *Dutch* repulsed a Squadron of King *James's* Horse.

At the same time General *Hamilton's* Horse opposed Sir *John Hanmer* and Count *Nassau's* Regiments, endeavouring to pass the River: And tho' they failed therein, yet in

1690. their Retreat they fell on the *French* Foot, and part of them broke through two Regiments; but afterwards, in wheeling round to join their Men again, they were cut to Pieces by the *Dutch* and *Inniskillin* Foot. Soon after the *Irish* Horse came down, in greater Numbers and redoubled Fury, to oppose the *Dutch* Guards; who remained so firm and close, (receiving fresh Assistance) that they obliged them to retire; and a fresh Squadron coming to their Assistance, were vigorously repulsed by the *French* Protestants and *Inniskilliners*. In the first of these Onsets, Monsr. *la Caillemate* received his mortal Wound, and was carried to the *English* Camp.

In the mean time *Hamilton's* Horse attacked the Left of the Enemy, and obliged them to retire, and some to repass the River; which Duke *Schomberg* perceiving, and seeing the *French* Protestants without a Commander, immediately passed the River to head them, without putting on his Armour, as Monsr. *Foubert*, his Aid de Camp, had advised him; and he had scarce got his Harangue over to them, before 15 or 16 of King *James's* Guards, who were returning to the main Body, and had been suffered by the *French* Refugees to pass, thinking them to be of their Side, fell furiously upon him, and gave him two Wounds in the Head, but not mortal. And hereupon the Regiment of *Cambon* acknowledged their Error, by committing a greater; for, firing rashly upon

on the Enemy, they shot the Duke through the Neck, and he instantly died. *Monfieur Foubert* was shot in the Arm, in relieving him. The famous Dr *Walker*, not long before (who defended *Londonderry*) received a Wound in the Belly, of which he also died.

King *William*, with the Prince of *Denmark*, passed the River with the Left Wing of Horse, tho' not without Difficulty, his Horse having bogged on the other Side, and he was forced to alight till it was got out again, and then re-mounted. All being got over, he drew his Sword, and marched at their Head towards the Enemy, who were coming towards the *English* Foot, and were double their Number; but they perceiving the Horse moving towards them, made a sudden Halt, faced about, and retreated to a Village called *Dunmore*; where the *English* coming up to them, they resumed their Courage, faced about, and made the *English* Horse give way, tho' the King was at their Head; who, being much shocked at it, rode up to the *Inniskilliners*, and asked them, What they would do for him? Upon which their chief Officer telling them what Honour was done them, they boldly came forward, and the King at their Head, received the Enemy's Fire; and then wheeling to the Left, to fetch his own Men up again, the *Inniskilliners*, by Mistake, retired after him above 100 Yards; which made him

1690. him move to the Left, and put himself at the Head of some *Dutch* Troops that were advancing; whilst the others perceiving their Mistake, went on successively to the Charge. Here the late Duke *Schomberg's* Regiment of *French* Protestants (being Horse, and abundance of Officers) behaved with undaunted Resolution.

About this time a Party, under Lieutenant-General *Ginckle*, charged in a Lane, was overpowered by the *French*, and forced to give way; which a Party of Sir *Albert Cunningham's* Dragoons, and another of Colonel *Levison's*, observing, they alighted off their Horses, lined the Hedge, and fired on the Enemy; who, after half an Hour's sharp Dispute, were beat back with considerable Loss.

On the other Hand, Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, finding his Foot slack, put himself at the Head of the Horse; which was also routed, and he made Prisoner.

He being brought to the King, was asked by him, "Whether the *Irish* would fight any more?" *Yes Sir*, answered he, *upon my Honour I believe they will*. Upon which the King looked disdainfully at him, and then turned about, repeating once or twice, *Your Honour!* Intimating it was not to be regarded, as he had forfeited it before by siding with *Tyrconnel*; and this was all the Rebuke the King gave him for his Breach of Trust.

Count *Schomberg*, being informed of his
Fa-

Father's Death, pursued the Enemy with that Zeal and Spirit which a just Resentment inspires, and drove them several Miles beyond the Village of *Duleck*; nor would he desist till the Earl of *Portland*, by the King's express Command, obliged him to return. 1690.

As soon as *Hamilton* was taken, the Fight ceased on the Side of the Enemy; whereupon Count *Lausun* making up to King *James* (who, all the Time of Action, had stood with some Squadrons of Horse upon the Hill called *Dunmore*) told him the Danger he was in, and that nothing remained but a Retreat; which the King very readily inclined to, and marched off to *Duleck*, with the Regiment of *Sarsfield*, and from thence in great Haste to *Dublin*: whilst Count *Lausun*, *Sheldon*, and other Officers, prepared Things for a Retreat, which they performed in very good Order.

King *James*'s whole Loss in this Battle was computed to be about 1500 Men; amongst whom were the Lords *Dongan*, and *Carlingford*, Sir *Neal O Neal*, the Marquis *D'Hocquincourt*, and several Prisoners; the Chief of whom was Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, who behaved with great Courage, and kept the Victory doubtful till he was taken Prisoner.

On the Side of the *English* fell about 500; amongst whom was the renowned Duke *Schomberg*.

King *William* himself received no Hurt, tho' in the Heat of the whole Action; only

1690. a Cannon Ball carried away a Piece of his Coat. His Conduct and Behaviour was so great, and himself so much the Instrument of the Success, that the *Irish* themselves declared, "That if the *English* would change Kings with them, they would fight the Battle over again."

King *James*, on his Arrival at *Dublin*, assembled the Magistrates and Council of the City, and told them, "That he had often been informed his Roman Catholick Subjects would never stand the Brunt of a Battle, but could never credit the same, 'till that Day's fatal Experience had convinced him to the contrary; for, tho' they did not desert him, as they had done in *England*, yet, when they came to the Trial, they basely fled the Field, and would not rally again. He said, he would never more head an *Irish* Army, but would shift for himself, as they themselves must do. He advised them not to plunder or burn the City, as had been debated: and concluded by saying, he was obliged to yield to Force, but would ever labour their Deliverance."

He staid only one Night at *Dublin*, and next Morning went to *Waterford*, attended by the Dukes of *Berwick* and *Tyrconnel*, and Marquis of *Powis*, and caused all the Bridges to be broke down, for fear of being pursued; and there took shipping, and got to *France*, and fixed his Residence at *St Germain's*.

As soon as he left *Dublin* all the considerable Papists fled from thence; and there-
upon

upon the Protestants, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath* and *Limerick*, sent an Account to King *William* of what had passed, and invited him thither. 1690. ~

As to Affairs in *England*, the Queen, upon hearing of the King's safe landing in *Ireland*, issued two Proclamations; one for all Papists to depart ten Miles from *London*; and the other, to confine Popish Recusants within five Miles of their Dwellings; which were very seasonable and proper, as the Jacobites in and about *London* were grown very bold and numerous, and were encouraged in their Wishes by the Success they expected from the *French* Fleet, which had then entered the Channel when the *English* were ill prepared for them; Admiral *Russel* being gone, with a Squadron, to conduct *Mariana*, of *Newburgh*, Sister of the Empress and Queen of *Portugal*, from *Holland* to the *Groyne*, and unluckily delayed in his Voyage by contrary Winds; he being detained on that Affair from the 24th of *November*, 1689. to the 20th of *April* following, when he put into *Plymouth* to refit, and came himself to *Spithead*; and hereby not only the Intent of blocking up *Toulon* was lost (the *French* having sailed from thence) but the Squadron at *Plymouth*, joined by those from *Ireland*, being in all 30 Ships of the Line, were hindered from coming to the main Fleet at *Spithead* by the *French* entering the Channel. Whilst they were thus divided, which was not at all expected by Admiral

Tor-

1690. *Torrington*, who was with the Fleet at *St Helen's*, when this Account came, and was not for fighting till more Assistance, had he not received positive Orders from the Queen to the contrary, tho' the *French* were above 70 Sail to 50; and on the 30th of *June*, the Day after the Battle of the *Boyne*, the two Fleets came to an Engagement near *Beachy* in *Sussex*.

At Eight in the Morning the Signal was made for Battle, when the *French* lay bye, and in an Hour's time the *Dutch*, who led the Van, engaged Part of the Van of the Enemy; and, half an Hour after, the Blue-Squadron encountered their Rear: but the greatest Part of the Red, in the Center, could not engage till near Ten. The *Dutch* suffered very much, and chiefly by being weathered and surrounded by those *French* Ships which they left a-head of them, when they began to engage; which the Admiral perceiving, he sent them Orders to come to an Anchor, and with his own Ship and several others driving between them and the Enemy, anchored about Five in the Afternoon, when it was calm, and weighed at Nine at Night, and retired Eastward with the Tide of Flood; thinking that better than to renew the Fight at so great Disadvantage, and the same was approved of in a Council of War held the 7th of *July*.

The *French* indiscreetly pursued in a formal Line of Battle, instead of leaving each Ship at Liberty to do her utmost. However,

ever, they pursued as far as *Rye-Bay*; where 1690.
an *English* Ship, the *Ann* of 70 Guns, was
run on Shore, and set on Fire by her own
Captain, having lost her Masts, and being
much shattered. Three *Dutch* Ships being
on Shore near *Bourne* and *Peinsey* in *Sussex*,
were set on Fire by their own Men; which,
with three destroyed in the Action, made
six of the Line of Battle that the States-Ge-
neral lost.

The *French* Fleet after this appeared, at
different Times, on different Parts of the
Coast till the 5th of *August*; when they ap-
peared near *Ram-Head*, in Number between
60 and 70, and standing Westward were
no more seen in the Channel this Year.

Tho' Mr *Burchet* hath given this Account
of the Engagement; yet several other
Writers give it in a much less favourable
Light, and very much blame the *English*
Admiral for deserting the *Dutch*; and many
impute it to Cowardice, and others to Trea-
chery. However, the *French* got a com-
pleat Victory; which had no sooner reached
London, than the Fear of a Descent spread
throughout the whole Kingdom. The Lord
Mayor, Aldermen, and Lieutenancy of
the City of *London*, expressed their Zeal in a
very acceptable Manner; and addressed her
Majesty, "that all the Militia of *London*,
being 9000 compleat, should be immedi-
ately raised, and proceed in their Majesties' Ser-
vice; and that they would raise six Regi-
ments of Auxiliaries, a large Regiment of
Horse,

1690. Horse, and 1000 Dragoons, and maintain them at their own Expence for a Month or longer; and they desired her Majesty to nominate Officers for them." All which she most graciously accepted, and thanked them; and answered, "she would consider of it, and appoint Officers to command according to desire."

Soon after, an Address was presented from the West, by *Shadrach Vincent, Esq;* and above 10,000 Tinnors of *Cornwall*, with Assurances of all Fidelity and Obedience."

Soon after, the Deputy-Lieutenants and Officers of the Militia for *Middlesex* and *Westminster* made a solemn Address and Declaration, "of their Hatred and Abhorrence of Papists, and disaffected Persons, who conspired to disturb and destroy the Government, and abetted and adhered to their Majesties Enemies in the present Invasion, &c."

Under these Encouragements the Queen forgot nothing that the most active Prudence could suggest; and on *July* the 5th published a Proclamation, for all Seamen to render themselves, with Rewards for coming in, and Penalties for absenting. She gave out Commissions to put the standing Forces in a Condition to oppose the Enemy; and ordered the Militia in the Western Parts to be in readiness at a small Notice; and published a Proclamation for apprehending the Earls of *Litchfield*, *Alesbury*, *Castlemain*, and

15 other Persons, being Disturbers of the Government, and Abettors of the Enemy. 1690.

The Queen also sent Mr *Harbord* to the States-General, to acquaint them of her Concern at the Misfortune their Squadron had met with in the late Engagement, and at their not being seconded as they ought to have been; and how she had ordered Enquiry to be made into the Affair, and would punish the Delinquents, and reward those who merited the same: and that she had ordered the *Dutch* Ships that were disabled to be refitted at her own Expence; and had taken Care of the Sick and wounded, and Widows of those killed in the Engagement. This Message the *Dutch* received with great Satisfaction; and resolved to fit out 13 Capital Ships, and 6 Frigates, according to Mr *Harbord's* Request.

In the mean time the Earl of *Torrington* was sent to the Tower; and Sir *Richard Haddock*, *Henry Killigrew*, and Sir *John Ashby*, join'd as Admirals, to command the Fleet, which was a Month in getting ready; during which Time the *French* were Masters of the Sea, and our Coasts open to them. In that Time they made a Descent on a poor Village, called *Tinmouth*, which happened to belong to a Papist, and burnt it, with a few Fisher Boats. The Inhabitants got off; and as the Militia were marching thither, the *French* made great Haste to get to their Ships. This the *French* published in their *Gazettes* with great Pomp, as if it had

1690. had been a trading Town, with many Ships therein, and some Men of War.

The Earl of *Torrington* continued in the Tower till next Session, when he was brought to his Trial, and in his Defence insisted, "That the Preparations for the Fleet were very late, and much inferior to the *French*, and ill manned, and that his Intelligence was very bad; and in that reflected on the Counsellors, and in a Manner named the Earl of *Nottingham*, as a Person who had suppressed some Intelligence, or not sent it to him as timely as was necessary."

The Earl's Affair was long debated in the House of Lords; and Disputes being likely to arise before whom he should be tried, whether by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, or be impeached in Parliament; the King, to avoid the bad Consequences that might attend such Disputes, sent word that he should be tried in a Council of War; in which Sir *Ralph Delaval* presided, who was Vice Admiral of the Blue in the Engagement: and it is said, the Earl was tried with so gross a Partiality that it reflected much on the Justice of the Nation. He escaped with his Life and Estate, but much loaded in his Reputation. The King was greatly offended with his Acquittal, and took the Earl's Commission from him.

The Day after the Battle at the *Boyne*, the King sent M. *la Mellioniere*, Brigadier-General, with five Battalions of Foot and four Squadrons of Horse, to invest *Drogheda*;
and

and tho' the Governor at first seemed resolute to defend it, yet being told they need expect no Quarter if they did not surrender, he agreed and marched out with the Garrison, being three Regiments and some odd Companies. 1690.

July 3. the Duke of Ormond and M. Overkirk went with nine Troops of Horse to secure the Quiet of *Dublin*; and next Day the King, with the whole Army, marched and encamped at *Kinglas*, within four Miles of *Dublin*; and there heard of King *James* being gone to *France*, with his Attendants; and that the greatest Body of *Irish*, who were not above 5000 together, and of them 3500 *French*, were gone towards *Athlone*; that the Town of *Wexford* had declared in his Favour, and *Sligo* was abandoned by the *Irish*. On Sunday, July the 5th, King *William* rode in a triumphant Manner into *Dublin*, and went directly to St *Patrick's* Church, attended by the Bishops of *Meath* and *Limerick*; where, after Service ended, Dr *King*, afterwards Archbishop of *Dublin*, preached a Sermon upon the Power and Wisdom of the Providence of God, in protecting his People and defeating their Enemies. The Mayor and Aldermen waited on his Majesty, and all People expressed the greatest Joy at their happy Deliverance. In the Afternoon the King rode to the Camp, and next Day published his Royal Declaration, promising Pardon and Protection to all his People in *Ireland*, who should lay down their Arms and

1690. and return to their respective Dwelling-houses before the 1st of *August* next; but as to the desperate Leaders of the Rebellion, and those who had rejected his Pardon offered in the Proclamation of the 22d of *February* 1688, he would leave them to the Event of War, unless great Demonstrations convinced him they deserved his Mercy.

Amongst the Papers that were taken which had belong'd to King *James* and the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, there were two very remarkable Letters from the latter to Queen *Mary*, viz. "That *Jones* was come, (being one sent over to murder King *William*) and his Proposition more probable and likely to succeed than any yet made; but that his Demands were high, if any Thing can be high for such a Service." In the other Letter was writ, "That *Jones* had been with the King, who did not like the Thing at first; but he added, we have now so satisfied him, both in Conscience and Honour, that every Thing is done that *Jones* desires." *Deagle*, Attorney-General of *Ireland*, had furnished him with Money and a Poniard of a particular Composition: Some Persons of Quality waited on him to the Boat that was to carry him from *France* for *Ireland*; and being come, he was some Time delayed in *Dublin*; and King *William* was gone to *Ireland*, before he could reach him: But he being never more heard of, 'tis likely he went off with his Money. It was offered to publish this whole Affair; but the King and Queen

Queen had that Tenderness for King *James*, 1689. that they stopt the publishing of so scandalous a Matter.

The 9th of *July* the King decamped from *Finglas*, and divided his Army into two Bodies; and with the greater, he marched to *Crumlin*, three Miles South of *Dublin*, and sent the other, being four Regiments of Horse, two of Dragoons, and ten of Foot, towards *Atblone*, under Lieutenant-General *Douglas*; who reached the Town on the 17th of *July*, and having sent a Drummer to summon the Town, Colonel *Grace*, the Governor, fired a Pistol at him, and said, that such were the Terms he was for: Upon which *Douglas* prepar'd for an Attack, and having got a Battery of six Guns finished, he made a Breach in the Castle; but being both too small and too high for an Assault, it was prudently laid aside, and the Fire continued brisk on both Sides: But at last, the Besiegers having lost Mr *Nelson*, their best Gunner, and their Cavalry suffering much for want of Forage, and hearing *Sarsfield* was advancing with 15,000 Men, to relieve the Place, General *Douglas*, on holding a Council of War, determined to raise the Siege; which was done on the 15th, having lost near 400 Men, most of whom died of Sicknefs.

The King moving Westward, reached *Kilkullen* Bridge on the 11th of *July*, and one Morning seeing a Soldier robbing a poor Woman, he gave him several Blows; and then

1690. then ordered, that he, and others concerned in the like Crimes, should be hang'd; which, tho' many thought too harsh in the King, yet it made the Men keep the most regular Discipline in their whole March.

After several Marches, the Army at length encamped, being the 21st, at *Carrick*; from whence Major-General *Kirk*, with his own Regiment, and Colonel *Brewers*, with a Party of Horse, were sent to *Waterford*; where the Garrison being summoned to surrender, at last agreed to the Terms offered them, and marched out on the 25th, and were conducted from thence to *Mallow*.

Also the Fort *Duncannon*, a Place of Strength, which commands the River of *Waterford*, was surrendered to the King on the same Terms as *Waterford*.

On the 27th of *July* the King left the Camp at *Carrick*, and went to *Dublin*, intending to go for *England*; but there finding Letters of the good Posture and Quiet it was in, he declined going, and went to *Chapel-Lizard*, and spent some Time there; and issued another Proclamation, much to the Effect of the former, for all of superior Rank and Quality to surrender themselves by the 25th of *August*. On the 4th of *August* he returned for the Army, which he found encamped at *Golden-bridge*, and by the 7th reached *Carrickellish*, a Place five Miles from *Limerick*; and there General *Douglas* joined him.


Next Day the Earl of *Portland* and Brigadier

gadier *Stuart* moved towards *Limerick*, with 1690.
900 Horse, and 1200 Foot, and advanced
within Cannon-shot of the Town, without
any Opposition from the Enemy; and in the
Evening the King himself, with several Ge-
neral Officers, went to view the Enemy; and
on the 9th the whole Army decamped at
Five in the Morning, made their Approah-
es in good Order, and drove the En-
emy before them till they came to a narrow
Pass between two Bogs, about a Mile from
the Town, in length about 150 Yards, full
of Hedges and other Incumbrances. Here
were Lanes leading to the Town, and in the
broadest stood the *Irish* Horse, and the Hed-
ges lined on each Side with Musketeers;
and the *English* Troops and their Allies be-
ing properly posted, the King ordered two
Field-pieces, which bore upon the Enemy's
Horse, to be fired; which caused them to
quit that Post: At the same time Colonel
Earle led on his Foot, who marched amidst
the Enemy's Fire thro' the Hedges, and
behaved so well as to oblige them to retire,
after maintaining the Hedge-fight for two
Hours; and seized upon two advantageous
Forts, called *Cromwell's Fort*, and *Old Chapel*;
whither the whole Army marched in by
Five in the Afternoon, losing some few by
the Enemy's great Guns from the Town;
and on *Cromwell's Fort* they placed four
Field-pieces to play on the Town.

On the 9th of *August* the King sent a
Trumpeter to summon the Town, and a

1690. great many of the Garrison were for capitulating; but Mons. *Boisseleau*, the Governor, the Duke of *Berwick*, and Colonel *Sarsfield*, strongly opposed it; and the Cannon played briskly on both Sides, several Shot falling nigh the King's Tent, or flying over it: And the Enemy being informed whereabouts it was by a Deserter, played more briskly than ever towards it; but, at last, the King was prevailed to remove. And some Artillery and Provisions being come to the Camp, one *Manus O Brian*, a Country Gentleman, informed the General Officers, that *Sarsfield*, with a Body of 5 or 600 Horse, had passed the *Shannon* in the Night, and designed something extraordinary; which, tho' they did not regard as much as they ought, yet Sir *John Lanier* was ordered with 500 Horse to meet the Train of Artillery above mentioned: But as they did not set out till One or Two in the Morning, and marched very slowly, the Enemy had got the Start of them, had surprized the People with the Artillery, killed about 60 of them, and filled the Guns with Powder, and placed their Mouths in the Ground to burst them; then got safe to *Limerick* again, the other Party having only got Sight of their Rear: which News occasioned much Murmuring in the Camp, and warm Words to pass between Duke *Schomberg*, (the late Duke's Son) and the Earl of *Portland*: However, the Siege was continued; and on the 17th of *August* the Trenches were opened, and a

Battery raised, which dismounted some of the Enemy's Cannon; and the same Day Prince *Wirtemberg*, and Major-Generals *Kirk* and *Tetteau*, and Brigadier *Bellafts*, enter'd the Trenches, and made themselves Masters of the Redoubts; and on the 18th the Trenches were relieved by other Officers. Nor was the King in less Danger than the rest, being in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire; and going into the Gap to *Cromwell's* Fort, he was stop't to speak to a Gentleman; when, in the same Moment, a Cannon Ball struck there, and covered him with Dust; of which he took little Notice, and came and alighted, and laid himself on the Fort. On the 20th, *Douglas*, *Sidney*, *Nassau* and *Stuart*, being on the Guard at Two in the Afternoon, with 150 *English*, and several resolute *French* Volunteers, attacked the Fort with undaunted Courage, and drove the Enemy there out, and killed 40 of them; and soon after the *Irish* made a general Sally with 2000 Horse and Foot, but were repulsed, the Batteries being finished, and 30 Pieces of Cannon mounted thereon. On the 25th a Breach was made, and part of the Palisadoes on the Counterscarp beaten down: And therefore, next Day the King ordered the covered Way, and two Towers on each Side the Breach, to be attacked; which was perform'd by *Monf. de la Barthe*, with nine Companies of Grenadiers, and 100 *French* Officers and Volunteers, with such Bravery and Success, that they soon dislodged the Enemy

1690.  Enemy from thence, and enter'd the Breach; and several of them were actually on the Rampart, and others in the very Place, while the *Irish* were running off with all Speed; till, seeing how few had enter'd the Town, they rallied again, and faced the Enemy, and killed and wounded many, and then ventured on the Breach again; from whence the Women pelted the *English* with Stones, broken Bottles, and what else came to hand. The whole Action every where, which lasted from Three till Seven, was very brisk, and cost the Besiegers 600 Men killed, and as many wounded. This Disappointment, and the ill Weather approaching, occasioned the raising of the Siege of *Limerick* on the 30th of *August*, when the heavy Baggage and Cannon were sent away; and next Day the Army decamped and marched towards *Clonmell*. And the King having appointed Lord *Sidney* and *Thomas Connisby* Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and left the Command of the Army to Count *Solmes*, who soon after resigned it to Lieutenant-General *Ginckle*, he embarked at *Duncannon* Fort, with Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and others of Distinction, on the 5th of *September*, and arrived next Day in *King's-Road*, near *Bristol*, and on the 9th at *Windſor*; where he was receiyed by the Queen, with that Joy that none but his own could equal.

On the 21st of *September* the Earl of *Marlborough* (with his Majesty's Approbation) arrived with the *English* Fleet and some Forces

Forces before *Cork*, then in Possession of the *Irish*; and next Day, in entering the Harbour, was opposed by the Enemy with a Battery of eight Guns; but three armed Boats being sent ashore, they obliged the *Irish* to quit their Guns; and on the 23d most of the Land Forces, headed by the Duke of *Grafton*, got within six Miles of the Town, and on the 24th within one Mile; when they began to mount their Cannon, having near 600 Seamen, Gunners, and Carpenters, who were of great Service. On the 25th, *Tetteau*, with 1000 Men, mounted some Cannon on *Fair-hill*, in order to attack *Shannon* Castle and the new Forts; which the *Irish* perceiving, caused them to quit the same, after setting Fire to the Suburbs, and retired to the Town; by which Means the *English* got Possession of the Castle, and planted some Guns there.

On the 26th the *Danes*, under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and the *French* and *Dutch*, under Brigadier *la Mellioniere*, arrived, and encamped before the Town: And as the first of these, as well as the Earl of *Marlborough*, was a Lieutenant-General, a warm Dispute happened between them, who should have the Command; but the same was happily ended by the Interposition of *La Mellioniere*; and the Duke commanded the first Day, and the Earl the next, each making Use of their Names as the Watch-word the Day they served.

On the 27th the *English* took Possession of

1690. of *Cat Fort*, which the Enemy had abandoned without a Blow; and playing briskly with their Cannon from the same, and other Forts and Batteries, they soon made a Breach in the City Wall: Upon which the Besieged demanded a Parly, and Hostages were exchanged, and a Truce agreed upon till next Morning; but not coming to Terms, the Cannon began to play again; and soon after the *Danes*, and four Regiments of *English*, under Brigadier *Churchill*, passed the River up to the Arm-pits into the East March, to storm the Town.

The Van was led by Lord *Colchester* and his Grenadiers, who marched with incredible Bravery, being much encouraged by the Duke of *Grafton*, and other resolute Volunteers: But the Duke soon after received a Wound in his Shoulder, of which he died, much lamented; being, of all King *Charles's* Children, the Person of whom there was the greatest Hopes. At last the *Salamander* being come up by the Tide, and another Vessel, they played their Cannon at the Breach, and threw Bombs into the City. On the 28th of *September*, every thing being ready for a general Assault, the same was prevented by the Besieged's beating a second Parly; and, upon talking Matters over, they agreed, "That the Garrison, being 4000 Men, both Officers and Soldiers should be Prisoners of War, and all Arms secured, with other favourable Terms." Accordingly the Earls of *Clancarty* and *Tyrone*, the
Go-

Governor of the Place, Colonel *Ricaut*, and other Officers, were made Prisoners. 1690.

The same Day the Earl of *Marlborough* entered *Cork*, he sent a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, under Brigadier *Villars*, to summon *Kinsale*; who were no sooner advanced before the same, than the *Irish* retreated to the Old and New Forts: Upon which the Earl, on his Arrival, being the 4th of *October*, ordered the same to be attacked; and *Tetteau* having made a Feint of storming the Old Fort in the weakest Place, drew all the Besieged thither; while another Detachment boldly assaulted another Part, and soon made themselves Masters of a Bastion, where several Barrels of Powder happened to fire; by which Means 40 of the *Irish* were blown up, and the rest retired to an old Castle in the Fort, and there submitted themselves Prisoners of War, having lost 200 Men out of 450. This being over, the Earl sent a Summons to the New Fort, which was much more considerable; but Sir *Edward Scot*, the Governor, refusing to obey, the *English* prepared every thing necessary for an Attack; and on the 13th mounted two Twenty-four Pounders, and the next Day the rest of their Cannon on the Battery. On the 15th the Cannon played all the Morning; and all Things being preparing for a Storm, the Enemy beat a Parley; and, upon exchanging Hostages, the Articles were agreed and signed about Midnight; and the Garrison, containing

1690. 1100 Men, were to march to *Limerick*. The English lost before this Place about 300 killed or wounded.

The Earl of *Marlborough* having performed this glorious Expedition in 37 Days, embarked for *England*, and arrived at *Kensington* on the 28th of *October*, with the Prisoners of Note taken at *Cork*; when his Majesty was heard to say, *That he knew no Man so fit for a General, who had seen so few Campaigns.*

During this time Count *Lausun*, with the *French* Troops, lying about *Galway* without doing any thing, sent home to let the *French* know the State of the *Irish*; and at the same time desired Ships might be sent to transport his Forces, which was done soon after, tho' not before the Siege of *Limerick* was raised. *Tyrconnel* also went over with him; upon which the *Irish* formed themselves into many Bodies, and were called *Rapparees*, plundering, robbing, and burning every where, whilst the King's Troops studied their own Ease in their Quarters: By which Means the Inhabitants were dreadfully harrassed, and their Corn and Cattle almost wholly destroyed in many Places. And thus ended the Campaign in *Ireland*.

As to foreign Affairs, tho' the Duke of *Savoy* had professed a Neutrality; yet the *French* King, perceiving he held a Correspondence with the Emperor and his Allies, thought proper to send *Monf. Catinat* with an Army, to make such Demands of him

as could not properly be complied with, and 1690.
 to which the Duke did not agree; but
 instead thereof, offered to give *Catinat* Bat-
 tle, which he accepted, and obtained a Vic-
 tory, and next Day made himself Master of
Saluces, Villafranca, and several other Places.
 Not long after he also took *Suza*, a consi-
 derable Place, being the Key of *Dauphiny* in-
 to *Piedmont*, with which ended the Campaign.
 The Duke of *Savoy* finding how little
 he ought to depend on the Emperor or King
 of *Spain*, who had made him great Promises
 of Assistance, tho' he totally failed in the Per-
 formance of any, wisely bethought himself
 of applying to the States-General, and espe-
 cially to King *William*, the head Support of
 the Grand Alliance; and, to that End, he
 sent over Count *de la Tour* from the *Hague*
 to *England*, to pay his Compliments to that
 King, and desire his Assistance. And ac-
 cordingly his Majesty received him most
 graciously, and promised him speedy As-
 sistance.

It was agreed, that the Army of the States,
 under Prince *Waldeck*, should oppose in
Flanders, that of *France* under the Duke
 of *Luxemburg*; and the Elector of *Branden-
 burg* should, upon the *Moselle*, observe the
Marquis de Boufflers: But the *French* having
 taken the Field more early, it gave *Boufflers*
 an Opportunity of encamping between the
Sambre and *Maese*, and thereby got a free
 Communication between his Army and that
 of *Luxemburg*.

As the Elector of *Brandenburg* was not

1690. come up, the *Dutch* were obliged to draw their Men out of the Garrisons to oppose the Enemy; and with them they encamped near the River *Pieton*, waiting his joining them: but in the mean time the Duke of *Luxemburg* drew near the *Sambre*, with a Design to cross the same between *Namur* and *Charleroy*; of which Prince *Waldeck* being informed, he decamped (*June 10.*) from *Pieton*, and sent Count *Berlo* with 1500 Horse to observe the Enemy. There were also four or five Regiments of Cavalry, under Count *de Flodrap*, to assist him, if necessary; and both had to pass through a narrow Lane before they came to the Enemy; where also was posted a Party of Horse, under the Count of *Webbenum*, to favour their Design.

Upon *Berlo's* advancing to the Village *Flerus*, he found a good part of the Enemy had already passed the River; of which he informed Prince *Waldeck*, who was posted between *Mellin* and *Flerus*; and the Enemy hearing of *Berlo's* Approach, marched directly towards him, and sent several Troops through Bye-ways, to fall upon him in the Rear: And he having sent for a Reinforcement, was ordered to retreat, but it was too late, he being now surrounded by the Enemy, and obliged to defend a narrow Lane, which he possessed; and there, by the Enemy's charging on him, he lost his Life; as also did Major *Castlemain*, and other Officers. The Count *de Flodrap* being also attacked, stood stoutly a While, but being obli-

obliged to give way to Numbers, retreated, and joined Count *Webbenum*, and both of them the main Army, who were drawn up in Order of Battle, (*June 21.*) and continued so all Night; and next Day observed the Enemy also in Battle-array, and that there was a Necessity of engaging.

The *Dutch* Army was only 25,000, the *Spaniards* and those under *Brandenburg* not being yet come up; so that Prince *Waldeck* could not make above two Lines, which extended from *Flerus* to *St Armand*.

The Command of the Right Wing was given to the Prince of *Nassau*, General of Horse, assisted by Lieutenant-General *de Huby*, a *Spaniard*, and the Prince of *Birkenfeld* with his Brigades; and the Left and main Body to the Prince of *Nassau*, Governor of *Friesland*, and Marshal de Camp, and the Lieutenant-Generals *d'Alva* and *Webbenum*. The Prince of *Waldeck* also sent some Horse to line the Right Wing; but whether none were sent to the Left, or those ordered thither did not perform their Duty, the Enemy, who were above 40,000 strong, slipped several Troops unperceived behind a rising Ground and small Wood near the *Sambre*, who posted themselves behind the second Line of the Left Wing of Prince *Waldeck*, who were thereupon obliged to face about, and turn their Backs to the first; upon which, being much weakened, some Battalions of the Right Wing were sent to secure their Flank, and assist them to main-
tain

1690. tain their Ground; which *Luxemburg* observing, said to the Duke *de Mayne*, *See what the Enemy are doing, I foretell they will be beaten*; and thereupon ordered the Left Wing to be attacked in Front, Rear, and Flank at the same Time; and the first Line being already weakened, to reinforce the second, were soon compelled to give way; and upon that advanced to the second, who made Head against the Cavalry, and drove them back in Disorder on the *French* Infantry; but the Enemy having three Lines, one was no sooner overturned, but it was reinforced by fresh Battalions, who with Ease repulsed the *Dutch*, quite tired with the Onsets they had sustained already.

Prince *Waldeck* observing the staggering Condition of the Left Wing, and that the Horse had for the most part given Ground, sent to their Relief the Horse of the second Line of the Right Wing, from whence the Foot had already been drawn for the same Purpose; and, in the mean time, the first Line of the Right Wing was also engaged, and bravely repulsed and routed their Enemy several Times, being supported by the *Spanish* Horse, who had made themselves Masters of 10 Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, and kept them a considerable While; But the *French* having three Lines there also, and continually supplied with fresh Men, dispersed and broke the *Dutch* Cavalry to that Degree, that Count *Flodrop* could only assemble 1200 Men, and that with great Dif-

Difficulty, and in an Hour's riding from 1690.
the Field of Battle, who came not up till it
was too late, the Infantry being retreated;
and by this Means the *Dutch* Horse were ever
after accounted the worst amongst the Con-
federates.

The Foot did Wonders: For tho' they
were deserted by the Horse, and attacked in
Front, Flank, and Rear at once; yet they
remained firm and impenetrable. They suf-
fered their Enemy's Horse to come within
Pistol Shot of them, and then fired with so
unconcerned and steady Aim, that scarce 30
of the whole Squadron escaped; and this
they did so often, that at length they laugh-
ed at their Enemy, and dared them to ad-
vance; who, at last, confounded with the
Execution done to those who came before,
fled as soon as the *Dutch* presented their
Guns: Nor durst they any more come near
them; but suffered them to retreat in good
Order, without pursuing them: so that, had
the Horse behaved as well as they, the Vic-
tory would have been on their Side, not-
withstanding the Inequality of Numbers.

The Action was bloody on both Sides;
the *Dutch* owning the Loss of 1600 killed
upon the Spot, a great many wounded, and
above 4000 Prisoners, and the greatest Part
of their Artillery taken. Among the Slain
were the Prince of *Saxe-Mersburg*, the Count
of *Airum*, one of the young Counts of *Nas-
sau*, the Baron *de Hyde*, and several others.

The *French* had nothing to boast of, ex-
cept

1690. cept the Number of Prisoners and Field of
 ~~~~~ Battle, having as many slain as the *Dutch*.

Prince *Waldeck* being soon after reinforced by five *English* Regiments, 8 or 9000 *Hanoverians*, 10,000 Men from the Bishoprick of *Leige*, and others under Count *de Tilly*, joined the Elector of *Brandenburg* with all his Forces. And now the Confederate Army was 55,000 strong; but *Luxemburg*, tho' reinforced, never thought proper to hazard another Battle; so there was nothing further done in *Flanders* this Campaign.

As for the Affairs of *Germany*, when the Electoral College and the Envoys of those absent were met, the Emperor made a Speech to them, consisting of three Heads: First, the Security of the Empire against the Designs of *France*; next, the Necessity of chusing a King of the *Romans*; and lastly, he recommended for that Purpose his Son *Joseph*, Arch-duke of *Austria*, and King of *Hungary*; who was accordingly chosen and crowned King of the *Romans* on the 4th of *January*, pursuant to his Request.

On the 8th of *April* the Duke of *Lorraine* died suddenly of a Quinsey, aged 47. It was reported he was poisoned, and imputed to the Court of *France*, against whom he had declared War, for re-gaining those Territories which *Lewis XIV.* had unjustly taken from him.

The Command of the Imperial Army was given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and that of the *French* to the Dauphin, who passed the

the

the *Rhine* at *Fort-Louis*, to maintain his Army 1690.  
in the Enemy's Country; which, as soon as  
the Duke of *Bavaria* knew, he marched di-  
rectly towards him: But the Dauphin, by  
hard and cautious Marches, avoided an En-  
gagement; so that the Campaign ended on  
the *German* Side without any Action.

An Insurrection happened in *Catalonia*  
this Year, which gave the Vice-roy and  
Court of *Spain* no small Trouble: It was en-  
couraged and assisted by the Court of *France*,  
and employ'd the *Spaniards* all the Campaign  
to reduce it.

So much for foreign Affairs, which re-  
lated to King *William* as Head of the Confe-  
deracy against *France*. He, upon his Re-  
turn from *Ireland*, having summoned the  
Parliament, the same met on the 2d of  
*October*; to whom he made a Speech, set-  
ting forth the good Success that had attend-  
ed his Expedition to *Ireland*, the good Con-  
duct of the Soldiery, with the little Pay they  
had: that he had asked no Revenue but for  
the Charge of the War: that he had or-  
dered an Account of his Disbursements to  
to be laid before the Commons; and doubt-  
ed not but they would be speedy in their  
Resolutions, and discharge the Arrears due  
to the Army and Navy: that he was sen-  
sible of the Zeal shewn by his Subjects in  
his Absence, but much concerned at the ill  
Success of the Naval Engagement; and  
concluded by pressing a speedy Result in  
their Councils and Determinations.

Both

1690. Both Houses began with Addresses of Thanks and Congratulation to the King and Queen; and the same Day the Commons voted, pursuant to the Estimate laid before them, a Supply of Four Millions, (the largest Sum ever asked by a King of *England* before) for maintaining the Navy and Army; and the Funds for raising the same proving deficient, a Bill passed (*October* 22.) for attainting the Persons concerned in the Rebellion in *England* or *Ireland*, and for confiscating their Estates, and applying the same to bear the Charge of the War.

About this time Captain *James Campbell*, a Scots Gentleman, Brother to the Earl of *Argyll*, assisted by *Archibald Montgomery* and Sir *John Johnston*, forcibly seized on Mrs *Mary Wharton*, a rich Heiress about 13, and carried her away without her Consent, and married her against her Will.

Upon which a Proclamation was issued to apprehend Captain *Campbell* and his Abettors, and a Bill passed both Houses to make the Marriage void.

Some Complaints arising about the Mismanagement of the Publick Money, the Ministry put a Stop to the same, by getting a Motion made for a Bill to appoint and enable Commissioners for examining into the Publick Accounts; which passed the Commons, and nine Persons were allotted for that Purpose. The same also passed the House of Lords, without adding thereto any Persons, upon the Earl of *Rocheſter's* (who

was



was fixed upon as one) excusing himself from that Office. 1690.

The King, being impatient to be at the Congress in *Holland*, came the 5th of *January* to the House of Lords, passed the Bills, and made a Speech to both Houses; in which he returned them Thanks for their great Dispatch about the Supplies; assuring them the same should be applied for the Service they were intended. Then Lord Chief Baron *Atkins*, Speaker of the House of Lords, adjourned both Houses untill the 31st of *March* then next.

The King, having appointed Sir *Charles Porter* to be Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, and made some other Alterations and Advances, on the 6th of *January* began his Voyage for *Holland*; and lay that Night at *Sittingborne*; but finding the Wind set in Easterly, with a hard Frost, he returned to *Kensington* on the 9th. Seven Days after he set out again from *Whitehall*, and embarked at *Gravesend*; with a numerous Retinue, and Convoy of 12 Men of War, commanded by Rear Admiral *Rooke*: and on the 18th the Vessels being come up with the *Goree*, he was informed by a Fisherman they were within a League and a half of the Shore; upon which, being weary of the Sea, he left his Yacht and went into a Shallop, with the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Devonshire*, *Dorset*, *Portland*, *Monmouth*, and Mess. *Overkirk* and *Saylestein*; and tho' they all, as well as the Seamen,

1690. dissuaded him from it; yet the King being determined on it, they put from the Fleet, and soon lost Sight of it. Night coming on, the King remained 18 Hours exposed to the Injuries of the Air, Cold, Danger of the Sea, and Privateers. He and his Company were washed with the Waves; but finding the Seamen apprehensive of their Danger, he said in an intrepid Manner, *What, are you afraid to die in my Company?*

At last, by Break of Day, they made the Isle of Goree, where the King went ashore, and got a little Refreshment in a Fisherman's Cottage. He then went to the Boat again, and about Two in the Afternoon landed at *Oranien-Haak*; and at *Handstandyk* was received by several Persons of Distinction, sent by the States for that Purpose. About six in the Evening he arrived at the *Hague*, where he received the Compliments of the States, foreign Ministers, and all Persons of Distinction there: and as he rather surprized them, they prevailed on him to make his Publick Entry on the 26th; against which time every Thing was prepared, and then displayed, that could render him magnificent and great. Two Days after, he went to the Assembly of the States-General, then to the States of *Holland*, and lastly to the Council of State; and made a Speech to each of them.

After this was opened the most glorious Congress that ever yet appeared of Christian Princes and Ministers, to concert Measures with

with King *William* for the Defence of the 1690.  
Liberties of *Europe* against the Encroach-  
ments of *France*. After he had finished his  
Speech to them, they came to a Resolution  
of employing 222,000 Men against *France*;  
of which *England* was to furnish 20,000,  
and the rest of the Princes and States in pro-  
portion: yet, notwithstanding their Promi-  
ses, *England* and *Holland* were forced to pay  
them, and bear the Burden of the War.

The King also took Care of the Duke of  
*Savoy*; and every Thing was concerted a-  
mongst the Princes themselves, and kept so  
secret, that even their Ministers did not  
know: and every one shewed the King all  
the Respects that any of their Rank had e-  
ver paid to a crowned Head. The Congress  
broke up about the Beginning of *March*.  
The early and unexpected Motions of the  
*French* put a Stop to King *William's* going to  
*England*; for on the 5th of *March* a De-  
tachment of *French* Cavalry invested the  
strong City of *Mons*; before which, six Days  
after, the *French* King came himself, with  
the Dauphin, and the Dukes of *Orleans* and  
*Chartres*. Next Day the Trenches were o-  
pened, and large Batteries raised with 60  
Pieces of Cannon, and 25 Mortars, which  
made prodigious Havock in the Town;  
where were 6000 Horse and Foot, under  
the Prince de *Bergue*: and notwithstanding  
their vigorous Resistance, the *French* on the  
22d boldly assaulted the Out-work towards  
the Gate of *Barlemont*; and after losing a  
Num-



1691. Number of Men, made a Lodgment upon it: from which the Besieged, headed by their bravest Officers, strove to drive them, and made them give way; but at last they regained their Post, and drove the Enemy into the Town again.

King *William*, hearing of this, sent Prince *Waldeck* to *Hall*, near *Brussels*, where the Forces intended for the Relief of *Mons* were; and on the 27th came thither himself, where was an Army of 50,000 Men: but the *Spaniards*, thro' Neglect, had provided nothing for the Expedition, not even Carriages.

In the mean time the Siege went on with very indifferent Success, the Enemy having only gained a Horn-work, having still two Half-moons to take before they came to the Counterscarp; and, in an Attack upon one of them, had been repulsed with considerable Loss. Yet the Burghers, discouraged by their Priests, were so terrified with the Bombs, that they pressed the Governor to capitulate; and upon his refusing, sent a Drum of their own to beat a Parley, and threatened to open the Gates, and deliver both him and the Garrison into the Enemy's Hand; upon which Extremities he consented at last, and (*April 1. 1691*) surrendered the Town on honourable Terms: which King *William* hearing of, he left the Army, returned to the *Hague*, and embarked for *England*, where he arrived safely at *Whitehall* the 13th of *April*.

In the King's Absence a Plot was laid for re-

restoring King *James*; and the Men that laid the Design were the Earl of *Clarendon*, the Bishop of *Ely*, the Lord *Preston* and his Brother Mr *Graham*, and *Penn* the famous Quaker. 1691.

Lord *Preston*, Mr *Ashton*, a Servant of King *James's* Queen, and Mr *Elliot*, were pitched upon to carry Letters to King *James* and his Queen, from their Party. The Bishop of *Ely*, in his Letter, undertook both for his elder Brother and the rest of his Family; which was plainly meant of *Sancroft* and the other deprived Bishops.

The Gentlemen appointed to carry the Letters hired a Vessel of Mrs *Jane Prat*, of *Barking* in *Essex*, and went on board the 30th of *December*, 1690. But her Husband, *Nicholas Prat*, being a Man zealous for the Government, and understanding they were for going to *France*, gave Notice of the same; which being carried to the Marquis of *Caermarthen*, he ordered it so, that, upon the Ship's falling down the River as far as *Gravesend*, Captain *Billop* came on board, under Pretence of pressing Seamen, and drew the three Passengers out of the Hold, in which they were hid; and Lord *Preston*, having left his Letters behind, with King *James's* Signet, *Ashton* took the same with an Intent to throw them into the Sea; but was prevented, and they and their Papers brought to *Whitehall*: among which was found the Heads of a Declaration, to be prepared and published when the *French* should have

1691. have Success at Sea, with Assurances of Pardon, and Promises to preserve the Protestant Religion and the Laws; and a short Memorial, in Lord *Preston's* own Hand, in which many of the Nobility were named.

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of *January*, Lord *Preston* and Mr *Astton* were tried at the *Old Bailey*, found Guilty, and condemned; the latter of whom would enter into no Treaty with the Court, but prepared to die: and on the 28th of *January* he was executed at *Tyburn*, and suffered with great Decency and Seriousness. The Queen remitted that Part of the Sentence which related to his drawing and quartering. In the Paper he left behind, he owned his Dependence on and Fidelity to King *James*; and affirmed, he was sure that the Prince of *Wales* was born of that King's Queen; but declared, he knew not the Contents of the Papers taken with him.

The Lord *Preston* went backwards and forwards: He had no Mind to die, and yet was not willing to tell all he knew. He acted a weak Part in all respects; for, when his Friends had persuaded him to die heroically the Night before, he was resolved on it; yet next Morning his Heart failed him. However, at last, he was pardoned,

As for *Elliot*, there being no positive or proper Proof against him, he was not brought to his Trial.

Soon after the Queen issued out Proclamations, to take the Bishop of *Ely*, Mr *Graham*,



*Graham*, and *Mr Penn*; but they absconded. 1691.  
 The Earl of *Clarendon* was seized and committed to the Tower; but the King some Months after, in regard to his high Relation to the Queen, released him from thence, and only confined him to his own House in the Country.

Four Days after the King's Arrival from *Holland*, a Fire happened at *Whitehall*, which began about Eight at Night, occasioned by a Servant Girl's burning a Candle from a Pound, and throwing the rest down before the Flame was out. It burnt very violently till Four the next Morning, and almost consumed all the Stone Gallery and Buildings behind it as far as the *Thames*, and killed one or two Men by the Buildings that were blown up.

The King, after having given Orders about the Reduction of *Ireland*, and sitting out the Fleet under Admiral *Russel*, turned his Thoughts upon filling the vacant Ecclesiastical Livings; and, to that End, pitched upon Dr *Tillotson* to be Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Tho' he had been pressed two Years to fill that See, and had refused the same; yet, upon the King's continuing still to press him, he now submitted to accept his Command, tho' with great Uneasiness to himself. His Majesty also made several other Alterations, and filled all the Vacancies amongst the Ecclesiasticks. Among the rest, he appointed Dr *John Sharp* Archbishop of *York*, in the Room of Archbishop *Lampugh*.

1691. *plugh*: So that in two Years Time the King named 15 Bishops, who were generally esteemed the most learned, the wisest, and best Men in the Church.

On the 10th of *April* the King set out from *Kensington*, and the 2d of *May* set Sail from *Harwich* with a fair Wind for *Holland*, attended by a Squadron of Men of War, under Rear Admiral *Rooke*, and landed next Day near *Maeßland-Sluice*, and arrived that same Evening at the *Hague*, in order to command in Person the Confederate Army in *Flanders*; where we shall leave him for a while, and return to *Ireland*.

The greatest Inconveniences that attended all Parties in *Ireland*, were the great Cruelties and Depredations committed by the *Irish* Rapparees whilst both Armies were in Winter Quarters; and now, upon the *English* Army's taking the Field, in the Beginning of *June*, they mixed themselves with King's *James's* Forces.

On the 6th of *June* King *William's* Forces, under Lieutenant-General *Ginckle*, Commander in Chief, came before *Ballymare*; and the Batteries being raised, and the Governor, Colonel *Bourke*, having refused to submit to the Summons sent, the Cannon and Bombs made two Breaches: whereupon every Thing was ready for a Storm; upon which the Garrison, consisting of 780 Men, four Field-Officers, and 259 Rapparees, laid down their Arms, and submitted at Discretion.

The

The *English* having repaired *Ballymore*,  
and put it in a better Condition for Defence,  
marched from thence on the 18th of *June*,  
and joined the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, and  
encamped at *Balymony's Pass*; whilst a  
strong Detachment of Horse advanced to-  
wards *Athlone*.

On the 19th, very early, the Van-guard  
marched from *Balymony*, and beat the En-  
emy from several Out-ditches of the *English*  
Town of *Athlone*, on this Side the *Shannon*,  
and lodged themselves there. Next Day a  
Battery of 10 Eighteen Pounders having  
ruined a Bastion near the Water-side, look-  
ing towards *Lanesborough*, and an Assault be-  
ing ordered there, the same was performed  
notwithstanding the great Resistance of the  
Enemy; and on coming to the Breach, a  
*French* Captain of Grenadiers first mounted,  
throwing his Grenade, firing his Piece, and  
ordering his Men to do the same; and tho'  
he lost his Life, yet the *Irish* were forced to  
quit their Post, some retiring over the Bridge,  
and others leaping into the *Shannon*, where  
many were drowned.

Upon this, Batteries were planted against  
the *Irish* Town, and finished the 22d, when  
they played very briskly on the North East  
Side of the Castle. On the 23th a Battery  
was raised above, another below the Bridge;  
and a 3d without the Town Wall, by the Ri-  
ver Side, opposite to a Bastion the *Irish* had  
on the other Side of the River. In the  
mean time, the General was contriving to  
pass



1691.

pass the *Shannon*, at a Ford towards *Lanesborough*; but being hindered, he resolved to force his Way thro' *Ashlone*, and gained the Bridge, tho' with great Difficulty. On the 27th the *English* burnt the Wooden Breast-work the Enemy had made on the other Side of the broken Arch, and laid Beams over, and partly planked them; which a Party of the Besieged strove to destroy, but were all killed in the Attempt: yet another resolute Party of 10 Men effected the same, and threw down the Beams and Planks in the River, notwithstanding all the Firing and Skill of the *English*. Upon which the General resolved to carry on the Work by a close Gallery on the Bridge; but being also repulled in that Scheme, and the Gallery burnt by the Enemy, a Council of War was held; in which, after warm Debates, it was resolved to make another Attempt; and the Detachment fixed on for that Purpose was ordered to be in Readiness by Six, the Hour for relieving the Guards, that the Enemy might not suspect the Design, which indeed they did not. The Signal being given, Captain *Sandys*, and two Lieutenants, led the first Party of 60 Grenadiers, all in Armour, and 20 a-breast, seconded by another strong Detachment, which was to be supported by 6 Battalions of Foot; and with an unparalleled Resolution took the Ford, against a Battalion of the Enemies, the Stream being very rapid, and many great Stones in the River. The *English* at the same

same time played against the Enemy, from 1691.  
 their Batteries, with great and small Shot;  
 and at length those in the River, by an incredible Effort of Bravery, forced their Way thro' the Enemies Bullets, Fire, and Smoak; and having gained the opposite Bank, laid Planks across the broken Part of the Bridge, over which the *English* passed so fast, that in less than Half an Hour they were Masters of the Town. The *Irish*, being amazed, abandoned the Place and fled to the Army, tho' not without considerable Loss.

It would be difficult to shew in History so brave an Enterprize, in which a fortified Town was attacked across a River, by only 3000 Men, in the Face of the Enemy's Army; who were Masters of all the Fords by the Intrenchments which they had cast before them: and therefore General *Ginckle* justly merited the Honour, afterwards bestowed upon him and his Issue, of Earl of *Atblone*. Nor ought the Conduct and Bravery of *Mac-kay*, *Tetteau*, and *la Mellioniere*, as also of *Talmash*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Count *Nassau*, and Brigadier *Bellasis*, to be forgot in this memorable Action; all whom, in their respective Places, greatly contributed to the Success that attended the same.

St *Ruth*, who commanded the *French* Auxiliaries and the *Irish* Army, upon being told the *English* had entered the River, made a Jest of the same; and said, it was impossible for them to take a Town and he near with an Army to succour it; adding, that

1691. that he would give 1000 Pistoles if they dared attempt it; and therefore refused to send Succours to the Town: Upon which warm Words passed between him and *Sarsfield*; who said, that he knew the Enterprize was not too difficult for *English* Courage to attempt. However, when he understood the *English* were in actual Possession of the Town, he ordered several Detachments to drive them out again, but in vain; for the *English* used the Enemies Works against themselves, and played away from the Fortifications next his Camp, so that they decamped that very Night.


On the 10th of *July* General *Ginckle*, having put the Town in a Posture of Defence, marched on with his Army, and encamped along the River *Suck* upon *Roscommon* Side, which was a very good Pass; yet the Enemy was possessed of a far more advantageous Post, on the other Side of *Agbrim* Castle. Upon General *Ginckle*'s viewing their Camp, he found it very difficult of Access; yet, being so far advanced, that he must either fight his Way through, or retreat with Loss and Disgrace, he ordered the Army to march next Day towards the Enemy: which *St Ruth* observing, he supposed they were resolved to attack him, and therefore made a solemn Speech to the *Irish*; animating them by such Arguments as he thought would have a due Weight on them, and closed the same with a strict Order to give Quarter to none; especially not to spare a-



ny of the *French* Hereticks in the Prince of *Orange's* Army: And to make them more firm, he disperfed Priests amongst them, to argue with them; and made them swear on their Sacrament they would never forsake their Colours.

The *Irish* Army lay on the other Side of *Aghrim* Castle, three Miles beyond *Ballinasloe*, and were extended from the Church of *Kilcommodon* on their Right, to another Church, about two Miles from that Place. On their Left run a Rivulet, having steep Hills and little Bogs on each Side; next to which was a large red Bog, almost a Mile over, in the End of which stood the Castle of *Aghrim*, commanding the Way that led to their Camp, passable for Horse no-way but just at the Castle, by reason of a small River, which running thro' a moist Ground, made the whole a Morass: This Morass extended itself along to the Right, where there was another Pass at *Urachree*, having a rising Ground on either Side; and the *Irish* Camp lay on the Ridge of a Hill, on the Side of which stood two *Danish* Forts, half a Mile distant from the Bog below; and this cut into many small Inclosures, which the *Irish* lined very thick with Musketeers, and managed a Communication between them.

On Sunday the 12th of *July* the *English* prepared to advance towards the Enemy, and the General sent a *Danish* Captain with some Horse to force the Pass of *Urachree*; but they not succeeding, he ordered 200  
Dra-

1691.  Dragoons to march nigh the Ford, to keep the Enemy from coming over, whilst the *English* Army marched forwards. Soon after the General ordered the same Dragoons (being *Cunningham's*) to advance towards a Party of the Enemy, posted on the other Side; who, upon their Approach, with another Party that sustained them, all retired behind a Hill nearer the Camp: where, being greatly reinforced by other Parties, they obliged the Dragoons to retreat; upon which the General ordered *Eppinger's* Dragoons to get between these Bodies and the Enemy's Camp; which the Enemy observing, they poured in fresh Men so fast, that the Dragoons must have given way, had they not been seconded by the Earl of *Portland's* Horse; who behaved with great Bravery. Upon the Enemy's retiring, the Generals deliberated, whether it would not be better to defer the Battle till next Morning, and agreed to it so far, that their Tents were ordered to be sent for; but finding the Enemy in some Disorder, they resolved to fight, lest they should go off in the Night: Accordingly, by *Mackay's* Advice, it was agreed to begin the Fight on the Enemy's Right; and about half an Hour after Four in the Afternoon, a Party of the *English* Left Wing moved towards the Enemy, and by Five the Battle began. The Ditches were strongly guarded by *Irish* Musketeers, and their Horse advantageously posted to sustain them; and here the *Irish* behaved with undaunted Courage,



rage, and would not stir from one Side till the *English* put their Pieces over at the other, and then, having Lines of Communication from one Ditch to another, they would presently post themselves and flank the *English*; which occasioned great Firings on both Sides, and continued on the Left almost an Hour and a half before the Centre and the Right Wing began to engage. 1691.

In the mean time the *English* main Army advanced, and the Foot marched over the Bog which fronted the Enemy's main Battle, and the Regiments of *Earle*, *Herbert*, *Creighton*, and *Brewer*, going over the narrowest Places, posted themselves at the lowest of the Ditches, till the Horse could come about by *Agbrim* Castle, and sustain them. The other Foot marched over the Bog below, where it was broader, and were supported by *Foulk's* and *Stewart's* Regiments. Most of the first four Regiments, being up to the Middle in Mud and Water, received the Enemy's Fire, and drove the *Irish* from Hedge to Hedge till they were got very near their main Body; but in the mean time the *Irish*, having made an easy Passage for their Horse among all those Hedges and Ditches, poured in great Numbers both of Horse and Foot upon the *English*; who, notwithstanding Colonel *Earle's* animating them in the best Manner possible, and doing all they could, were obliged to quit their Ground, and retreat to the Bog again, with considerable Loss; and, among others, *Earle* and *Herbert* were taken Pri-



1691. Prisoners. The former, after being twice taken and re-taken, got free at last; but *Herbert* was barbarously murdered, after Quarter given, by the *Irish*, when they saw he was likely to be rescued.

In the mean time Sir *John Tiffin's* and Lord *Hamilton's* Regiments, and the *French* Protestants in the *English* Service, and other Regiments, were marching over below the Bog, whilst the *Irish* lay so close in the Ditches, that many doubted whether any were there or not, till they had got within 20 Yards of the Ditches; when the Enemy fired most furiously upon them, which they sustained with Intrepidity, still pressing forward, tho' they could scarce see one another for Smoak, which the Wind blew towards them: And now Victory seemed to lean towards the *Irish*, who had driven the Foot in the Center so far back, that they were almost got in a Line with the great Guns planted near the Bog; which the *English* durst not fire, as their own Men were intermixed amongst the others.

During these Transactions *Ruvigny's* Regiment of *French* Horse, formerly Duke *Schomberg's*, and Sir *John Lanier's*, with the Right Wing of the *English* Horse, were endeavouring to succour the Foot; and for that Purpose were forced to press and tumble over a very dangerous Pass, besides the Showers of Bullets they received from a Body of the Enemy's Dragoons and Foot posted under a Covert-place. At last they lodged them-

themselves in a Ditch, in the hottest of the 1691.  
Enemy's Fire from the Castle, and some old  
Walls and Hedges adjoining.

The Foot, tho' beat back to the Bog, being relieved by some fresh Men, at *Talmash's* Orders faced about, and bravely charged the *Irish*, and killed above 300 of them who had followed them to the Bog, before they could retreat, and marched boldly up to their old Ground again: *Mackay* having at the same Time fallen on the Enemy with a Body of Horse, and a *French* Regiment of Horse, forced an *Irish* one of Dragoons from an advantageous Post, and put *Tyrconnel's* Horse to Flight. Upon which *Ruvigny*, at the Head of the Earl of *Oxford's* Horse, supported by his own, went along the Side of the Bog, and bore all down before him: And now the Horse and Foot of the *English* Right, and the *Irish* Left, being mixt, a continual Fire ensued, and a hot Dispute along the Line, all the Regiments of Dragoons at the same Time pressing over towards the Castle; which *St Ruth* observing, he rode directly to the Batteries, to give Orders where to fire; and afterwards leading some Horse to the Place where the *English* were getting over, he was killed by a Cannon-ball as he rode down the Hill of *Kilcommondon*, which put his Troops to a Stand; and *Sarsfield* knowing nothing of the Order of Battle, could give no Directions: which the *English* observing, pressed boldly on, and soon drove the Enemy to the Top of the Hill, where they took to Flight; the

1691. Foot running full speed towards a great Bog behind them on their Left, and the Horse on the High-way towards *Loughneagh*; where was a very advantageous Pass, (which the *English* were prevented of getting, by reason Night came on with a thick misty Rain) and thereat many of them escaped.

However, the *Irish* Foot were miserably slaughtered by the *English* Horse and Dragoons, and their Horse pursued near three Miles. It was computed they had 7000 slain on the Spot, and of the *English* 600 killed, and 960 wounded; who at first were not above 18,000 effective Men, tho' the *Irish* were 20,000 Foot, and 5000 Horse and Dragoons. Monsieur *Ruvigny*, and the *Oxford* and *French* Regiments of Horse, contributed not a little to the Honour of the Day.

The *English* lay under Arms all Night, and after a few Days Refreshment marched to *Galway*; which Lord *Dillon*, the Governor, refusing to give up, on a Summons, they passed the River, and took the Fort the *Irish* were building. Upon which the Enemy beat a Parley, and after some Time, Articles were agreed upon, and the Town deliver'd to the *English*. Soon after, *Balderick O'Donnel* submitted, with a considerable Number of Men under his Command; and the Army marched towards *Limerick*, being the only Place that stood out, and where *Tyrconnel* died on the 14th of *August*.

On the 25th of *August* the Army reached  
Li-



*Limerick*, and the same Day made themselves Masters of *Ireton's* and *Cromwell's* Ports; which were now ordered to be called *Mackay's* and *Nassau's*, being gained under their Command. Two Days after *Castle-Connell*, *Castle-Carrick*, and a *Gunnel* standing upon the *Shannon*, three Miles below the Town, were attacked, and the Garrisons made Prisoners of War; and some *English* Ships came up and fired among the *Irish* Horse that were encamped near the Banks.

On the 17th of *September* it was warmly debated in a Council of War, Whether to prosecute the Siege, or march the Army to destroy the Enemy's Forage in the County of *Clare*? Tho' the latter was agreed on, yet it was soon countermanded; and on the 19th it was resolved to pass the River with a great Party, either to press the Siege on that Side, or burn the Enemy's Forage. On the 22d, every Thing being order'd properly, General *Ginckle*, who was indefatigable in his Business, passed the *Shannon*, over a Bridge of Boats, with strong Detachments of Horse and Dragoons, ten Battalions of Foot, and 14 Pieces of Cannon: The Enemy fired all the Time at them, tho' they did little Harm; and after some Skirmishes, all the *English* Grenadiers, sustained by four Regiments of Foot, were order'd to assault the Works that covered *Thomond-bridge*, being many Fortifications, wherein the Enemy had posted above 200 Men. The Dispute was hot and obstinate for a while; but the

As-

1691. Assailants undauntedly pressed forwards, and made the *Irish* abandon their Posts, notwithstanding the Cannon were playing upon them all the while from King's Castle, and two or three more Batteries: and tho' the *Irish* were strongly reinforced, yet the *English* pursued them over the Bridge to the Town; where a *French* Major, fearing the *English* would enter the Town with the Runaways, ordered the Bridge to be drawn up, and thereby the whole Party was exposed to the Fury of the *English*; who killed 600 of them, and made above 160 Prisoners, besides many pushed into the *Shannon*.

After this, the *English* lodged themselves within ten Yards of the Bridge, and thereby cut off all Communication between the *Irish* and their Horse; which put the Besieged upon Thoughts of capitulating, and to that End a Cessation was desired for three Days, and Hostages exchanged: At last twelve Articles, which General *Ginckle* sent, were agreed to; they being more favourable because the King had given him Directions, to grant all the Demands they could make, that would put an End to the War. On the 1st of *October* the Lords Justices of *Ireland* arrived in the *English* Camp, and on the 3d the Articles were finally concluded. The *Irish* were indemnified, and restored to all they had enjoyed in King *Charles's* Time; and admitted to all the Privileges of Subjects on taking the Oaths of Allegiance, without being bound to that of Supremacy; And

And all the *French* and *Irish* who thought proper, had a free Transportation to *France*; whither about 12,000 went, under General *Sheldon*. 1691.

Thus ended the War in *Ireland*; and General *Ginckle* came over to *England* full of Honour, after so glorious a Campaign; and he and his Officers received the Thanks of the House of Commons for their great Services in the Reduction of *Ireland*: He was soon after created Earl of *Athlone* and Baron of *Agbrim*, with a Grant of Lands in *Ireland* of 26,480 Acres; which was confirmed to him by the *Irish* Parliament.

His Majesty being safely arrived at the *Hague*, (as already observed) went to *Loa*, and dispatched into *Flanders* Count *Solmes*, and the Earl of *Marlborough*, to prepare all Things against his Arrival, and soon after put himself at the Head of the Confederate Army; but the *French* had taken the Field earlier than they, and *Luxemburg*, with 40,000 Men, was marching to surprize *Brussels*. At the same time Marquis *de Boufflers*, with another Army, came up to *Leige*; yet the former was hindered of his Design, by Prince *Waldeck's* posting his Army so well, which was but 18,000 Men; so that if the other had ventured, 'tis thought he might have succeeded.

The King sent some Troops, at the same time that a Body of *Germans* went, to support them at *Leige*; which had been bombarded two Days, and were thinking of ca-



negotiating: upon which *Boufflers* drew off, and the *French* kept themselves so close all the rest of the Campaign, that tho' the King made many Motions to try, yet he could not bring them to a Battle; and, at last, after blowing up the Fortifications of *Brammont*, a Place he had made himself Master of, he marched the Army towards *Aeth*. On the 7th of September he departed for *Loe*, leaving the Army under Prince *Waldeck*. On the 9th the Army had advanced towards *Cambren*; and about Eleven o'Clock the whole Right Wing, with a Body of Foot, and the greatest Part of the Horse of the Left Wing, passed the little River and Defile near *Catoire*. *Luxemburg* being informed of this, as also of King *William's* Absence, advanced at the same time with the Troops of the *French* King's Household, and part of his Cavalry, making 55 Squadrons; and not being discovered, by reason of a great Fog, charged the Rear-guard of the Allies with great Fury, which Count *Tilly* commanded, and received the Shock with great Bravery; but was soon overpowered, and put into Disorder. However, in the mean time Generals *Overkirk* and *Opdam* having brought several over the River again, they formed a second Line, whilst the first rallied again; also two Battalions posted behind the Hedges galled the Enemy; and the Conflict was very fierce, till at last the second Line was also obliged to give way: But the Cavalry being soon rallied by *Overkirk*, the *French*,

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unwilling to push the Matter too far, and 1691. seeing the *Dutch* Infantry march up, retreated in some Haste and Confusion, having killed about 1000 of the Enemy, and amongst them some Men of great Distinction, with the Loss of about half the Number on their Side. With this Action the Campaign ended in *Flanders*; during which King *William* had several remarkable Escapes; and particularly having once stood under a Tree for a While, the *French* observing it, levelled a Cannon so exactly, that the Tree was shot down two Minutes after the King had gone from the Place.

There had also been an Attempt to blow up the Artillery by one of the Conductors of it: for, on the 11th of *August*, about Nine at Night, two of the Carriages belonging to the Train of Artillery, each laden with 25 Bombs and a Barrel of Powder, took Fire, by the blowing up of a Bomb in each; and in one the Powder blew up, and set Fire to two others. It was amazing the whole Train was not blown up: But *Monf. Goullon*, the Colonel of it, and the rest of the Officers, encouraging the Men, they threw themselves into the Midst of the Flames, and drew out the two Carriages from amongst the rest, and so put out the Fire; and hindered an Attempt from succeeding, which could not miss but have been attended with terrible Consequences, the Enemy being not above a League off, drawn up, and looking for the Success of it.

The

1691.

The *Spaniards* were very unfortunate this Campaign, having lost *Mons* already. The *French*, under Lieutenant-General *Obageron*, next besieged *Wegell*, in *Cardagne*; which the Garrison, consisting of 1500 Men, basely surrendered, and were made Prisoners of War. Most of the Troops also that the *Spaniards* sent under the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, Vice-roy of *Catalonia*, advancing to attack *Prato Melo*, abandoned him. The *French* Fleet, under Marshal *d'Estrees*, also bombarded *Barcelona* for three Days together; which made a terrible Desolation in that City.

In *Italy* the *French* were also prosperous, in the Beginning of the Campaign especially: For *Monf. Catinat* having taken the Field early, on the 3d of *March* invested *Nice*, and summoning *Villafranca* and the Forts of *St Auspire* and *Montalban*, they surrender'd without Resistance. On the 16th the Consuls of the City of *Nice* also sent Deputies to acquaint the *French*, they would receive them at a certain Hour; which the Governor hearing of, he sent a Detachment to hinder the Design; but the Citizens determined to secure their Houses from Bombs fired at them, and delivered the City to the *French*. Whereupon the Governor played the Cannon upon the Convents and private Houses; tho' the *French* threatened to give no Quarter, unless he desisted. At last the *French*, having made three Attacks on the Castle, on the 20th set the Powder Magazine on

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on Fire by a Bomb; by which 500 of the Garrison, and about 50 of the Besiegers, were killed by Pieces of Stones and Timber that were carried thither; and the Governor was obliged to capitulate, which he did on the 23d, and, after all, on honourable Terms. 1691.

Upon the Loss of this important Place, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* went to *Vienna* to solicit Succours; and the Duke of *Savoy* went incog. to *Milan*, to confer with the Count *de Fuensalida*, the Governor, to hasten the Departure of the Troops. King *William* had also sent Duke *Schomberg*, and other experienced Officers, into *Piedmont*; but before they could reach *Turin*, the *French* had left few Places in the Duke of *Savoy's* Hands, besides his Capital.

*Catinat* having made himself Master of *Villana*, undertook the Siege of *Carmagnola*, a Place seated in the Marquisate of *Saluces*, not above nine Miles from *Turin*: And having opened the Trenches on the 22d of *May*, and carried on three Attacks with great Vigour, the Besieged agreed to march out their disciplined Men with Arms, and the Militia without, and to go to *Turin*; which was no sooner done, but the Marquis *de Feuquieres* was ordered to invest *Coni*, a Place defended by nine Bastions and some Out-works, and naturally strong by its Situation on a steep craggy Rock, and garrisoned by 700 *Vaudois* and *French* Refugees, and 500 Militia, and other Troops under Count *de la Rovere*. The Duke of *Savoy*,

1691. on Notice of the Enemy's Design, ordered 3000 Men to throw themselves into the Place; but *Feuquieres* attacking them, abundance fell on both Sides; and, at last, part of the Relief enter'd the Town, which the *French*, to the Number of 12,000, invested, and prosecuted the Siege very vigorously.

Duke *Schomberg* arrived at *Turin* the 8th of *June*, where he found Affairs in a most desperate Condition, and the People under the deepest Consternation; and after making himself acquainted with the Court and Country, he advised the Duke to make his Army extend itself, and send the Officers and Soldiers often upon Parties; which they accordingly did with great Success.

During this Time, *Coni* was defended with great Resolution; but it being impossible to hold out much longer, it was variously debated in a Council of War, what was best to be done towards its Relief; and, at last, it was resolved to send thither 100 Mules, with Ammunition and Provisions, under the Convoy of Prince *Eugene* with 2200 Horse; who, on the 16th of *June*, in the Night, set out from the Camp, and towards the Evening reached *Magliana*, a Place seven Miles off *Coni*, and there was reinforced by 5 or 6000 of the Militia. The same Day the *French* had made an Assault on the Place, and were repulsed with great Loss; of which *Gatinat* having Notice, as also of the Prince's Motion, he sent to *Monf. de Bulonde*, who commanded at the Siege, not to stir, and that

that 2500 Men were on the March to reinforce him. Notwithstanding *Bulonde* raised the Siege on the 18th of *June*, with much Haste and Confusion, leaving behind him two or three Pieces of Cannon, three Mortars, and many Bombs, Powder, Tents, &c. as also many sick and wounded Men, amongst whom were five Engineers; but had no sooner arrived at the *French* Camp, than he was put under an Arrest. They lost 2500 Men before the Place; towards the Preservation of which, the Conduct of the *French* Protestants, but more particularly of Colonel *Julien*, contributed not a little. Soon after the *French* Army decamped, and retired towards *Villanova d' Asti*. 1691.

The inglorious Retreat of the *French* before *Coni* gained no small Reputation to the Duke of *Savoy's* Arms, and had a particular Influence on the Resolutions of the Conclave, at that Time sitting at *Rome* for the Election of a new Pope, in the Room of *Alexander VIII.* who died on the 1st of *February*. So that now the *Italian* Cardinals carried their Point, in opposition to the *French*, by having 53 Voices out of 61 given for Cardinal *Pignatelli*, who was chosen Pope, being 76 Years and four Months old, and took upon him the Name of *Innocent XII.*

By this Time the *German* Succours, to the Number of 18,000 Horse and Foot, joined the Duke of *Savoy*, under the Command of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and obliged the *French* to re-pass the *Po*; and not being able



1691. able to oblige *Catinat* to hazard a Battle, they bent their Thoughts on re-taking some Places they had lost. On the 17th of September Prince *Eugene* invested *Carmagnola*; and in 11 Days forced the Garrison to capitulate.

In the mean time Marquis *de Hocquincourt*, with a Body of French Troops, laid Siege to *Montmelian*, and took the Town; but the Castle still held out; till at last, after a most vigorous Siege from the 6th of November, that Fortress surrendered to the French on the 2d of December, upon honourable Terms; by which Means they became entire Masters of all the Dutchy of *Savoy*.

The Loss of *Montmelian* was chiefly imputed to *Caraffa*, who commanded the Imperial Army, and was more intent on raising Contributions, than in carrying on the War, and crossed every good Motion that was made; so that, at last, upon the Complaints made against him on all Hands, he was recalled, and *Caprara* sent to command in his Room.

The Campaign on the *Rhine* was very inconsiderable this Year, tho' there also the French were rather Gainers, taking two or three Towns.

On the 2d of September the Elector of *Saxony* died, in the 44th Year of his Age.

The Emperor's Affairs in *Hungary* went on successfully this Year, under the Command of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, tho' an Error was committed, that had like to have proved

proved fatal: For, having made a Motion 1691.  
on some Design, in the mean time the Grand Vizir got into his Camp where the Stores were; but the Turks not having Time to fortify themselves therein, he attacked them with such Vigour, that they were quite routed, and lost their Camp and Cannon, and a great Part of their Army, having the Grand Vizir himself killed; so that the Court of Vienna might have made Peace on easy Terms, had they been inclined to it.

By the King of *England's* Management, the Elector of *Bavaria* was declared and appointed at *Madrid*, in the Council of State, Governor of *Flanders*; which put new Life into those oppressed and miserable Provinces.

Thus were Affairs when King *William* returned to *Loo*; where, spending about two Months in hunting, he afterwards came to the *Hague*; and, whilst he was settling Affairs there, received the agreeable News of the Surrender of *Limerick* by Mr *Henry Furnese*, whom his Majesty knighted on that Account. On the 18th of *October* he embark'd in the *Mary* Yacht in the *Maese*, under Convoy of Sir *Cloudefley Shovel*, and next Day arrived at *Margate*, and from thence went to *Kensington*.

The Parliament being met on the 22d of *October*, the King made a Speech to both Houses, intimating, "That he had called them together as soon as his Affairs would permit his Return to *England*, to consult proper Measures for next Year; and that his

1691. his Success in *Ireland* might give them great Encouragement to proceed more chearfully in the same, he desired them to take Care to pay the Arrears of that Army; and said, that Kingdom, for the future, should be as little burthensome to *England* as possible. He added, it would be necessary to have a strong Fleet; as also an Army, not consisting of less than 65,000 Men, against next Year; and concluded with recommending Dispatch in their Business."

Both Houses made an Address of Congratulation on his Majesty's safe Return and Success in *Ireland*; and also to the Queen, on her prudent Administration during the King's Absence.

Yet, notwithstanding this, a Party was soon formed against the Government; alledging, that as *Ireland* was reduced, there was no Occasion for keeping up a great Land Army; and that *England* ought to assist the Allies only with some Auxiliary Troops, and increase their Force at Sea. Others were jealous, that the King loved the *Dutch* more than the *English*, and trusted them too much; especially the Officers in the Army were much dissatisfied, and among them, even the Earl of *Marlborough* thought he was not rewarded as he had deserved.

The Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Ranelagh* were made Privy-Counsellors. The first was reckoned a Man of good Parts, and to have had a good Pen, but did not speak gracefully;




fully; the other a Man of great Parts, and as great Vices. 1691.

Sir *Edward Seymour* was made Privy-Counsellor and Commissioner of the Treasury, tho', before, one that opposed every thing, and reflected on the King's Title and Conduct. In King *Charles's* Time he was the most assuming Speaker that ever sat in the Chair; and knew every Member so well, that, by looking about, he could tell the Fate of any Question, and accordingly managed Matters.

The Supplies for next Year amounted to 3,411,675*l.* for the Fleet and Army.

A Rising in *Lancashire* in favour of King *James* being noised about, and some Papers taken with Lord Viscount *Preston*, confirming the same, one *Fuller*, a Prisoner of the *P. R.* Prison, pretended to make great Discoveries; and at his Request was brought to the House of Commons, who prayed his Majesty to grant Mr *Fuller* a blank Pass for the Safe-conduct of two Persons over Sea to give Evidence, which was granted: But the Time fixed being elapsed, and he not able to produce any, the Commons prayed the Attorney-General might prosecute *Fuller* as a notorious Impostor and Cheat; which was accordingly done, and he sentenced to stand in the Pillory: which he did, without the least Modesty or Concern.

About this Time Dr *James Wellwood*, a Scots Physician, employ'd his Pen in detecting and exposing the sinister Designs of their

1691.  their Majesties Enemies in a weekly Paper, intituled, *Mercurius Reformatus*, or, *The New Observer*: But his Zeal having carried him so far as to reflect on the Proceedings of the Commons, that House ordered both the Author and Printer into Custody of their Serjeant at Arms; and, after a severe Reprimand, discharged them. However, the Doctor was soon after recompenced for this Trouble and Confinement, by being appointed one of the Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Several Affairs and Conferences thereon having amused both Houses, and delayed Time to little Purpose, and his Majesty being desirous to be early in *Holland*, came on the 24th of *February* to the House of Peers, and closed the Session by a Speech to both Houses, thanking them for the Zeal and Affection they had shewn to him; especially the Commons, for the Supply granted, and great Dispatch therein; with a Promise to apply the same to the Uses for which it was granted; and then he adjourned them.

The King having made a good many Alterations and Changes in Places, did likewise make some in *Scotland*. He appointed Lord *Tweeddale* Lord-Chancellor, and Lord *Melvil* Lord Privy Seal; and also others, who had been *Plotters*, were brought into the chief Posts of that Government; which was astonishing to every Body; particularly to the Presbyterians, who had offended him, as their



their Fury was instrumental in raising great Jealousies of him in *England*. 1691.

Sometime in *January* the Earl of *Nottingham* was sent to the Duke of *Marlborough* with a Message from the King; telling him, "That he had no more Use for his Service; and therefore demanded all his Commissions." What drew so sudden and hard a Message was not known; for he had been with the King that Morning, and parted as usual. Some said a Letter was intercepted, that gave Suspicion; others, his reflecting on the King's Conduct towards the *Dutch*: But Bishop *Burnet* supposes it arose from the Motion made in Parliament, for a Settlement on the Princess of *Denmark*, independent of the King; which was imputed to the Countess of *Marlborough*, his Lady, who was now forbid the Court: and that Princess was desired to dismiss her from her Family; but to this she would not submit: and when the Queen insisted on it, the Princess retired from the Court; which occasioned a Breach that continued till the Queen's Death; who ordered, that no publick Honours should be shewn the Princess.

Affairs being settled at Home, on the 5th of *March* the King embarked for *Holland*, and arrived next Morning at the *Maest*, and the same Day at the *Hague*, and not long after at *Lee*.

The King had scarce reached *Holland*, before the Jacobites began to be elevated with the Hopes of King *James's* Restoration.



1692. One *Lunt*, after Consultation with his Friends, had been at *France*, and acquainted King *James* they would be in a Condition to receive him this Spring, upon his Return again to *England*: And consulting also with Colonel *Parker*, *Johnson*, the Priest, and others, a Scheme was laid to assassinate King *William*; but he being gone to *Holland*, before they got the same properly fix'd and brought about, they resolved to re-assume the same when he was in *Flanders*. And the Scheme of the Descent being laid in *France*, *Parker* and others communicated the same to their Party here; and, amongst the rest, to Captain *Blair*, who was recommended by *Johnson*, the Priest. At the same time King *James's* Queen being big with Child, he sent a Letter to several Lords and others of his late Privy-Council, and also to several Ladies, and the Wives of several Commoners, to attend him at *St Germain's*, to be Witnesses of his Queen's Labour; but none accepted the Invitation.

Not long after, King *James* sent over his Declaration, dated at *St Germain's*, April 20. 1692; setting forth, "That the King of *France* was ready and willing to assist him with what Troops he thought proper, for the Recovery of his just Right; but that he had so great a Dependance on his good Subjects, that he would come with very few, and thereby give them the Honour of perfecting so glorious a Work; and, when established therein, would dismiss those Troops; and,

and, in a word, do every thing that might 1692.  
tend to the Honour and Welfare of the Nation.

In the mean time *Parker*, and his Officers and their Adherents in *Lancashire*, *Yorkshire*, and *Durham*, had their Head Quarters at Mr *Walmsley's*, at *Dungan-hall*, and were busy in taking up and distributing the Arms they had hid in Woods, Grounds, Cellars, &c. and in enlisting Men; whilst Mr *James Fountaine*, as Lieutenant-Colonel to Lord *Montgomery* and Colonel *Holman*, were completing a Regiment of Horse in *London* against King *James's* Landing, who was then at *La Hogue*, ready to embark with his Army.

At the same time Captain *Lloyd* came Express to acquaint them, that they had corrupted several of the *English* Sea Commanders, particularly Rear-Admiral *Carter*; upon which Lord *Melfort* having requested the King of *France*, he accordingly ordered *de Tourville* to engage the *English* Fleet before their Junction with the *Dutch*, without waiting for the *Toulon* Squadron.

The Queen, upon this News, hastened the Fleet, and ordered the Militia to be in Readiness; and sent over for three Regiments from *Holland*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Talmash*, and published two Proclamations: 1st, For all Papists to depart ten Miles from *London*; and 2dly, For the Parliament to meet the 24th of *May*, (the Day they were prorogued to)

for



1692. for the Dispatch of some weighty and important Affairs; and ordered a strict Search to be made for some disaffected Persons, who were fled from their usual Places of Abode. On the 9th of *May* she published a Proclamation, to apprehend and take the Earls of *Scarfdale*, *Litchfield*, *Newburgh*, *Middleton*, and *Dunmore*, and the Lords *Griffin* and *Forbes*, and 14 others, being Knights and Gentlemen. She also ordered the Militia of *Westminster*, and Train'd Bands of *London*, to be drawn up in *Hyde-park* on the 9th of *May*; consisting in all of about 10,000 Men, under the Earl of *Bedford* and others.

She also sent to Admiral *Russel*, to acquaint him, that the Enemies of the Government had got it reported, that many of the Sea Officers were disaffected; but she being fully satisfied to the contrary, would not make any Alteration whatever amongst them. Upon which all the Admirals of the Fleet addressed her Majesty, that they would with Pleasure venture their Lives in Defence of their Majesties undoubted Right, and of their Liberty and Religion: Which Address was most graciously received; and her Majesty's Dependence on and Confidence in them, occasioned her to prorogue the Parliament yet longer.

Tho' these Precautions were taken, yet *England* was in greater Danger than apprehended, for want of proper Intelligence, King *James*, with 14,000 *English* and *Irish*, and Marshal *Belfords*, with 3000 *French*, being



ing ready to set Sail in *April*; and must 1692.  
have arrived when least expected; had not  
a stormy and contrary Wind prevented them  
for a whole Month; and, at last, the Wind  
luckily turning westerly, gave an Opportunity  
for the Junction of the *Dutch* and *English*  
Fleets; which the King of *France* hearing of,  
sent Orders to *Tourville* not to fight; but  
the Vessel carrying the same was taken. On  
the 18th of *May* Admiral *Russel*, with the  
*English* and *Dutch* Fleets, sailed towards the  
Coast of *France*; and next Morning Captain  
*Barfleur* having discovered the Enemy, Pre-  
parations were made to form the Fleet into  
a Line of Battle, which was indifferently  
well formed by Eight. The Line stretched  
from S. S. W. to N. N. W. the *Dutch* in the  
Van, the Admiral in the Center, and the  
Blue in the Rear. About Ten the Enemy  
bore down upon them with little Wind; and  
soon after Mons. *Tourville* put out his Signal  
for Battle; and the Fleets had not been long  
engaged, before it became quite calm.

Mons. *Tourville*, in the *Royal Sun* of 110  
Guns, brought to, and began the Fight with  
Admiral *Russel*, about three Quarters Musket  
Shot Distance, and lay there about an Hour  
and a half, playing his Guns very warmly;  
but then began to tow off in great Disorder,  
his Rigging and Sails being very much  
damaged.

About Two o'Clock the Wind shifted  
N. W. by W. and Mr *Russel*, and his two  
Seconds, Mr *Churchill* and Mr *Aylmer*, had  
fix

1692. six or seven Ships to deal with. About  
Four there was a thick Fog, and all firing  
ceased; but it clearing up a little While, it  
was discovered, that the *French* Admiral was  
towing away Northward: upon which a  
Signal was given for chasing, and Notice to  
all, that the Enemy were standing away.  
In the mean time the Fog still continuing,  
many Guns were heard to the Westward,  
but could not be seen; and, at last, it proved  
to be Sir *Cloudefley Shovel*, who was got  
between *Monf. Tourville's* own Squadron  
and their Admiral of the Blue. After they  
had fired some Time, the Ships of both  
Sides came to an Anchor, not being able to  
perceive one another by reason of the Fog;  
and, in this Scuffle, Captain *Hastings* of the  
*Sandwich* was killed, not being able to avoid  
driving through the Midst of the Enemy's  
Ships, by reason his Anchors were not clear.

Things being now in great Confusion, the  
Admiral ordered the Ships nearest him to  
chase Westward all Night and next Morning;  
and, by that Means, he found himself nearer  
the Enemy than those Ships which had dropped  
their Anchors. About Eight at Night  
part of the Blue Squadron had fallen in with  
some of the Enemy's Ships, and, in the Dis-  
pute, Rear-Admiral *Carter* was killed;  
whose last Words to his Captain, *William*  
*Wright*, sufficiently shewed that there was  
no Reason to suspect his Zeal for the Ser-  
vice; and that the Report of him was either  
false,



false, or Policy in him, the better to deceive the Enemy. 1692.

Next Day proving hazy also, nothing could be done; and thus for a Day or two the *English* pursued the *French* quite to *La Hogue* and *Cherbourg*, where many of the Enemies Ships were got in so far that none but the small Frigates could advance near enough for Service. However, the Officers and Men behaved themselves with great Resolution and Gallantry; and at these two Places burnt two Ships of 104 Guns each, two of 80, four of 76, four of 60, and two of 56.

This Affair being over, Admiral *Russel* sailed out of *La Hogue* Bay on the 25th; and Sir *John Albby* pursued some of the *French* Fleet, but without Success. The Admiral came soon after with the Fleet to *St Helen's*; which was much censured, it being expected he should have staid and watched about a good while longer.

The Loss of the *French* Fleet sensibly affected King *James*; who writ to the King of *France*, and said, "this Affliction was the greatest he had ever felt, and that it was his unlucky Star that had brought this Misfortune on his Majesties Forces, always (when otherwise employed) victorious; and therefore intreated his Majesty not to concern himself any longer about so unfortunate a Prince; but to permit him to retire, with his Family, to some Corner of the World, where he might cease to obstruct the usual Course of his Majesties Prosperities and Conquests,



1692. quests, &c." To this the *French* King returned a kind Answer, promising never to forsake him in the worst of his Extremities.

Upon News of this Victory, the Queen sent 30,000 *l.* to *Portsmouth*, to be distributed amongst the Sailors, and Medals were struck in Honour of the Officers, &c. And not long after, 7000 Men, who were encamped at *Portsmouth*, were shipped there, under the Duke of *Leinster*, with an Intent to make a Descent on the *French* Coast at *St Malo's*, *Brest*, or *Rochfort*, and great Matters were expected; but, upon a Consultation of the General and Flag Officers, it was adjudged impracticable, the Season of the Year being so far advanced: and therefore the Fleet returned to *Portsmouth*; where the Privy-Council went, and after conferring with the General, returned to *London*. The Troops, who had lain almost a Month on board, were ordered to serve in *Flanders*; where they arrived the 22d of *August*, they being ashamed to land them again in *England*.

On the 15th of *May* the *French* King invested *Namur*; and on the 26th the Garrison surrendered the Town upon Articles, and retired into the Citadel. Which News being brought to King *William*, occasioned him to decamp from *Anderlecht*, which he did on the 17th of *May*, and marched the Army towards *Namur*. On the 29th the Confederate Army, consisting of 75,000 Men, and Duke *Luxemburg's*, of 70,000 Men, were in sight of each other, the Ri-

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ver *Mebaigne* remaining between them; 1692. which was so full of Water, from the incessant Rains that had fallen since their coming thither, that it was not practicable to pass over to attack the *French*.

The *French* King being resolved to take *Fort William*, caused it to be attacked; and tho' all his Efforts proved unsuccessful the first Day, yet they returned to the Storm the next, and were twice repulsed with great Slaughter; 'till at length, redoubling their Numbers, they made themselves Masters of the covered Way, and having dangerously wounded *Coeborn*, the great Engineer and Governor of the Place, the Garrison capitulated, and delivered the same up to the *French*; which was afterwards called *Fort Coeborn*.

This was soon followed by the Surrender of the Citadel of *Namur*; which, considering the Strength of the Place, and Shortness of the Siege, occasioned some Reflections by King *William* on the Prince of *Barbanson*, the Governor thereof, tho' others justify his Conduct.

The taking of *Namur* was reckoned the greatest Action of the *French* King's Life; and, on the other Hand, King *William* was censured for not hazarding more for the Preservation of so important a Place.

Upon *Namur's* being taken, King *William* marched his Army to *Genap*, and from thence over the *Sienna*; where he was joined on the 22d of *July* by 8000 *Hanoverians*.

1692. On the other Hand, the King of *France* returned to *Paris*, and left the Command of his Forces to *Luxemburg*; who pitched his Camp in an advantageous Post, covered by a Wood and thick Hedges, between *Engiben* and *Steenkirk*: where King *William* resolved to attack him, upon the Information of some People who were thought to understand the Nature of the Ground; but upon a Trial it was found less practicable than the King had been made to believe it was.

On *Sunday*, the 24th of *July*, the Army marched early in the Morning, and repassed the *Sienna* with the heavy Baggage; and by Ten, Prince *Wirtemberg*, with the Van Guard, advanced towards the Enemy, and fell on with such Vigour that he drove them from Hedge to Hedge, posted himself in the Wood that fronted the Right Wing of their Army, and there placed two Batteries; which played upon the Enemy 'till the Confederate Army was come up to the Head of the Defile (about half a Mile from the Wood) where it opened into a little Plain about half a League over. Here all halted, except the Life Guards, Horse, Dragoons, and four Regiments; which being interlined with Horse, were commanded to the Right Skirts of the Wood; whilst three other Regiments, with the Left Wing of the Horse, were posted on the Out-side of the Wood.

Things being thus disposed, and Prince *Wirtemberg* having cannonaded the Enemy above two Hours, began the Attack with the



the *Danes* upon the Right; which being followed by the first four Regiments, and seconded by seven more, never was a more terrible and at the same time a more regular firing, it seeming for two Hours to be continued Claps of Thunder, all the Regiments behaving with equal Bravery, firing Muzzle to Muzzle thro' the Hedges, they on the one Side, and the Enemy on the other. 1692.

The Van Guard drove the Enemy beyond one of their Batteries of seven Pieces of Cannon; and would have carried the same off, had not the *French* cut off the Traces, and carried away the Horses.

Sir *Robert Douglas*, with his first Battalion, charged several of the Enemy's, beat them from three several Hedges, and made himself Master of the fourth; when, going thro' a Gap, to get on the other Side, he was unfortunately killed on the Spot.

The King, knowing the Van Guard were much pressed, sent positive Orders to Count *Solmes* (who commanded the Main Body, and had already been intreated, to no Purpose, by two Messengers from Prince *Wirtemberg*) to send more Foot to that Prince's Assistance; but *Solmes* (who is said to have envied the *English*, and particularly the Prince because he commanded the Attacks) instead of obeying the King's Commands, ordered the Horse to march, and the Foot to halt, which proved the Loss of the Day; the Ground being so strait, and the Enemy having so many Hedges and Ditches

to

1692. to cover them, there was nothing to do for the Horse. However, the King made all possible Diligence to get the Infantry up; but before they could reach the Wood, the Van Guard and Infantry, of the Left Wing, being overpowered by 30 Battalions of the Enemy, were forced to retreat in great Confusion, and leave the Wood to their Possession. The King, enraged at *Solmes's* Foot not coming up to the Relief of the Van Guard, expressed his Concern by often repeating these Words, *O my poor Englishmen! How they are abandoned!* Nor would he admit *Solmes* to his Presence for many Months afterwards. As *Luxemburg* was considerably reinforced by *Boufflers*, and Night coming on, renewing the Fight was endangering the Loss of the whole Army; the King ordered a Retreat, which was performed with admirable Order, and little Disturbance from the Enemy.

The Confederates lost the brave Lieutenant-General *Mackay*, Sir *John Lanier*, the Earl of *Angus*, and other gallant Officers, 2000 Men killed, 3000 wounded, or made Prisoners, and several Pieces of Cannon.

The *French* had not much to boast of any Advantage, except being Master of the Field; having had the Prince *de Turenne*, the Marquises *de Bellefonds*, *de Tilladet*, and *de Firmacon*, and several others of Distinction, and 2000 Men killed, and near as many wounded: nor had they escaped so well had it not been for the *Chevalier de Millevoix*,

a Domestick of the Elector of *Bavaria*, 1692.  
who all along had given Intelligence to Marshal *Luxemburg* of the King's Motions and Designs; for which he was hanged on a Tree, in the Right Wing of his Majesty's Army.

A more infamous Criminal than the last was about the same time discovered, and deservedly punished, viz. Chevalier *Grandval*, who was to have put the wicked Plot in execution of assassinating the King; but the same being suspected, one *Leefdale*, a Dutch Priest, was secretly sent to *Paris* as a Person that would enter into the Design, but in reality on Purpose to discover it: and the Scheme accordingly having taken, he came back to *Flanders* with *Grandval* this Spring, to set about the Assassination, whilst King *James* was about invading *England*; but *Leefdale*, as he was going with him from *Antwerp* to *Eyndhoven*, brought him to a Party that seized him, and carried him to *Boisleduc*. He was afterwards tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. He confessed the whole Affair voluntarily, that the late Marquis *de Louvois*, Secretary to the French King in the Year 1691, entered into an Agreement with one *Anthony Dumont* to murder King *William*; and that the said *Dumont* having framed a Project for that Purpose, delivered it to the Marquis: who, upon the Prisoner's asking Leave to go some where else, ordered him to stay, and said he had some Bu-



1692. Business of Consequence to employ him in, which the Prisoner believes had relation to that Design; but the Marquis dying soon after, it dropt the Affair 'till his Son the Marquis *de Barbesieux*, who succeeded him, found the Project amongst his Father's Papers, with a Warrant for 30 Pistoles to be paid to the said *Dumont*; which he received soon after, and contracted an Acquaintance with the Prisoner; who was present when *Monf. Paparel*, Pay-Master to the French Troops, said to *Monf. Rabenac*, that if they had a-mind to seize the King of England, *Dumont* would be a fit Person for it; who replied, with Execrations, that he would carry him off alive or dead. Whereupon the Prisoner had many Conferences with the Secretary and *Paparel* about it; in one of which the Secretary said, he suspected his Father was poisoned by Order of the Prince of Orange (meaning King William) and therefore he would be revenged on him.

The Prisoner said further, he was engaged with one *Parker*, a Colonel belonging to King James, to put the same Scheme in execution; and *Parker* told him, he had formed the Project with the late Marquis *de Louvois*.

At last *Barbesieux*, *Paparel*, *Parker*, *Dumont*, and the Prisoner agreed, that *Parker* and the Prisoner should meet at the Grand Guard of the Duke of *Luxemburg's* Army, where they were to have 1500 Horse, and  
Du-

1692.

*Dumont* should go to King *William's* Army, and watch when he went to visit the Grand Guard; and, at the same time, he was to shoot his Majesty, and the other two with the Horse were to rescue and bring him off. Accordingly *Barbesieux* gave an Order to the Duke of *Luxemburg* to furnish the Prisoner with what Horse he thought proper; and that he, the Prisoner, had received of *Paparel* 80 Louis-d'Ores, by the Secretary's Orders, of which he gave *Dumont* 55, as directed. Accordingly, on the 11th of September 1691, the Prisoner left *Paris*, and went Post with *Dumont* to *Menin*, who defrayed all the Charges; and said *Barbesieux* had promised him an annual Revenue of 20,000 Livres, and to make him a Knight of *St Lazarus*, if the Scheme took effect. When he arrived at *Menin*, the Prisoner, according to Orders, got a Passport from the Governor for *Dumont*; who went directly to *Ghent*, promising the Prisoner he would send to him at the Grand Army; where the Prisoner went, and continued with *Parker* till the Day before the Rencontre at *Leige*, without hearing from *Dumont*; who going afterwards to *Hanover*, corresponded with the Prisoner about executing the same Design at some other Opportunity: which Letters he shewed to *Barbesieux*, who told him what Answers to make; and, at last, both resolved it should be executed this Campaign (1692); and, for that Purpose, the Prisoner took some Measures with Monsieur

1692. *sieur Chanlais*, Quarter-Master-General to the *French King*. In the mean time one *Leefdale*, formerly Captain-Lieutenant of a Troop in the Service of the States-General, coming to *Paris*, was brought acquainted with the Prisoner, by Means of one *Sterk*; with whom, having contracted an intimate Familiarity, the Prisoner, towards the latter End of *March* 1692, discovered the whole Design to him; which Scheme the said *Leefdale* coming into, was thereupon introduced to *Barbesieux* and *Chanlais*; and the latter promised *Leefdale* a great Reward, if the Business succeeded: and that on the 16th of *April* 1692, the said *Leefdale*, *Parker*, and himself, went to *St Germain*s, to speak to the late King *James* about it, and to take Leave of him, (he already knowing of the same): that, upon their being introduced, King *James* said, (the Queen being also present) *Parker* has given me an Account of the Business; and if you and the other Officers do me this Service, you shall never want; and then they discoursed about the Design: that *Barbesieux* writ several Letters to *Dumont* at *Hanover*, pressing him to come to *Aden*, to take a final Resolution about executing the Project, for fear King *William* should have occasion to re-pass the Sea; the Prisoner adding, that he should be mad, if he failed in his Business: that the Manner of assassinating the King was agreed to by *Chanlais*, *Leefdale*, and the Prisoner, to be when the King should ride along the  
Lines,



Lines, or go out to take any View, or the Army should decamp, *Dumont* should be in Ambuscade; and when his Majesty should pass within 100 Paces of him, he should then fire upon the King; and *Chanlais*, who was to have Notice of the Time, should be with 3000 Horse at *Luxemburg's* Grand Guard: that the Prisoner had told *Leefdale*, there would be no Danger for them, because *Dumont* had a Secret to charm Peoples Eyes, and they two would keep with those that followed the King; and when every Body was pursuing *Dumont*, they would escape with the News to *Chanlais*; so that they needed not be concerned whether *Dumont* was taken or not: that the Prisoner and *Leefdale* received their last Orders from *Chanlais*, who would meet them at *Mons*, whither they were going. Accordingly they both went from *Paris* the 17th of *April* last, and arrived at *Mons*, and waited some time for *Chanlais's* coming; and he not arriving, they went forwards to *Aden*, where the Rendezvous was to be; and that the Prisoner with *Leefdale* went to the Mayor of *Boisleduc*, and was apprehended at *Eyndhoven*, as hath been observed; and, according to his Desert, was executed in the Camp on the 12th of *August* 1692, and suffered with some slight Remorse.

How black soever his Confession represented the Court of *France*, no Notice was taken of it; nor did any of that Court offer

1692. to discover or disprove it, but let it pass to be forgotten.

After the Action of *Steenkirk*, little more was done this Campaign. The *English* Forces that landed at *Ostend* in *August*, under the Duke of *Leinster*, being joined by some Troops from the Army, possessed themselves of *Furnes* and *Dixmuyde*, which they began to fortify; and the Command of them was given to Count *Horn*, a *Dutchman*, to the great Disgust of the *English*; but the following Winter, upon the Motion of some *French* Troops, the Count immediately abandoned *Dixmuyde*; which King *William* greatly resented, he having, till then, enjoy'd a considerable Share in his Esteem: However, the Count did not long after survive it; which, some say, was owing to the deep Impression the Loss of that Place had in his Mind.

Thus ended the Campaign in *Flanders*: *Namur* was lost; the Reputation of the King's conducting Armies much sunk, and the *English* generally discontented and alienated from the *Dutch*.

Nothing of Consequence was done on the *Rhine*. There were two small Armies under the Command of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* and the Margrave of *Bareith*. The former marched to besiege *Eberemburgh*; where, being informed the *French*, under the Duke de *Lorge*, were advancing, he sent the Duke of *Wurtemberg* with 4000 Horse to stop their March; but a great Fog hap-

happening, the *French* surprized them in their Camp, and killed 1000 *Germans* on the Spot, and made several Prisoners; (amongst them, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* himself, who was carried to *Paris*) and obliged the Landgrave to raise the Siege of *Eberemburg*, who was presently after revenged; for the *French* soon after, under Count *Tallard*, besieging *Rhinefeld*, the Governor made so brave a Defence, and the Landgrave with his Men came so expeditiously to relieve it, that the *French* were obliged to raise the Siege, with considerable Loss, to the great Mortification of the *French* Court.

The Emperor in a manner abandoned the Empire to the *French*, in order to push his Measures in *Hungary*, and so left the Weight of the War with *France* to lie heavy on the Princes of the Empire; which the Elector of *Saxony* much complained of, he, upon upon that Account, not performing his Promise to bring an Army upon the *Rhine*.

In *Hungary* very little was done; the *Turks* lay upon the Defensive; and the Season was spent in Motion, without either Battle or Siege; and there was still a Discourse of a Peace, but no great Probability of concluding it.

As to the Affairs in *Piedmont*, the Duke of *Savoy* marched in *July*, at the Head of 20,000 Men, into the Province of *Dauphiny*; where, after pillaging some Villages, and taking some Passes, he moved towards the City



1692. City of *Ambrun*, which surrendered to him in nine Days. Here he found 20 Pieces of Cannon and much Provisions, and obtained from the City a Contribution of 40,000 Livres; besides 60,000 more in Gold, which he seized upon in the Hands of the Paymaster of the Troops, the same being the *French King's*. He also put all the neighbouring Places under Contribution.

Duke *Schomberg* also, who was along with the Duke of *Savoy*, made a Declaration, setting forth, that their coming into *France* was only to restore the Nobility, Gentry, and People, to their just Rights and Privileges, &c. upon which Account many of the *French* Protestants, forced to abjure their Religion, made a voluntary Recantation before the Duke's Chaplain.

From *Ambrun* they marched to *Gap*, where the Inhabitants opened their Gates, and paid Contribution Money, as did near 80 Castles and Villages; so that the neighbouring Provinces, as well as the rich City of *Lyons* itself, trembled; and never had the Allies a fairer Opportunity of shaking the Power of *France*, had not the Duke's being seized with the Small Pox, and Division amongst the Officers, hindered them from pushing Matters further: So that blowing up the Fortifications of *Ambrun*, and what they had already done, put an End to the Campaign there.

In *Catalonia* Things continued in their former State; the *French* being sufficiently

diverted otherwise, attempted nothing on that Side. 1692.

This Year the Protestant Interest in Germany was strengthened by the Creation of a ninth Electorate in favour of the Duke of *Hanover*: Tho' the same was strongly opposed by *France*, and secretly by the Emperor's Ministers also; yet King *William* managed so well, that it succeeded at last, and the Investiture was given on the 19th of *December* 1692, with the Title of *Elector of Brunfwick, and Great Marshal of the Empire*.

In May this Year one *Robert Young* was committed to *Newgate*. He was expert in counterfeiting Hands; which one *Henry Pearson*, a Prisoner there for Debt, observing, they laid a Scheme to contrive a Plot, and father it upon the Earls of *Marlborough* and *Salisbury*, the Bishop of *Rockester*, and others. And accordingly, *Pearson* having got his Liberty, procured the Earl of *Marlborough's* Hand, and others, and sent them to *Young*, who drew an Association, and set thereto the Hands of the above Persons; and Letters from the above Earl, whose Hand he imitated so well, that the true one could not be distinguished from the false. This Association they got one *Blackbeard* to convey privately into the Bishop's House at *Bromley*, in *Kent*; and then *Young* gave Information against him. Upon which the King's Messengers went and seized that Prelate and his Papers, and sent the Earl of  
Marl-

1692. *Marlbrough* to the Tower: But, on examining the whole Matter before the Council, and confronting *Blackbeard* and *Young*, the Forgery was evidently discovered; whereupon the above Earl was admitted to Bail at B. R. Bar. On the 7th Day of next Term his Lordship appeared again, and insisted to be discharged, as he was only committed on *Young's* Evidence, against whom an Indictment of Forgery and Perjury had been found by the Grand Jury; but the Court refused, and continued his Bail.

In the Beginning of *September* an Earthquake was felt in most Places in *England*, particularly *London*; also in many Parts of *France*, *Germany*, and the *Netherlands*.

There were most terrible Earthquakes in *Sicily* and *Malta* about two Months before; and above 100,000 Persons perished by them in *Sicily*.

Also about the same time one shook the Island of *Jamaica*, and almost totally ruined the Town of *Port-Royal*; where no less than 1500 Persons perished; Yet notwithstanding these dismal Accidents, it had but little Influence upon the People to reform their Manners; even the whole Nation fell into a general Corruption, which was much spread amongst all sorts of People.

On the 7th of *September* King *William* departed from the Camp at *Gramont*, leaving the Army under the Command of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and arrived next Day at *Breda*, and from thence to *Lee*, and then to

*Brus-*



*Brussels*; where he held a Council of War, 1692. and ordered the Army to go into Winter Quarters, and came to the *Hague*.

On the 15th of *October* the King embarked in the *Mary Yacht*, attended by Sir *Cloudesley Shovel*. On the 18th he arrived safe at *Yarmouth*; and on *Thursday* the 20th was met by the Queen at *Newball*, from whence they went to *Kensington*, passing through *London* amidst the Acclamations of the People, Illuminations of the Houses, and other Demonstrations of Joy for his safe Return.

Two Days after, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen waited on his Majesty with a congratulatory Address, and invited him to dine at *Guildhall* on the Lord Mayor's Day; which he accepted, and conferred the Honour of Knighthood on many of them. On the 27th of *October* a publick Thanksgiving was ordered for the Preservation of their Majesties and Government. About the same time, the Royal Lutestring Company was settled, consisting of the *French* Refugees, and some *English* Merchants; and a Patent granted to make them a Body Politick, and to have the full and sole Privilege for making Lutestrings and Alamodes.

On the 4th of *November* the Parliament being met, his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, setting forth "his Thanks to them for the Supplies granted, and the Reason they had to rejoice for the Victory at Sea; and could have wished the same Success had been at the Land, where his Sub-  
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1692.

jects Courage and Bravery must ever be memorable; and that as the *French* were preparing both by Sea and Land, it would be absolutely necessary for him to have as great a Force in both as he had last Year, and was sorry the Charge was so great upon his People, but the same could not possibly be avoided. He added his Intention to make a Descent upon *France* next Year; and encouraged them to act vigorously against that Power; and that he had nothing at Heart, or any Interest in it, but their Preservation and Welfare; and desired their Advice and Assistance to that End."

This Speech was received with universal Approbation; and both Houses adjourned, in order to give their Members Time to come up. The Lords who had been committed, and were upon Bail, complained that the Information against them was not upon Oath, as required; and that they were continued on Bail, when the Parliament was about to meet, contrary to the Privileges of the Peerage of *England*: Which Points were debated for some time, and Lord Chief Justice *Holt* justified the Proceeding of the King's Bench; so that then they came to no Resolution about it. Next Day it was resumed; and the Committee reported, that no Peer should be continued upon Bail, unless charged upon the Oath of two Witnesses; but some other Debates arising thereupon, it dropt for the present. At last the Committee consulting the Judges upon the Af-

Affair, it was agreed, that no Peet shall be remanded to Prison by the King's Bench, upon his appearing before them, by virtue of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, after having properly enter'd his Prayer to be tried; but allowed, in this Case, it was not necessary to have two Witnesses upon Oath against the Prisoner. And this was agreed to be settled as a standing Rule; and his Majesty having ordered the Discharge of the Lords under Bail, the same was entered upon their Journal.

The House of Commons being met, a Motion was made by Sir Thomas Clarges for an Address to his Majesty, that the foreign Alliances might be laid before the House, and carried; which shewed they wanted to know if the Confederate Princes bore a proportionable Share in the War with England. Next Day an Address of Thanks was voted to Admiral *Russel*, and the Officers and Seamen, for the late Victory; and, at the same time, Copies of all Orders received from the Admiralty to be laid before the House. On the 12th of November they enter'd into an Enquiry, why the late Victory at Sea had not been pursued, and the Descent not made, and Trade better protected. To all which Admiral *Russel* gave such Answers as cleared himself.

On the 14th the Commons presented Addresses to both the King and Queen; in which they expressed themselves in as loyal and affectionate a Manner as could possibly



1692. be desired. The same Day the King sent a Message in answer to their Address the last Sessions about the *East-India* Company, with the Papers relating thereto, and desired their Advice and Assistance therein; but the Commons deferred the same till another Opportunity.

On the 16th of *November*, after a long Debate, it was ordered that a Committee be appointed to render into *English* the Alliances laid before them; and the same Day the Bill for regulating Trials in Cases of High Treason was carried by 170 against 150, to be committed to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House.

On the 23d of *November* long Debates were held about the foreign Generals; and it was agreed his Majesty should be humbly advised to fill the Vacancies for General Officers in the Army with Natives of his Majesty's Dominions, and to remove Count *Solmes*.

Next Day they settled the *East-India* Affair, and resolved, that there should be a new Subscription of a joint Stock, not exceeding 2,000,000, nor less than 1,500,000 to continue for 20 Years,

The Lords on the 23d addressed their Majesties with Thanks and Congratulation; and on the 28th resolved humbly to advise his Majesty, that the General of the *English* Forces be one of their Majesties born Subjects; and resolved to make an Address to his Majesty, that all Orders, Letters, &c.

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relating to the intended Descent into *France*, 1692.  
be laid before them.

On the 26th the Committee about the Transports having made their Report, the Commons resolved humbly to advise his Majesty to employ Men of known Ability and Integrity about the Affairs of the Government.

On the 29th they considered the Estimates about the Fleet; and after some Debate, agreed to 33,000 Seamen, as demanded by the Admiralty.

Next Day, after several Debates concerning the ill Management of Affairs, and about which Mr *Arnold* even mentioned the Earl of *Nottingham*, tho' not seconded by any, the whole House resolved humbly to advise his Majesty to employ in his Councils and Management of Affairs, such only whose Principles obliged them to stand by him and his Right, against the late King *James*, and all other Pretenders whatsoever.

On the 3d of *December* the Commons proceeded upon the Estimates about the Land Forces; when Lord *Ranelagh* told them, that of the 54,000 Men demanded by his Majesty, he designed 20,000 of them should be left in *England*, and the rest employ'd abroad; both which being long and warmly debated, were, at last, carried in the Affirmative.

On the 5th, after long Debate, and many angry Speeches, they passed the two following Votes: 1st, That the Committee was

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1692. of Opinion there had been a Miscarriage in managing the Affairs about the Defcent. 2dly, That one Cause of it, was the want of giving timely and necessary Orders by such Persons as ought to have done the same. The first pass without Opposition; but the last being plainly levelled at the Duke of Nottingham, was carried by one Voice only, 165 against 164.

Next Day they went upon the Estimates about the Land Forces, and agreed to the Allowances demanded for the General Officers; but would only agree to 20s. a-day, instead of the 3*l*. set down for Mr *Blaitbwait*.

On the 7th of *December* the Lords had a Motion made to proceed jointly with the Commons in giving their Advice to his Majesty; but the same was carried in the Negative by a Majority of 12 out of 84; and, amongst them, were all the Lords of the Cabinet-Council, except the Lord-Steward; and all the Bishops, except the Bishop of *St David's*.

On the 8th of *December* the Lords resolved humbly to advise his Majesty to remove Mr *Gower*, a *Dutch* Officer, Colonel of the *Englisk* Train abroad, and Mr *Meeßers*, Keeper of the Stores at home, from their said Employments. The latter was carried without Opposition, being Comptroller of the Train abroad also; and that against Colonel *Gower* by three Voices only. After this it was resolved, that the Earl of *Nottingham's* Re-



Relation concerning the Descent, should be considered of in a Committee of the whole House. 1692.

On the 9th the Commons agreed to give 200,000 *l.* for Hospitals and other extraordinary Charges, and so settled all the Estimates, tho' with an Abatement of 35,000 *l.* which they thought they might very well bear. They also agreed, that the Duke of *Wirtemberg's*, and Major-General *Tetteau* and *La Forest's* particular Pay might be according to the *English* Establishment, in Consideration of their good Services.

The Earl of *Nottingham's* Relation being read, and therein some Reflections made concerning Admiral *Russel's* Conduct; and the Earl mentioning what affected him nearly by Word of Mouth also; the Lords ordered the Substance of all he had said to be drawn up for further Consideration.

The Lords resolved also humbly to advise his Majesty, that when the *English* Forces were joined with the *Dutch*, he would be pleased to give the Precedence to the former; and that an *English* Officer might command all *Dutch* Officers of the same Rank, tho' his Commission be of later Date.

On the 10th of *December* the Commons voted a Supply for the Navy of 2,90,000 *l.* so that in all they granted above 4,000,000 *l.* besides 750,000 *l.* for the Deficiency of the last Year's Poll-tax, and 600,000 *l.* for the Civil List.

On the 15th the Lords, after a warm Debate,

1692. bate, resolved to advise his Majesty not to bring any more foreign Troops into this Kingdom; but that the four *Dutch* and three *French* Regiments at present here might continue.

On the 16th the Bill for preserving the Government; by which all Persons in Offices were to take an Oath, that during their Lives they should stand by their Majesties against King *James*, and all other Pretenders, was thrown out by 200 against 175.

On the 19th the Papers given in to the Lords by the Earl of *Nottingham* being communicated to the Commons in a Conference, Admiral *Russel* made an Answer thereto, so much to the Satisfaction of the House, that they voted he had behaved himself during the last Expedition with Fidelity, Courage, and Conduct, and ordered the same to be told to the Lords next Day: Upon which some of their Lordships observed, that the Commons were irregular in returning the Papers so hastily, without a due Consideration of the Matter, and moved for a free Conference with them about it; but, at last, they appointed a Committee to look into Precedents concerning the same: which the Committee having done, they reported some Precedents came near to the Point in question; and accordingly sent Messengers to the Commons for that Purpose; who, upon putting the Question, whether they should agree to such Conference or not? the same

same was carried in the Negative by 78 a-  
gainst 61. 1692.

The Bill, touching free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament, which had passed the Commons, and was intended to prevent Men, after chosen Members of Parliament, from accepting any Places of Profit under Penalty of losing his Seat there, being debated the third Time in the House of Lords, it was at last thrown out by two Voices; and, on this Occasion, the Earl of *Mulgrave* exhausted his Eloquence in a celebrated Speech in favour of the Bill.

On the 4th of *January* the Lords in their free Conference with the House of Commons about Admiral *Russel*, made their Objections as before, and desired a mature Consideration from them of the whole Affair, &c. But the Commons justified *Russel*, and gave him Thanks over and over again; and ever refused to read the Earl of *Nottingham's* Papers that were laid before them.

On the 16th the Money Bill passed the House of Lords the last Time; they having made an additional Clause, to impower them to appoint Commissioners of their own to assess their personal Estates, whereby they taxed themselves. Upon the Bill's being sent down to the Commons, they all (*nemine contradicente*) disagreed to the above Clause, and sent Messengers to the Lords to have a Conference about it; who not returning so soon as expected, caused the Commons to adjourn. Next Day their Managers in the  
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1692. Conference alledged, their Lordships' adding that Clause was a notorious Incroachment upon the Rights of the Commons, to order and settle Matters relating to the giving of Money. The Lords on considering this Matter resolved to recede from the Clause, after a long Debate, tho' with a great Majority: yet they drew up and sent their Reasons for quitting the Clause, to be purely in Consideration of the pressing Exigency of Affairs; being otherwise of Opinion, that of Right, they might have insisted on it.

The ill Humour which thus shewed itself in the House of Lords was chiefly managed by the Marquis of *Halifax*, and the Earls of *Mulgrave* and *Shrewsbury*; who did all they could to delay and stop the Money Bill.

On the 20th of *January* a Complaint was made to the Commons of a printed Pamphlet lately published with Licence, said to be writ by *Charles Blount*, Esq; intitled, *King William and Queen Mary Conquerors*; as containing Assertions of dangerous Consequences to their Majesties, to the Liberties of the Subjects and to the Peace of the Kingdom. Next Day the House ordered it to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman; and that his Majesty be advised to remove *Edmund Bobun*, the Licenser, for allowing it.

Dr *Burnet*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, was Inventor of the Notion of their Majesties being Conquerors, having published the same in

in his Pastoral Letter; and, upon a long Debate, it was carried by 162 against 155, that the said Pastoral Letter should be also burnt by the common Hangman. 1692.

The Lords also ordered the above Book to be burnt next Morning in the Old Palace Yard in *Westminster*; and voted to the same Effect, as the Commons had alledged, concerning the Consequences of it: And on conferring with the Commons about the same, they added to it, *And also injurious to their Majesties rightful Title to the Crown of this Realm.*

The Lords having settled a Bill for the calling and meeting of frequent Parliaments, whereby it was enacted, "there should be a new Parliament every three Years, and meet every Year, and that the present Parliament continue only 'till the 1st of *January* following;" the same being read in the House of Commons, great Endeavours were made to throw it out: but it was at last carried, and ordered to be read a second Time; and upon reading thereof it accordingly was committed.

On the 31st the Lords sat in *Westminster-hall* upon the Trial of the Lord *Mobun* for the Murder of Mr *William Montfort* the Player. A rakish Officer had made lewd Addresses to Mrs *Bracegirdle*, the famous Actress; which she resenting, he resolved to get his Will by Force. *Montfort* coming from her Lodgings, having seen her safe home, was attacked by this Officer, and

1692. basely murdered in the Presence of the Lord *Mobun*; who thereupon was committed to the Tower, and brought to his Trial for it before his Peers. The Marquis of *Caermarthen* was constituted Lord-High-Steward, and after a Trial of several Days, he was acquitted by 69 against 14.

On the 8th of *February* the Commons went upon the Ways of raising the rest of the Supply, of which there remained to be raised only 300,000*l.* which, on the 11th following, they resolved the King should have Credit to borrow.

The Expençe this Year was computed at 5,366,000*l.* viz. 1,926,000*l.* for the Fleet, 2,090,000*l.* for the Army, 750,000*l.* to make good what was borrowed on the Credit of the Poll-act, and 600,000*l.* the Civil List.

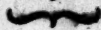
On the 9th of *February* the Commons read the Bill for the frequent calling and meeting of Parliaments a third Time; which, after a long and warm Debate, was carried in the Affirmative by 200 against 160. And the Amendment being agreed to by the Lords, which was, "that it should be determined on the 24th of *March*, or sooner, at his Majesty's Pleasure, instead of the 1st of *January*," the same was presented to his Majesty for the Royal Assent; who letting it lie on the Table for some time, occasioned Men's Eyes to be much fixed upon the Issue, but at last he refused to pass it: so the Session ended in ill Humour.

The



The Lords resolved to draw up all the <sup>1692.</sup> several Heads concerning giving Advice to his Majesty, by way of Address, (only they allowed Colonel *Gower* to continue in his Place) and on the 23d attended him therewith; who answered, that he would take it into Consideration.

On the 24th the Commons having taken into Consideration the State of *Ireland*, and examined several Persons thereupon; after a long Debate, which kept them 'till Seven at Night, they voted, "That it appeared, by the Information given them, that there had been great Abuses and Mismanagement in the Affairs of *Ireland*"; and to address the King, that the same be laid before him and remedied for the future." The Lords also examined several Persons upon this Head, and came to the same Resolution; and on the 9th of *March* both Houses waited severally on his Majesty, and presented their Addresses about *Ireland*. The Heads of the Address of the Lords were, "the great Abuses in disposing the forfeited Estates, and that of the personal Estates, which amounted to 135,000*l.* only 10,000*l.* was accounted for to the King; that the *Irish*, out of the Treaty of *Limerick*, were protected, whereby the Protestants could not have the Benefit of the Law against them; that the Quarters of the Army had not been discharged, tho' stopt from their Pay; that a Mayor had been imposed two Years together on *Dublin*; and that one *Gaffney* and others had been

1692.  been executed for a Murder without Proofs, and one *Sweetman*, who was most guilty, discharged without Prosecution." To this his Majesty answered, "they might be assured he would, as soon as possible, take Care to remedy these Matters."

The Commons were a great deal more particular in setting forth the Grievances, and warmly pressed a speedy Consideration thereof; to which his Majesty answered, "he would always have a Regard to what came from the House of Commons, and what might have been amiss in *Ireland* would take Care to remedy."

Soon after this, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and, after passing the Bills, concluded the Session by making a Speech to them; and therein, "thanked them for the large Supplies granted, with a Promise to apply the same to the Uses intended; and recommended to them to promote Peace and Quiet in the several Counties they belonged to: and as the Affairs Abroad required his Presence, he would continue always to expose his Person for the Good of the Nation; and that it was his sincere Desire to do every Thing else to render it a great and flourishing one."

Sir *Edward Ward*'s being made Attorney-General so much disgusted Sir *Thomas Trevor*, the Solicitor-General, who expected that Place, that it was with great Difficulty his Friends prevailed on him to continue in his Place.

The

The King being now prejudiced against 1692.  
Admiral *Ruffel* dismissed him from his Service; and put the Command of the Fleet into the Hands of three Persons, *Henry Killigrew*, *Sir Ralph Delaval*, and *Sir Cloudefley Shovel*. The two first were appointed Commissioners of the Admiralty; and thought to be inclinable to King *James's* Interest.

The Blame of this Nomination was cast upon the Earl of *Nottingham*; and several Jealousies and much Talk arose upon that Account, "that the King was in the Hands of those who intended to betray him to his Enemies." There was an actual betraying of all Secrets and Councils; and even most of the Confederates believed this. However, the King and Queen still continued to have a good Opinion of the Earl's Fidelity.

On the 23d of *March* *Sir John Sommers* was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and *Sir John Trenchard* one of the Principal Secretaries of State and of the Privy Council, being one who had a true Knowledge of foreign Affairs, and calm and sedate in his Deportment. These two great Men were brought into their Places (as is ascribed) chiefly by the great Credit which the Earl of *Sunderland* had gained with the King.

As these Advancements brought the whole Party to a much better Opinion of the King; yet another Party came to be now formed, that studied to cross and defeat every Thing which was led by *Sir Edward Seymour*. *Sir Christopher Musgrave*, a Gentleman of



1692. a good Family in *Cumberland*, whose Life was regular and Deportment grave, had lost a Place in King *James's* Time; and upon the Revolution the same was given to a Gentleman who had a good Share of Merit in it. This alienated him from the King, and being a Man of great Judgment and Experience, was considered as the Head of the Party; and no Offers could ever bring him over to the King's Interest. Upon many critical Occasions he gave up some important Points; for which the King found it necessary to pay him very liberally. Yet these had been too inconsiderable a Party of Tories to have done much, had not a Set of Whigs joined with them; the Chief of whom were Mr *Paul Foley*, and Mr *Robert Harley* (both this Sessions made Commissioners for examining and stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom). *Foley* was a younger Son of one who, from mean Beginnings, had by Iron Works raised one of the greatest Estates that had been known in *England* in that time: He was a Man of Virtue and good Principles, but morose, wilful, and affected; being called a Patriot by constantly finding Fault with the Government. *Harley* was of a good Family, very learned, much turned to Politicks, of a restless Ambition, of great Industry and Application, and knew the Forms and Records of Parliament so well, that he was capable both of lengthening out, and of perplexing Debates. These joined with the Tories to  
create

create Jealousies, and raise an Opposition: 1693.  
 And what gave them much Strength was, the King's cold reserved Way; who took no Pains to oblige those who came to him, nor was he easy of Access, but lived at *Kensington*, and his chief Confidants were *Dutch*. He took no Notice of the Clergy, and seemed to have little Concern in the Matters of the Church or of Religion; which his Enemies did not pass over without making a Handle of.

Thus were Affairs when the King departed for *Holland*. On the 25th of *March* he went to *Harwich*; but the Wind being contrary he returned to *Kensington* 'till the 31st, when he embarked near *Gravesend*; and, being convoyed by Admiral *Mitchel*, arrived safe at the *Maese* on the 2d of *April*, and went to the *Hague*, thence to *Loo*, and then to the Army in *Flanders*. And tho' the *French* Forces at this Time exceeded the Confederates by almost one half; yet, the King's Diligence, in possessing the Camp at *Parke*, near *Louvain*, entirely broke the *French* King's Schemes upon *Brabant*; being thereby obliged to send a strong Detachment under the Dauphin and Marshal *Boufflers* into *Germany*, and return himself to *Versailles* without attempting any Thing.

The *French*, under the Duke of *Luxemburg*, marching towards the *Maese*, the King sent Prince *Wirtemberg*, with a proper Detachment, to force the Lines which the *French* had made to cover their conquered Countries.

1693.

on to the very Sea by *Dunkirk*; which he did with good Success, and raised great Contributions. *Luxemburg* being informed that Count *Tilly*, General of the Troops of *Liege*, was marching to join the King, marched with a great Body to hinder him; which he did in the Hollow-way, and forced him to retreat to *Masfricht*, killing near 200 Men, and taking all his Baggage. Then he laid Siege to *Huy*, which soon capitulated; and then made a Feint of besieging *Liege*, tho' his real Design was to attack the King, now encamped at *Neerbo-spen*, and much weakened by the several Detachments sent off; the *French* Army being computed to be at least 35,000 stronger than the Confederates.

The King having Notice of the Enemy's Approach, got on Horseback, with the Elector of *Bavaria* and other Officers, and ordered his Men to draw up in Battle to expect the Enemy. Many Officers were for repassing the *Gest*, but the King chose to take the Advantage of the Ground, and hazard a Battle, rather than expose his Rear to the Enemy's Charge; for which his Conduct was much censured, considering the Enemy's Strength. On the Enemy's drawing near the Camp, the King ordered Brigadier *Rumsey*, with five Regiments, to the Right of all, to guard some Hedges and Hollow-ways upon the Right of the Village of *Lare*; and after having made all other



other necessary Dispositions, reposed himself 1693.  
in his Coach about two Hours, and early in  
the Morning sent for Dr *Menard*, one of his  
Chaplains, to pray with him there.

On the 29th of *July*, by Sun-rising, the  
*French* were drawn up within Reach of the  
Enemy's Cannon, which played on them  
with good Success, and which they sustained  
with great Resolution till about Six o'Clock,  
when they moved nearer the King's Re-  
trenchments. About Eight *Luxemburg* or-  
dered a strong Body to attack the Villages  
of *Lare* and *Neer-winden*, which they did  
with various Success, having often gained  
and lost these Posts; but, at length, the  
Allies maintained their Ground: and here  
the Duke of *Berwick* was taken Prisoner by  
Brigadier *Churchill*.

Upon this the *French* attacked the Con-  
federates Left Wing at *Neer Landen*; and  
that with such Fury, and so great a Dis-  
proportion of Forces, that a Battalion of the  
Royal Regiment soon gave way, but upon  
the King's Presence rallied again; and being  
supported by Prince *Frederick's* and *Fagel's*  
Regiments, entirely beat the Enemy off, and  
pursued them out of the Defile into the very  
Plain, after a sharp Dispute of two Hours.

Hitherto Victory visibly declared for the  
Confederates; and now the *French* seemed  
as if they designed to draw off: But, at last,  
*Luxemburg* ordered Prince *Conti* once more  
to attack the Village of *Neer-winden*; who,  
with the best Foot in the *French* Army, soon  
forced

1693. forced the Allies to yield to him the Avenues thereof; upon which, as Marshal *de Villeroy* was marching with a strong Body of Horse towards the Camp, Count *d'Arco*, General of the *Bavarian* Cuirassiers, charged them so vigorously, as to repulse them quite within their Foot; and thereupon the Confederates endeavoured to re-gain the Post of *Neer-winden*; but the *French* being continually reinforced, the Attempt was found impossible. In the mean time *Luxemburg* himself, and the Prince of *Conti*, and others, came into the Plain of the Confederates Camp; where, being joined by the *French* Guards, *Conti* fell upon the *Hanoverian* Horse, and broke them. Whilst the Marquis *de Harcourt*, who had been sent for, was come from *Huy* with 22 Squadrons, made his Dragoons alight to chase our Foot out of the Village of *Lare*, the Duke of *Villeroy* came in upon our Right of the Retrenchments, and levelled the same for the Horse to come in; tho' the *English* Foot opposed him with undaunted Resolution, till overpowered with Numbers.

The numerous Multitude of the Enemy's Horse charging the Elector of *Bavaria* Front and Flank, he, with great Difficulty, got retreated over the Bridge, where he rallied to favour the Retreat of those who were ready to pass. The King did what he could to remedy this Disorder, but all to no Purpose; fresh Troops pouring in on every Side, obliged the King, seeing the Battle lost,

lost, to order the Infantry to retreat to 1693.  
*Dormal*, upon the Brook of *Beck*. He him-  
self, with great Difficulty, obtained the  
Bridge at *Neerbespen*. Now nothing but  
Confusion and Disorder was in the Confe-  
derates' Camp; many being pressed by the  
Enemy, were forced to take the River, and  
were drowned. Lieutenant-General *Talmash*  
brought off the *English* Foot with great  
Prudence, Bravery, and Success. Sixty  
Pieces of Cannon and nine Mortars were  
lost; but all the Baggage had been sent to  
*Lewe* the Night before, tho' much plunder-  
ed by our own Soldiers.

The King, in this Battle, was seen every  
where, and had supported the whole Ac-  
tion with so much Courage and true Judg-  
ment, that it was thought he got more  
Honour that Day than even at the *Boyne*.  
Many were shot round him with the Ene-  
my's Cannon; and he himself had one  
Musket Shot through his Peruke, another  
through the Sleeve, and a third that carried  
off the Knot of his Scarf: Nay, his Conduct  
was so admirable, that his very Enemies  
said, that they wanted but such a King to  
make themselves Masters of Christendom;  
and even the *French* King himself, and the  
Prince of *Conti*, mentioned his Behaviour  
with great Encomiums.

The *French* lost so many Men, and suf-  
fered so much, that they were not able to  
pursue a Victory which cost them so dear.  
The Confederates lost in all about 7000,  
tho'



1693. tho' scarce one Officer of Note; only the Count *de Solmes* had his Leg shot off by a Cannon Ball, and died soon after.

By all Accounts from *France*, the Enemy lost double that Number, and, at least, 2000 Officers killed or wounded. *Luxemburg* staid 15 Days at *Waren* after the Battle, without attempting any thing.

The *English* were soon as strong as ever, by re-calling Duke *Wirtemberg*, and the Troops that were sent to Garrisons.

The rest of the Campaign passed over, without any other Action; only after the King had left the Army, and *Luxemburg* had been considerably reinforced, he sat down before *Charleroy*; which, after 26 Days Siege, capitulated honourably. The Country all round it was so eaten up, that it was not possible to subsist an Army that might have been brought to relieve it.

The *French* had better Success, and less Opposition in *Catalonia*; where, by the 28th of *May*, they invested *Roses*, and took the same in seven Days: then they advanced to *Barcelona*, expecting their Fleet to bombard it by Sea. This put all *Spain* in Consternation; and their Design of the Invasion was to force them to a separate Peace.

The Dauphin, with a great Army, went into *Germany*; and, about the Middle of *May*, passed the *Rhine*, without any Opposition. The Marquis *de Chamilly* invested the City of *Heidelberg*; and the Place be-

being naturally weak, and the Garrison and Townsmen at Difference, the *French* soon seized a Redoubt which commanded the Town, and by the 21st of *May* were Masters of the Suburbs, and drove the Besieged with such Fury to the Castle Gates, that above 600 of their Soldiers were left without, and put to the Sword, and the Castle itself soon surrendered upon Terms; and they were no sooner out, than the *French* set the City and Castle on Fire, and committed several other Barbarities. The *French* afterwards made a Shew of attacking the Prince of *Baden*; but re-passed the River, without doing any thing more.

As to Affairs in *Italy*, as soon as the Duke of *Savoy* was well again, he laid Siege to *Pignerol*, and took the Fort of *St Bridget*, that covered the Place; but upon *Catinat's* approaching towards *Turin*, he blew up the Fort, and encamped at *Marsaglia*, and presently drew up the Army. The Marquis *de Leganez* commanded the Left Wing, the Duke the Right, and Prince *Eugene* the main Battle; and as for Duke *Schomberg*, the Post due to him being denied, he resolved to fight on foot at the Head of his own Regiment. Thus the Army marched towards *Orbasson*, where they perceived the Enemy towards the Hills between that Place and *Piofasseque*. Early next Morning, *October 4.* the *French* advanced towards the Allies, and the Cannon began to play on both Sides; and in half an Hour after, the *French* fell

1693. fell on the Confederates Left Wing with near 20,000 Men, without firing a Shot; having their Bayonets at the End of their Fuzees, and their Swords in their Hand, and were received and driven back with great Vigour: But renewing their Attack, they took in Front and Flank the *Neapolitan* and *Milanese* Horse; who, notwithstanding the brave Resistance they made, were forced to give way, and pushed upon the *German* Horse; who being at the same time charged furiously, gave way, and fell upon the Infantry, who were also put into Disorder; and upon the second Line's being brought up, the Horse giving way, the Foot was quickly routed.

On the other hand, the *French* were thrice repulsed with great Loss by the Confederates main Battalia and Right Wing, till their Horse, which had made the Left Wing, gave way, attacking the Infantry behind and in Flank, (who had no Horse to cover them, and were engaged with the Enemy's Foot at the same time) were, notwithstanding the extraordinary Resistance they made, obliged to abandon the Field of Battle, and retired with the Loss of 7 or 8000 Men, and the greatest Part of their Cannon.

The Count *de las Torres*, after the Enemy's third Attack, desired Duke *Schomberg* (whose Troops particularly distinguished themselves) to take upon him the Command: But his Grace resenting his former Usage, told him, it was necessary to have his Royal High-



Highness's Orders; and till it came, he would bear the Enemy's Fire: However, at last, he received a Wound in his Thigh, of which he died some few Days after, to the great Regret of all good and gallant Men.

1693.

Tho' the *French* carried the Victory by Numbers, yet they had by much the greatest Loss; and the Resistance they met with was such, that the Duke of *Savoy* gained more in his Reputation, than he suffered by the Loss of the Day.

The *English* and *Dutch* Fleets were large and strong, and set out early; and the Admirals were ordered to convoy a great Fleet of Merchant Ships, consisting of near 400 Sail, *English*, *Dutch*, &c. Accordingly the whole Fleet convoy'd them 50 Leagues beyond *Ushant*, whither all the Men of War returned, except Sir *George Rooke*, with 23 Men of War, who was to convoy the whole Fleet through. They had a fair and strong Gale of Wind; and on the 17th of *June*, being come within 60 Leagues of *Cape Vincent*, he discovered part of the *French* Fleet, and thereupon held a Council of War; when it was advised the Merchant Ships should make the best of their way to *Cadiz*, upon Discovery of the Enemy's whole Fleet, being 80 Sail, under Monsieur *de Tourville*. *Rooke* finding he was too far advanced to retreat prudently, resolved to push for it; but the *Dutch* Vice-Admiral did not chuse to hazard a Battle: He therefore stood off with

an

1693. an easy Sail, and sent the small Ships near  
 Shore, to get off in the Night, and save  
 themselves in *Faro*, *St Lucar*, or *Cadiz*.

About Six in the Evening the *French* Admiral, and Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*, came up with the sternmost of the Fleet, which were three *Dutch* Men of War; two of which, commanded by *Schreyer* and *Vander*, bravely fought for five Hours, first eleven, and then seven of the Enemy's Men of War; but, at last, were forced to yield, after a most obstinate Resistance; and, upon the Captain's being carried to the *French* Admiral, he asked *Schreyer*, Whether he was a Man or a Devil?

The Admiral stood off all Night; and the next Morning 54 Merchant Ships, with several Men of War, were about him; and, at last, he got to *Cork* on the 3d of *August*.

The *Dutch* lost ten Men of War, burnt, sunk, or taken, and four of the greatest *Smyrna* Ships. The *English* lost 79 Merchant Ships, one rich Pinnace, and one Man of War; and if the *French* had pursued the Advantage with Conduct and Resolution, not a Ship could well have escaped. From hence they went to *Gibraltar*, and threw Bombs; which terrified the Merchants so, that they sunk their Ships, to avoid their falling into their Hands. At last, after this glorious Campaign, they came into *Toulon*.

Thus the Voyage was quite lost, and the Disgrace visible to the whole World, and the Loss sensibly felt by the Merchants.

This

1693.

This occasioned great Jealousies and heavy Reproaches to be cast upon the Ministry; a good Share of which fell upon the Earl of *Nottingham* and the Marquis of *Caermarthen*. The Earl of *Rocheſter* alſo began to have great Credit with the Queen; and his being very warm and violent, and a great Enemy to the Whigs, they even grew jealous of her.

The *French*, notwithstanding their Succeſs, had neither Bread nor Wine, having had two bad Harveſts, and ſuffered much in their Vintage, and great Multitudes perished for Want. They tried all poſſible Methods to bring about a general or ſeparate Peace; but all in vain.

In *Scotland* a Parliament was held on the 18th of *April*; and, after the Speeches were made by the Duke of *Hamilton* and the Earl of *Tweedale*, and the King's Letter read, which recommended Union amongſt them, they returned a very dutiful Answer thereto. On the 25th they voted for four new Regiments of Foot and two of Horſe to be raiſed, to make up the Forces there 6000, beſides thoſe on the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment; and, for maintaining thereof, &c. granted a Supply of 114,000 *l.* and, after regulating ſome Affairs, about many Members abſenting themſelves, and not taking the Oaths, they proceeded to augment the Taxes, which they did to 156,000 *l.*

The whole *Preſbyterian* Party were now entirely in the King's Intereſt again, and the



1693. Ministers of the Church brought to more  
 Temper than expected.

The Committee for the Security of the Kingdom having had several intercepted Letters and Papers before them, relating to dangerous Designs and Practices against the Peace of the Kingdom, brought *Nevil Payne* before the Parliament, to be examined about the same: But, upon his sending word to the Duke of *Hamilton*, and several Lords, that he would discover all he knew before he would die, it struck such a Terror in many of them, that he moving for a Delay, on Pretence of wanting some Witneses, Time was given him beyond the Sessions, by which he escaped.

The Session ended calmly; yet the King seemed to have forgot *Scotland*, and let three Months go over before he took any Notice of their Petitions. He received the Supply; but neglected to raise new Forces.

In *Ireland* the Parliament was summoned by Lord *Sidney*; but met full of Discontent, and disposed to find Fault with every thing. The Lord-Lieutenant was apt to justify and excuse those who insinuated themselves into his Favour: However, he dismissed the Parliament, before they had brought their Bills to Perfection. The *English* there thought the Government favoured the *Irish* too much; tho', in fact, they were still Enemies to the *English* Nation and present Government. On the 10th of *July* Lord *Sidney* was re-called, and the Government of  
 Ire-

*Ireland* put into the Hands of three Lords Justices, Lord *Capel*, Sir *Cyril Wyche*, and Mr *William Duncomb*. 1693.

The Queen published a Proclamation for preventing the Exportation of Corn into *France*.

In *October* the King arrived at the *Hague*, and prevailed on the States of *Holland* to agree to raise 15,000 Men for augmenting the Land Forces; and also to add a considerable Number of Ships to their Navy; and, after waiting nigh a Month for a fair Wind, embarked on the 28th of *October*, landed at *Harwich* on the 29th, and on the 30th arrived at *Kensington*.

The Parliament being met on the 7th of *November*, the King, in his Speech to them, said, "He was always glad to meet them there, and could wish their Satisfaction was not lessened, by reflecting upon the Disadvantages received by Land and Sea last Year. As to the former, it was evident Numbers occasioned it; and the latter he had resented extremely, and would take Care it should be properly managed for the future. He desired they would consider if there was no Defect in Shipping, and proper Ports to the Westward. He added, he was sensible of their good Affection and Readiness always to assist him; and was too sure last Summer's Experience must convince them all, that there was Occasion to increase the Forces both by Land and Sea; and said, his Allies had resolved to add to theirs: and therefore, he

1693. he desired a fuitable and timely Supply for the same."

The Commons, in answer, unanimously resolved they would support their Majesties and the Government, and grant a sufficient Supply. The first Thing they enquired into, was the Miscarriage of the Fleet, and how to preserve the Trade of the Nation; and, after examining proper Evidences about the same, they resolved there had been a notorious and treacherous Mismanagement about the *Smyrna* Fleet; and, upon the Affair of the Shipping, they spent a good deal of Time.

The Lords also took the same into Consideration; and, upon proper Examination, resolved that the Admirals who commanded the Fleet last Summer, had done well in the Execution of the Orders they had received; against which nine Lords entered their Protest. Hereupon the two Houses had a Conference; but the same was not attended with any material Event. This Affair had also been examined at the Council Board; but not any thing appeared to the Prejudice of their Honour.

On the 25th of *November* the Commons voted 500,000*l.* towards discharging the Seamen's Wages, and 2,000,000*l.* in full for the Maintenance of the Fleet, including the Ordnance. They also, on the 20th of *December*, resolved the Forces should be increased, by raising six new Regiments of Horse, four of Dragoons, and fifteen of

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Foot, all *English*, to be commanded by Officers who were natural-born Subjects. 1693.

That 83,121 Men, including Officers, were necessary for the Year 1694 in *England* and beyond Seas; and, towards defraying them, they granted 2,535,590 *l.* They also gave 118,000 *l.* to make good the Annuity Deficiency; and 293,692 *l.* to make good that of the Poll Bill: So that the whole Supplies for the Year 1694 amounted to near Five Millions and a Half, to be raised by a Land Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound, by two more Lives in the Annuities, and a further Excise on Beer, and Duty on Salt.

The Bill touching free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament, rendering all Members in the House incapable of Places of Trust and Profit, had before been rejected in the House of Lords; but being now set on foot again, it passed both Houses, and the same lay ready for the Royal Assent, when the King came to pass the Land Tax; but he thought fit to refuse it. Whereupon the Commons entered into a grand Committee on the State of the Nation; and resolved, that whosoever advised the King not to pass that Act, is an Enemy to their Majesties and the Kingdom; and to lay a Representation before his Majesty, how few Instances there have been in former Reigns, of Kings refusing to pass Bills ready for the Royal Assent; and how much it grieved them, his Majesty had refused to pass several publick Bills,

1693.

Bills, particularly this, after they had so freely voted him Supplies. And accordingly they drew up a Representation to the Purport above; and also prayed, that, for the future, his Majesty would be pleased to hearken to the Advice of his Parliament, and not to the secret Advices of particular Persons.

To which the King answered, "He was sensible of the good Offices they expressed to him, and the Zeal they had shewn for the common Interest. He added, no Prince ever had a higher Esteem for the *English* Constitution than himself; and that he would ever have a great Regard for the Advice of Parliament; and that he would always endeavour to preserve an entire Confidence between the King and People; and he would look upon such Persons as his Enemies, who advised any thing to lessen it."

Tho' this Answer was very kind, yet a Motion was made, that Application be made to his Majesty for a further Answer; but it passed in the Negative, by 229 against 88.

The *East-India* Company having obtained a new Charter, several Merchants petitioned the Commons for erecting a new one; who, after considering the whole Affair, ordered, that all Subjects of *England* have equal Right to trade to the *East-Indies*, unless prohibited by Act of Parliament. Upon which a new *East-India* Company was created, more to the Division of the Merchants than Benefit of Trade.

The

The Commons, upon examining the publick Accounts, resolved, that the Lord Viscount *Falkland*, by begging and receiving 2000 *l.* from his Majesty, contrary to the common Method of issuing and bestowing the King's Money, was guilty of a high Misdemeanor; and therefore, they committed him to the Tower; but he was discharged in two Days upon Petition. 1693.

On the 25th of *April* his Majesty having passed the Bills, closed the Session with thanking them for the Zeal they had shewn to the Government, and the large Supplies granted; and concluded by recommending them to preserve the publick Peace in his Absence.

The Town about this Time was entertained with the Duke of *Norfolk's* Trial, who, bearing with Impatience the suspected Commerce which Mr *Germaine* had maintained with his Dutchess, applied for a Divorce in the House of Peers; which their Lordships refused to grant, till some Facts were proved at Common Law. Whereupon his Lordship sued Mr *Germaine* for Adultery at the King's Bench; and on the 24th of *November* the Cause was tried; and, upon a full Hearing of many obscene Evidences, the Jury found a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and 100 Merks Damages; the Slightness of which Satisfaction was almost as great a Reproach as the Crime itself.

On the 19th of *February* Sir *Francis Wheeler*, with other Men of War, convoying



1694. ing several Merchant Ships, had the Misfortune to meet with a most violent Storm; in which his Ship foundered, and he and all the Crew, except the Moors, were drowned. Two more Men of War, with two Bomb-ketches, and six Merchant Ships, were driven on Shore, and most of the Men lost. Three rich *Dutch* Ships also suffered; but the rest got happily to *Cadiz* or *Gibraltar*.

The King having made several Alterations in Honours and Preferments, found it necessary to change his Ministry also; and therefore dismissed the Earl of *Nottingham*, and pressed the Earl of *Shrewsbury* to accept of the Ministry; who, at first, refused, thinking the King did it by Force, rather than from Choice: However, the King soon after gave him such Assurances, that he was made Secretary of State on the 4th of *March*, to the general Satisfaction of the Whigs. He also named *Ruffel* to command the Fleet the next Year: But, of all *Englishmen*, the Earl of *Sunderland* had the greatest Ascendant over him; it was he that brought the King to this Change of Councils. Now the King's Affairs were chiefly in the Hands of Whigs, they being in many Places of Trust and Profit.

His Majesty, after settling other Matters in regard to Preferments, set Sail on the 6th of *May*, and landed next Day at the *Hook* of *Holland* about Six o'Clock, and got to the *Hague* by Midnight; and soon after went

went to *Loo* to divert himself, till it was Time to go to the Army. 1694.

On the 8th of *June* her Majesty first approved of, and then signed the Commission for taking Subscriptions for the Bank of *England*; the establishing of which was earnestly opposed by the Enemies of the Constitution of the *English*.

The Confederate Fleets were early out this Year, tho' not able to block up the *French* Fleet in *Brest*, or come to an Engagement with them; which they avoided, by making all the Sail they could towards the *Mediterranean*, whither *Russel* was sent after them: But he being informed a Fleet of *French* Merchant-men were in *Bertram* Bay, first sent two Fire-ships amongst them, who burnt or sunk 35 out of 55 Sail, with a Man of War, and two Sloops, of between 10 and 15 Guns.

On the 5th of *June* Lord *Berkely*, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, parted from Admiral *Russel*, with 29 Men of War, *English* and *Dutch*, besides small Frigates, Fire-ships, &c. to put in execution the long concerted Design of destroying the Harbour of *Brest*; which desperate Attempt was committed to Lieutenant-General *Talmash*. On the 7th came to an Anchor between *Bertram* Bay and *Camaret*, (a small Neck of Land in the Mouth of the River *Brest*) notwithstanding the Enemy's Bombs from that Point, and a Castle in the Bay, and two Forts on each Side of the Land. The Lord *Cutts* and

1694. Marquis of *Caermarthen* having stood in a considerable Way, and taken a View amidst the Enemy's Fire, returned; and, upon a Consultation, eight Men of War were fixed upon to favour the Boats landing; who, being come within Reach, were played upon by the Enemy's Mortars, and surprized with three Batteries more, which they never perceived till they felt their Shot; yet the Marquis posted the Ships so, as gave great Assistance to the Landing, and did the Enemy considerable Mischief. *Talmasb*, with a small Number of Boats, and about 900 Men, went on Shore in a confused Manner, under a little Rock; and was so vigorously charged by a Detachment of *French* Marines, that they were forced to retire to their Boats in great Disorder; and it being Ebb Tide, many of them stuck fast, and the Men were miserably slaughter'd, or forced to beg Quarter.

The brave *Talmasb* himself having received a Shot in the Thigh, died a few Days after. All the Men of War, except a small *Dutch* one, got off, tho' not without incredible Labour and Hazard.

About 400 of the Land Forces were made Prisoners, and killed or wounded, and 400 Seamen lost in the seven Ships.

To revenge this Affront, Lord *Berkley* sailed towards *Dieppe*; and on the 12th of *June* threw 1100 Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, and set the same on Fire in several Places, obliging the Townsmen to run away,



away, as well as the Soldiers, who came to encourage them. Next they failed to *Havre-de-grace*; and having done considerable Damage by bombarding the same, left it. 1694.

The Bishop and Prince of *Liege* died in the Beginning of this Year, and was succeeded therein by the Elector of *Cologne*, to the no small Mortification of *France*.

The Confederate Army under the King, being 30,000 Horse and Dragoons, and 51,000 Foot, besides 7000 Men under Count *Tbain*, near *Ghent*, decamped on the 15th of *August*, and seized the advantageous Post of *Pieton*; which the *French*, who were equal in Number, had endeavoured to obtain first. From hence they moved to several others no less advantageous; and, at last, endeavoured to obtain the Pass at *Pont Esperies*; but were disappointed by the *French*, who had possessed it before them: by which they hindered the Allies from penetrating into *French Flanders*; a Matter so important, that the *French* King sent Letters of Thanks even to every separate Regiment.

The King finding the *French* had secured all on that Side, sent the Prince *Tierclaes de Tilly*, with a proper Force, to invest *Huy*; which immediately surrendered, as did the Castle by the 27th of *September*: by which the *French* were totally expelled out of the Bishoprick of *Liege*. And thus ended the Campaign in *Flanders*.

The *French* in *Catalonia*, being near 30,000 strong,

1694. strong, under Marshal *Noailles*, and much superior to the *Spaniards*, arrived on the 26th of *May* on the Banks of the River *Ter*, and forced their Way through, tho' the *Spaniards* were intrenched on the other Side; whose Foot, tho' they were obliged to abandon their Retrenchments, yet made a good Retreat, with little Loss, except their Baggage. The *French* next invested *Palamos*; and entering the same by two narrow Breaches, plundered it, and put all they met to the Sword; and then marched to *Girona*, a well fortified Town, and besieged it; but in 10 Days they surrendered upon very ignominious Terms. Then they took *Ostalrick*, and some other Towns, and refreshed themselves on the Banks of the River *Tordera*, so undisturbed, as if they had been in the Middle of *France*; during which Time the *Spaniards* endeavoured to re-take *Ostalrick*; and the Governor was about settling Articles of Surrender, when he heard Marshal *Noailles* was marching to its Relief; and thereupon the *Spaniards* raised the Siege.

Next the *French* threatened to besiege *Barcelona*, the capital and only fortified Town in *Catalonia*: Upon which the Court of *Madrid* implored the *English* Fleet to protect them, who accordingly sailed into the *Mediterranean*; but before they arrived there, the *French* Fleet was returned back to *Toulon*: upon which, after long Consultation, the Fleet under *Russel* was ordered to stay all Winter at *Cadix*; which pro-

produced very good Effects, the *Venetians*, 1694.  
and the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, not having  
thought proper to own the King till then.  
During the Fleet's Stay there, Captain  
*Killigrew*, being sent out with six Men of  
War about some Orders, met with and took  
two stout *French* Men of War; but lost his  
Life in the Expedition.

Little was done in *Piedmont* this Summer,  
the Duke of *Savoy* carrying on a private Ne-  
gotiation with the *French*, contrary to what  
he expressed publicly.

There was little also done on the *Rhine* :  
For tho' the *French* passed that River in  
Battle-array; yet, upon the Prince of *Baden's*  
advancing towards them, they retreated, and  
soon after re-passed the *Rhine* : Upon which  
he followed them; but not being able to  
force them to an Engagement, he returned  
again with 14,000 Head of Cattle, ha-  
ving destroy'd much Forage and some  
Magazines.

And thus ended the Campaign every  
where, to the Advantage of the Confede-  
rates, tho' no signal Successes had happened  
to their Arms.

The *French* flattered their People with  
Hopes of Peace, and sent some Men to the  
Empire and States upon that Head; but  
finding how their Powers were limited, they  
refused to grant a Passport; whereupon the  
*French* disowned their having sent any upon  
such an Errand.

There was little remarkable in *England*  
du-



1694. during the King's Absence, save the eminent Prudence of the Queen in preserving the Peace of the Nation. Colonel *Parker* had been committed to the Tower for High Treason, and a Bill of Indictment found against him; but he made his Escape in the Night, and got to *France*, tho' a Reward of 400*l.* was offered for apprehending him.

The King embarked at the *Hague* on the 8th of *November*, and next Day landed at *Margate*, and lay at *Canterbury* that Night, and was met by the Queen at *Rocheſter*, and the Day following came to *Kensington*.

On *Monday* the 12th the Parliament being met, his Majesty, in his Speech to both Houses, expreſſed his Gladneſs to meet them there; when he could ſay, his Affairs were better both by Sea and Land, than when he parted laſt; and that he did not doubt their providing proper Supplies. He alſo reminded them, that the Act of Tonnage and Poundage expired next *Chriſtmas*, which he hoped they would continue. He alſo mentioned the Debt due to the Transport Ships employ'd in reducing *Ireland*; and concluded by ſaying, he would be glad they would take it into Conſideration, to prepare ſome good Bill for the Encouragement of Seamen.

The Parliament was opened with a calmer Face than had appeared in any Seſſion during this Reign, and readily granted almoſt 5,000,000 *l.* the Supplies demanded, and continued the Tonnage and Poundage Act.

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The Bill for frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments also passed both Houses, and received the Royal Assent; by which a new Parliament was to be called every three Years, and the present to be dissolved before the 1st of *January* next. 1694.

The same Day this Bill was brought in, being the 22d of *November*, Dr *John Tillotson*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, died of a Palsey, which he felt coming on him while in the Chapel at *Whitehall* on a *Sunday*; but not thinking it decent to interrupt divine Service, neglected it so long, that all Remedies were ineffectual. He was, according to Desire, buried in the Church of *St Laurence Jury, London*, where he had been the *Tuesday* Lecturer many Years. Bishop *Burnet* preached his Funeral Sermon to a crowded Audience; in which (as he says) he gave him a Character, which was so severely true, that perhaps he kept within Bounds, and said less than he deserved. Both the King and Queen were much affected with his Death. She, for many Days, spoke of him in the tenderest Manner, and not without Tears. He died so poor, that if the King had not forgiven his first Fruits, his Debts could not have been paid, so generous and charitable was his Conduct. The Queen settled 300*l.* a-year upon his Widow; which was most she had, except 2500*l.* raised by the Sale of Dr *Tillotson's* Sermons, the largest Sum, till then, ever given for any Copy.

This

1694.

This great Man was succeeded by Dr *Tennison*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, agreeable to the Desire of the Ministry and most People, tho' the Queen more than once interceded for Dr *Stillingfleet*, Bishop of *Worcester*.

About a Month after, the Queen was taken ill; and in a Day or two it increasing, she shut herself in the Night some Hours in her Closet, and burnt many Papers there, and put the rest in Order.

Soon after it appeared to be the Small Pox, attended with bad Symptoms, (and which then raged much about *London*.) Dr *Ratchiffe's* Negligence or Unskillfulness was universally condemned, and other Physicians called too late. The King had passed the Bill for frequent Parliaments the second Day of her Illness, otherwise probably it would never have passed. He was struck beyond Expression; and never was such a Face of universal Sorrow seen in a Court, or in a Town, as at this Time. On the 28th of *December* she died, about One in the Morning, in the 33d Year of her Age, and sixth of her Reign, being the most universally lamented Princess, and deservedly so, of any in our Age or History.

The King's Affliction was greater than those who knew him best thought his Temper capable of. He was for some Weeks after so little Master of himself, that he was not capable of minding Business, or seeing Company.

Two Things seem to cast some Reflection



tion on this Queen's Memory; her Behaviour when she first came to *Whitehall*, after her Father's Abdication, and her lasting Quarrel with her Sister. As to the first, upon her Arrival in *England*, she was cheerful and gay; and coming to *Whitehall*, she ran about it, looking into every Closet and Conveniency, and turning up the Quilts upon the Beds, &c. without any Concern in her Appearance, or Thought of her Father's Misfortunes. This Bishop *Burnet* says he himself observed, and made free to give her an Intimation of it, which she took with her usual Goodness; and said, the Letters she had received from the Prince, had advised and desired her to put on a cheerful Countenance, in which she might go too far, because she was obeying Directions, and acting a Part which was not very natural to her.

As to her Breach with the Princess, it was very unhappy: And tho', in her Illness, the Princess sent to have Liberty to wait of her Majesty; yet the King and Queen's Answer in a Letter was, that they thanked her for sending and desiring to come; but it being thought so necessary to keep the Queen as quiet as possible, hoped she would defer it: So the two Sisters never met; tho' the Queen, when dying, sent a reconciling Message to the Princess.

However, upon the Queen's Death, the Princess, by the Advice of Lord *Sunderland* and others, wrote a Letter to the King; in which she expressed her hearty Sorrow for

1694. the Queen's Death; and that she was as sensibly afflicted therewith, as if she had never been so unhappy as to have fallen into her Displeasure; and it was her earnest Desire his Majesty would give her Leave to wait upon him, as soon as it could be without Inconveniency to him, and without Danger of increasing his Affliction. Accordingly his Majesty consented she should wait upon him at *Kensington* at a Time appointed, where she was received with extraordinary Civility. This Reconciliation was brought about by Lord *Sunderland*, who had Thoughts of it in the Queen's Life-time. He also persuaded his Majesty to give the Princess *St James's* House; to which the King added, by way of Present, most of the Queen's Jewels.

Yet, notwithstanding, all this Civility was little more than Appearance: They lived, indeed, in Terms of Civility, and in formal Visits; but the King did not bring her into any Share in Business, or order his Ministers to wait on her, and give her any Account of Affairs.

**U**PON the Queen's Death, the two Houses, as well as the whole Nation, made consolatory and dutiful Addresses to the King.

On the 5th of *March* the Queen's Funeral was perform'd with such Magnificence, as expressed the great Affection the Nation had for her.

Both

Both Houses of Parliament, (which was a <sup>1694.</sup> thing that could never happen before, since Death dissolved the Parliament) and all the Judges, Serjeants at Law, Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of *London*, &c. attended the Royal Corpse from *Whitehall* to *Westminster Abbey*; where Dr *Tennison*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, preached her Funeral Sermon: which gave great Offence to the Disaffected, and occasioned Pamphlets to be written *pro* and *con*, in vindication of, and against the Queen's Conduct towards her Father.

On the 15th of *June* 1694, one *Lunt*, an *Irishman*, had made his Discovery, and deposed before Sir *John Trenchard*, Secretary of State, That he was employ'd by King *James* to disperse Commissions from him to certain Gentlemen in *Lancashire*, *Cheeshire*, &c. to raise War against King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which he and one *George Wilson* accordingly delivered; and, at their Instance and Cost, he bought Arms, and subsisted many for the Service of King *James*; to whom he was twice sent into *France* by these same Gentlemen, to signify their Readiness, and receive his further Commands. He also deposed, That whilst he was in *London*, he assisted several Jacobites to get into and from *France*; who all told him, that, generally, Sir *John Friend* furnished Money for these Expeditions. This Evidence being confirmed by *George Wilson's*, and the Evidence and Depositions of several others at a Distance from each other, the Government granted War-



1694. Warrants to seize the Conspirators; who, notwithstanding all the Privacy possible, had Notice of the same, and burnt their Commissions, and buried their Arms, &c. under Ground, and many fled: yet some of them were apprehended, and a good Quantity of Arms found in their Possession; and in Mr *Standish's* Closet was found a Draught of a Remonstrance or Declaration to be printed and published at King *James's* Landing. Those apprehended were committed to the Tower and *Newgate* for about a Month; and, in the mean time, their Friends exerted all their Skill to take off the King's Evidence, and find out Persons to represent them under heinous Characters, or to corrupt the Evidence themselves; in which they succeeded over one *Taffe*, alias *Thomas O Mullen*, an *Irishman*, and gained him to their Side, by giving him 20 l. in hand, and promising to settle on him a good Annuity for Life in *Lancashire*. Having gained this Point, they next engaged *Ferguson* to write in Defence of the *Lancashire* Gentlemen, and asperse their Accusers: Which Papers being dispersed and read amongst the Popish Mob at *Manchester*, where their Trials were, animated them so, that they were scarce prevailed upon to desist from stoning to Death the Evidence, before the Trials came on; and which the Witnesses avoided with great Difficulty, after the same were over; as also did one of the King's

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King's Council, and his Prosecutor and Clerk in the Crown Office. 1694.

On the 16th of *October* 1694, the Trials began at *Manchester*, and the King's Evidence deposed, as before set forth, Nothing invalidated the same, except *Taffe's* Testimony; who boldly declared, that there was no Truth in the pretended Plot; the whole being a villainous Contrivance between himself and *Lunt*: Which single Declaration, without Oath, outweighed the Testimonies of ten positive Witnesses for the King; and thereupon Sir *William Williams*, one of the King's Council, who had, notwithstanding that, done all he could to baffle *Lunt's* Evidence, sat down, and would examine no further against the Prisoners, who were acquitted, without calling for the rest of the Evidence; and those who were to have been tried after them, were ordered to be discharged without Trial, to the great Satisfaction of the whole Party, who complained both of the Ministers and Judges. Sir *William* represented the Plot at *London* as a wicked and horrible Contrivance; and thereupon the Government ordered the Witnesses to be prosecuted for a Conspiracy against the Lives and Estates of the *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* Gentlemen; which caused them, by the Advice of their Council, tho' contrary to many of their Friends, to bring the Affair into the House of Commons; which they accordingly did on the 24th of *November* 1694, having taken the same Method as before, to have their

1694. their Evidence properly instructed what to say.

The Commons, after several Examinations and Enquiries, which lasted, at different Times, upwards of 11 Weeks, resolved, that there was sufficient Grounds for the Prosecution and Trials of the Gentlemen at *Manchester*; and that it did appear to the House, there was a dangerous Plot carried on against the King and Government; and addressed the King to issue out a Proclamation to apprehend and take Mr *Standish*, who was then not to be found at his own House.

This bad Success mortified the Jacobites not a little, who thereupon laid their Complaints before the Peers; where it was also resolved in the same Manner as the Commons had done, notwithstanding the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Nottingham* warmly opposed the same, and protested against the Vote.

Notwithstanding these Disappointments, at the next *Lancaster* Affizes, in August 1695, the accused Gentlemen preferred a Bill of Perjury against *Lunt*, *Womball*, and *Wilson*, three of the King's Evidences; who were all found Guilty, and then indicted for a Conspiracy against the Lives and Estates of these Gentlemen: but they refusing to furnish the King's Attorney and Solicitor-General with Witnesses to prove the pretended Perjuries, the Prosecution was let fall, and all three were discharged.

On the 12th of *January* some Inhabitants of



of *Royston*, in *Hertfordshire*, petitioned the Commons against the Abuses of Officers and Soldiers in exacting Subsistence Money, and also against Mr *Tracey Pauncefort*, Agent of Colonel *Hastings's* Regiment; which Complaint being found to be true, the Commons ordered the same to be examined into, and Mr *Pauncefort* to attend the House for that Purpose, which he accordingly did; but, upon his refusing to answer several Questions put to him, they committed him to the Tower for his Contempt of the Authority of the House. They next brought his Brother, Mr *Edward Pauncefort*, upon the Stage; and, upon Examination resolved, that he, for contriving to cheat Colonel *Hastings's* Regiment of 500 Guineas, and for giving a Bribe to obtain the King's Bounty, be taken into Custody. Next they committed to the Tower Mr *Henry Guy*, a Member of the House, and turned him out of his Place of Secretary of the Treasury, for having taking a Bribe of 200 Guineas for procuring the Arrears due to a Regiment. Then they addressed the King concerning the notorious Abuses, ill Practices, and intolerable Exactions, of the Colonels and their Agents, upon the inferior Officers and common Soldiers; which he promised to remedy: and accordingly Colonel *Hastings* was soon after cashiered, and his Majesty ordered the Chief Officers of the Army to meet twice a-week, and redress Grievances of that

1694.

1694. that or the like Nature, upon any Complaint being brought before them.

The Commons also summoned Mr *James Craggs*, one of the Contractors for the Cloathing of the Army, to attend them; and upon his refusing to produce his Books, before the Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, committed him to the Tower, as they also did Mr *Richard Harnage* for the same Offence; and brought in a Bill to oblige them, and the two *Pannesforts*, to discover how they disposed of the Money paid into their Hands, relating to the Army.

About the same time the Commons, upon a Rumour spread, enquired into the Conduct of the Commissioners for licensing *Haekney Coaches*, and reported *Henry Killegrew*, *Henry Villers*, and *Richard Gee*, guilty of corruptly receiving Bribes, contrary to the Trust reposed in them; whereupon his Majesty removed them from their Offices, as was requested.

Next, upon a Rumour being spread that the Court, Camp, City, and very Parliament itself, were tainted with an universal Corruption, the Commons resolved to search into the Bottom of it; and appointed a Committee to inspect the Chamberlain of *London's Books*, as also the *East India Company's*.

The first of these chiefly related to the Orphans' Affair, for the Payment of whose Debts the Citizens had solicited for a Bill  
several

several Years in vain, till last Session of 1694. Parliament, when one passed creating a Fund for the Re-payment of the Debt owing to the Orphans by the Chamber of *London*; for the obtaining of which Act it was found great Sums had been given to many Members, particularly 1000 Guineas to Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of the House of Commons, which was looked upon as Corruption and a Breach of Trust; and therefore he was expelled the House, and Mr *Paul Foley* chosen Speaker in his Room. They also expelled Mr *John Hungerford*, another Member, for having received 20 Guineas upon the same Account.

Upon inspecting into the *East India* Company's Book, there were found Entries made of great Sums given for secret Services done the Company, which amounted to 170,000*l.* and which there was great Reason to believe had been given to Members to forward the Bill; it being observed that many, who had been the strongest Opposers and Sticklers against it, were, at last, most for promoting the same. However, Sir *Thomas Cooke* (who was Governor of the Company) refused to answer any Thing concerning the same 'till an Indemnity was granted him for making a full Discovery; which being obtained, it appeared that both King *Charles* and King *James* had obliged the Company to make them a yearly Present of 10,000*l.* which King *William* had received but once; he having also refused a



1694.

Present of 80,000*l.* offered him to grant them a new Charter. However, the Lords and Commons appointed to examine into the Matter, having reported the same to their respective Houses, they were so ill satisfied therewith, that a Bill passed both Houses for committing the four Persons intrusted with the Secret to the Tower, 'till the End of the Session, and to restrain them from disposing of their real or personal Estates; against which Proceedings many Arguments arose, *pro* and *con*, concerning the Justification thereof.

There were Presumptions that the Marquis of *Caermarthen* had taken a Present of 5000 Guineas, which were sent back to Sir *Thomas Cooke* the Morning before he was to make his Discovery. And indeed it appeared so far against the Lord President, that one *Firebrass*, a Merchant employed by the Company, had treated with *Bates*, a Friend of the Marquis's, to procure them a new Charter, for which *Bates* was to have 5000 Guineas for his Use: who swore, that indeed he had received the Money, and offered it to that Lord, but he positively refused to take it; but said, since he had received it, he advised him to keep it to himself. It appeared, *Bates* was to have 500*l.* for his own negotiating of the Affair, and that that Money was paid to one of that Lord's Servants; but he could not be come at. Upon this the Commons voted an Impeachment for a Misdemeanor against the Lord President;

dent; who thereupon came to that House, and desired to be heard in his own Justification; and in his Speech he set out the Services he had done the Nation, in Terms that were not thought very decent; and assumed the greatest Share of the Honour of the Revolution to himself; and in the End cleared himself from the Imputation laid to his Charge, as much as Words could do. 1695.

But his Servant disappearing, the Suspicion was still stronger, and it was intended to hang up the Matter till another Session; but an Act of Grace came in the End of this, with an Exception, indeed, as to Corruption; yet the whole Matter was let fall; and the Reason was, it was believed, too many of all Sides were concerned in it.

Whilst these Things were depending, the King put an End to the Sessions on the 3d of May; and in his Speech thanked them for the Supplies granted, and said, "he could have wished the Season of the Year had not been so far advanced as to require his Presence abroad; however, he would Leave the Management of Affairs in the Hands of proper and fit Persons; and hoped they all would be particularly vigilant in preserving the Publick Peace, and assisting to promote what was necessary thereto."

During the Session a Bill was passed for preventing the clipping and counterfeiting the current Coin of the Kingdom; the State of which was extremely bad: particularly the Silver, which was of two Sorts; the

1695. the one milled, and could not be practised upon; the other different, and subject to clipping, which in some Years was thereby so much diminished that at last it grew less than half of the intrinsic Value: And Gumeas, which in Silver was *pl. l. s. 6 d.* rose to *30 s.* which put a publick Disgrace on our Coin, and brought a Discount of above *40 l. per Cent.* upon Tallies. And as the late Act against clipping did not prevent the practising thereof, several Consultations and Propositions were made in Council to remedy the same, but none being put in execution till next Session, clipping went on and became more visibly scandalous than ever; and by the Delay till then, the Nation lost above *1,000,000* of Money.

The same Day the Parliament was prorogued the King declared in Council, he had appointed the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Sir *John Sommers*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of his Household, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, the Earl of *Dorset*, Lord Chamberlain of his Household, and *Sidney*, Lord *Godolphin*, First Commissioner of the Treasury, to be Lords Justices of *England* during his Absence.

The King's not taking Notice of the Princess of *Denmark*, to set her at the Head of the Council, or to take Care to oblige those about her, gave all the secret Enemies of  
of



of the Government a Colour of Complaint; 1695. who pretended Zeal for her, tho' with no other Intent, as often appeared, than to disguise worse Designs.

The King appointed Sir *William Trumbal* Secretary of State, who was a very eminent Civilian, and a learned, diligent, and virtuous Man; and having made some other Promotions, on the 12th of *May* he went on board the *William* and *Mary* Yacht; at *Gravesend*, about Six in the Evening, attended by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Essex* and *Portland*, and others of Distinction, and on the 14th landed safely at *Orange Polder*, and arrived that Evening at the *Hague*; where he was received with great Acclamations of Joy.

In *April* last the Marquis of *Halifax* died, who had always been a great Tory, and one who studied to oppose every Thing, and embroil Matters all he could; tho', when he was told there was no Hope of Recovery, he lamented much the former Part of his Life, and seemed fully resolved to lead a new one if God would raise him up.

The seven Lords Justices could not do any Thing except when four were together, and therefore avoided to be that Number, except when necessary; and always took Care to do nothing but by the King's Orders, which they adhered to exactly; and the Summer went over without any Disturbances.

His Majesty having thought proper to call

1695. call a Parliament in *Scotland*, the same accordingly met on the 9th of *May*. The Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Queensbury*, his Brother-in-law, being both dead last Winter, the Marquis of *Tweeddale* was his Majesty's Commissioner there; who understood well all the Interests and Concerns of *Scotland*, being also a knowing and obliging Person, and one of a blameless or rather exemplary Life. He had been in *Cromwell's* Parliament, and had abjured the Royal Family, which lay heavy on him. He was in all other respects the ablest and worthiest of the Nobility; only he was too cautious and fearful. He came to the Parliament, attended in the usual Manner; and after his Commission was read, his Majesty's Letter was also read, setting forth, "that the Continuation of the War hindered his Majesty from appearing in Person; therefore he had sent the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, as his Commissioner, to act for him in every Thing that might tend for the Benefit of the Nation. He reminded them, that the Subsidies for paying the Forces were now expired, and that their Peace and Safety required the renewing of them. He recommended Moderation and Union about Church Affairs; and said, he would do every Thing in his Power for the Good of the Subjects: and concluded in recommending Calmness and Unanimity in their Proceedings." This Letter being seconded by a long and favourable Speech from the High Commissioner, and another of the same



same Nature from the Earl of *Arundale*, 1695.  
 President of the Parliament; they immediately ordered an Answer to his Majesty's Letter, and a consolatory Address to be drawn up and sent him, and unanimously voted a Supply of 1,440,000*l*.

The Interlopers in the *East-India* Trade, in *England*, finding the Company was likely to succeed, prevailed upon the Merchants in *Scotland* to procure an Act that promised Letters Patents to all such as should offer to set up new Manufactures, or drive any new Trade not yet practised in that Kingdom, with an Exemption from all Taxes and Customs for 21 Years: and accordingly, upon Application, an Act of that Nature passed, and thereby the Undertakers might trade either to the *East* or *West Indies*; to which the King's High Commissioner also gave the Royal Assent, either purposely or for want of Consideration (as his Majesty had instructed him not to pass any Bill for encouraging Trade that interfered with the Trade of *England*). The passing of this Act gave a great Alarm in *England*, especially to the *East India* Company.

The Earl of *Broadalbin* formed a Scheme of quieting all the *Higlanders*, if the King would give him 12 or 15,000*l*. for doing the same; which Sum was accordingly remitted to him: with which he intended to bribe the Chiefs of the Clans to lay down their Arms; but they insisting on more than he could allow, the Scheme came to nothing, chiefly



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chiefly by the Obstinacy of the *Macdonalds* of *Glencoe*; wherefore he determined to have a severe Revenge of them.

The King had, by Proclamation several Times, offered Pardon to the *Highlanders* in Arms, who should come by a prefixed Day and take the Oaths, and had prolonged the Day twice or thrice; and at last it was fixed to be by the last Day of *December* 1691, with a positive Threatning of proceeding to Military Execution against such as should not submit; and all of them were so terrified, that they came in: and even *Macdonald* himself went to Colonel *Hill*, Governor of Fort *William*, on the very last Day, and offered to take the Oaths; but the Colonel refused, being only a Military Man: which forced *Macdonald* to seek for some legal Magistrates, and by the Snow's being fallen, he could not get to one till the 6th of *January* 1691; when he took the Oaths before Sir *Colin Campbell*, Under Sheriff of *Argyle*, tho' he, in Strictness, was then not within the Benefit of the Proclamation; for which Sir *Colin* was reprimanded by the Council at *Edinburgh*. This was concealed from the King, and the Earl of *Broadalbin* came to Court, returned his Money, and informed against *Macdonald* as the chief Person who had frustrated the Scheme; and proposed Orders should be sent for a Military Execution on the Men of *Glencoe*; and the same were accordingly drawn up by the Earl of *Stair*, their inveterate Enemy, with-

without Mercy ; and which the King, thro' 1695.  
 Hurry, signed, without considering or en-  
 quiring any Thing about it ; neither did he all  
 this while know of *Macdonald's* offering to  
 take the Oaths, or that he had yet taken the  
 same. As these Orders were sent down, Secre-  
 tary *Stair* writ several private Letters to Sir  
*Thomas Livingston*, giving him a strict Charge  
 and particular Directions for the Execution of  
 them ; as also to Colonel *Hill*, and desired  
 it might be done secret and sudden. Ac-  
 cordingly, in *February* 1691-2, a Company  
 of Soldiers were sent to *Glencoe*, who were  
 kindly received there, the Inhabitants su-  
 suspecting nothing ; 'till one Night, about  
 a Week after their coming there, they killed  
 about 36 of them, the rest taking the Al-  
 arm and escaping. This raised a great  
 Clamour ; and was published in the *French*  
*Gazettes*, and Jacobite Libels, to cast a Re-  
 proach upon the King's Government as cru-  
 el and barbarous.

Upon the King's sending Orders to en-  
 quire into this Matter, it appeared so many  
 Persons were involved therein, that his Gen-  
 tleness prevailed on him to a Fault ; and he  
 only dismissed Secretary *Stair* from his Ser-  
 vice, which inflamed the *Higblanders* much :  
 and, indeed, his not punishing this with due  
 Rigour was the greatest Blot in his whole  
 Reign, and much alienated that Nation from  
 the King and Government.

However, as the Affair still made a great  
 Noise, his Majesty ordered Commissioners to

1695. be appointed to enquire into the Slaughter of the *Glencoe* Men; which the High Commissioner acquainted the Parliament with: who thereupon returned his Majesty Thanks for his Care to vindicate the Honour of the Government, and Justice of the Nation.

The Commissioners thus appointed, after spending several Weeks thereupon, on the 10th of *June* presented to the Parliament private Articles, agreed in *July* 1691, between the Earl of *Broadalbin* and Major-General *Buchan*, with several of the Highland Clans; as also Depositions, containing Informations of High Treason against that Earl; which being read, Orders were given for his Prosecution before the Parliament. He was committed to *Edinburgh* Castle; and, upon the Enquiry it was discovered, that whilst that Earl was treating with the Highlanders about their submitting to the King, he assured them, he still adhered to King *James's* Interest; and pressed them to submit only to preserve them for his Service, till a more favourable Opportunity, with several other treasonable Discourses. To clear himself of which, he pretended he had secret Orders from the King to say any thing, to gain Credit amongst them; which the King owned so far, that he ordered a Pardon to pass for him.

On the 24th of *June* the Commissioners having reported to the House the Facts and whole Affair, and the Letters relating to *Glencoe's* Case, as before set forth, it was  
voted



voted *nem. con.* that his Majesty's Instructions to Sir *Thomas Livingston* and Colonel *Hill* contained no Warrant for the Execution of the *Glencoe* Men: that the same was a Murder: that the Master of *Stair's* Letter did exceed the King's Instructions; and that Sir *Thomas Livingston* had Reason to give the Orders he did on the 2d of *July*. Colonel *Hill* was examined about the same Affair, and cleared; but Lieutenant-Colonel *Hamilton* not appearing, was voted guilty of the Murder of the *Glencoe* Men; and an Address transmitted to his Majesty, to send home those concerned in the Affair, if he thought proper. They also thanked the Commissioners for the Discovery, and Pains they had taken therein, and granted a new Protection to the *Glencoe* Men; and, upon several Petitions and Applications, agreed, that the Process of Treason against the Earl of *Broadalbin*, should be continued till the next Session of Parliament. After which his Majesty's Commissioner thanked them for their Dispatch of Business, recommended to them to preserve the Publick Peace, and adjourned them till the 7th of *November*.

In *Ireland* the three Lords Justices did not agree long together. The Lord *Capel* studied to render himself popular, and always espoused the Interest of the *English* against the *Irish*; and the other two studied to protect the *Irish* when distressed, by a wise and just Administration. Upon Lord *Capel's* undertaking to manage a Parliament so as to carry

1695.

1695. carry all Things, if he had Power to give and displace whom he thought proper, and to be Lord Deputy, the same was granted him. After he had made several Removes, he opened the Parliament at *Dublin* on the 27th of *August*; and, in his Speech to both Houses, set forth, "The many and great Obligations they owed to his Majesty, who had appeared himself in their Cause, fought their Battles, and, at his own Hazard, had restored them to their Religion and Estates; and who called them together to provide such salutary Laws as might tend to his Honour and their own Advantage. He told them of the Revenue falling short, and their Necessity of timely supplying the same; and recommended to them to take Care about rebuilding and repairing of Churches in several Parts of their Country, that the People might be better instructed in their Duty to God, and Obedience to their King; and promised to discharge his Trust with steadfast Loyalty to his Majesty's Interest and Service, and with a perfect Sincerity to theirs."

For which Speech they returned him their Thanks, and voted, that they would, to the utmost of their Power, stand by and assist his Majesty and Government, against all his Enemies, foreign and domestick; and soon after voted a Supply of 163,325*l.* being all that was asked. All the Proceedings and Attainders in King *James's* Parliament were annulled, and the Great Act of Settlement confirmed: But this great Smoothness was quickly

quickly lost by the Heat of some in great Credit with the Lord Deputy, who complained of Sir *Charles Porter*, the Lord Chancellor, who was setting on foot a Tory Humour in *Ireland*; but their Complaints were so ill grounded, that he was voted clear of all Imputation by a Majority of the House: However, it set the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor, as well as their Friends, at a Distance, to the great Delay of Business.

Thus were Affairs in the *British* Dominions when King *William* went to the *Hague*.

The *French* having lost their best General, the Duke of *Luxemburg*, who died the Beginning of this Year, the Command was given to Marshal *de Villeroy*; who, by their Preparations, plainly shewed they only intended to act on the Defensive this Summer, having turned their greatest Precautions towards *Flanders*, where they drew a new Line from the *Lys* to the *Schelde*, before the Allies could oppose them, who were superior in Number by 20,000 Men, and formed two great Armies in *Flanders* and *Brabant*. The first, consisting of 70 Battalions of Foot, and 82 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, was to be commanded by the King in Person, and under him by the old Prince of *Vaudemont*; and, upon Occasion, was to be reinforced by 20 Battalions and 10 Squadrons, that lay near *Dixmuyde*, commanded by Major General *Ellemberg*.

The other consisted of 16 Battalions and

1695.



1695. 130 Squadrons, under the Elector of *Bavaria*.

Besides this, there was another little Army, called *The Body of the Maese*, consisting of 25 Battalions and 32 Squadrons, under the Baron *de Heyden*.

The King left *Loo*, and came to *Breda* in his Way to *Ghent*, where the same Respects were paid him as usually are to a King of Spain.

The Elector of *Bavaria* and Duke of *Holstein* waited on him at *Ghent*; from whence he went to his Army at *Aerseele*, and detached the Duke of *Bavaria* to observe Marshal *de Boufflers*, who was now advanced to *Flerus*. The Duke marched to *Kerkhoven*, near *Hauterive*, facing the new Lines, and forced *Boufflers* to retreat within them, whilst the King went to view *Villeroy's* Lines; where he found the main Body of their Army encamped within them, and standing to their Arms, as expecting to be attacked. And thus the King artfully drew all the Enemy's Forces on one Side, that he might attack the other with less Opposition, which succeeded according to his Wishes.

He directed the Earl of *Atblone* and the Baron *de Heyden* to invest *Namur*, which they did on the 3d of *July*, between the *Mase* and the *Sambre*. Another Detachment was to have surrounded it on the *Condrog* Side; but before the same could be effected, Marshal *Boufflers* threw himself into the Place with several Regiments of Dragoons: So that

that now the Garrison consisted of near 1695. 15,000 of the best Troops of *France*. The King came to the Castle of *Falife* the next Day; and the Town and Castle of *Namur* being now entirely invested, he gave proper Orders how to act in every thing. The next Day the King viewed the Avenues to the Town, and ordered Trees to be cut down to stop the Passages on that Side, and cover the Retrenchments made on the Road.

The Besieged, by the Reinforcements received, and new Fortifications in the Town, which rendered it prodigious strong, prepared to make a vigorous Resistance, and expected no less than to defeat all the Attempts of the Besiegers. Both the Town and Castle were so fortified, as to make it impossible to take them the same Way. The *French* were so confident the Place was impregnable, that they had set up this Inscription on one of the Gates, *Reddi quidem, sed vinci non potest*; intimating, *that this Town might indeed be restored, but not retaken*. Besides being thus fortified, they had plenty of all Manner of Necessaries, 100 Pieces of Cannon, 12 Mortars, 10,000 Muskets to spare, and the most skilful Engineers, Gunners, Miners, and Bombardiers of *France*, commanded by a Governor, equally esteemed by his King, and beloved by his Subjects: Wherefore the *French* and their Adherents looked upon this Enterprize of the King's as an unparalleled Temerity; and doubted not

1695. not but *Namur* would be the Rock on which  
 { the grand Confederacy should split.

The Lines of Circumvallation being finish-  
 ed, the King went on the 10th of *July* to  
 Baron *de Heyden's* Quarters, where he was  
 met by all the General Officers; and with  
 them having taken a View of the Place,  
 they resolved to attack the Town opposite  
 to *St Nicholas's* Gate. Accordingly the  
 heavy Cannon being come up, the Trenches  
 were opened the next Day. On the 12th  
 the Batteries began to play, and the Trenches  
 were successfully carried on.

Prince *Vaudemont*, who commanded the  
 Forces left by the King, and not employ'd  
 against *Namur*, being informed on the 13th  
 of *July* in the Night, that the Head of the  
 Enemy's Army bent their March towards  
 him, ordered his Men to be in Readiness by  
 a Signal of two Guns, and in the mean time  
 fortified himself as well as possible, and re-  
 solved to wait for *Villeroy*, tho' he was double  
 his Number, and came up towards him on  
 the 14th, early enough to have attacked  
 him; but whether it was that he found  
 the Prince's Camp so strongly fortified, or  
 that he would not hazard a Battle, till *Mon-  
 tal* had taken his Post in the Rear of the  
 Prince's Right, at the same time the *French*  
 Army should break up against the Front,  
 he remained in their Sight that Evening,  
 with an Intent to attack them next Morning,  
 and, in a manner, to have caught them in  
 a Net, by environing them on all Sides.

*Vau-*



1695.

*Vaudemont* being informed of *Montal's* Motion, wisely changed his Resolution of fighting to that of a Retreat; tho' he possessed the *French* of the contrary, by playing the Cannon on the Left continually on the Enemy, and setting some advanced Houses on Fire, and his Intrenchments to be perfected every where; and, at the same time, ordered the rest of the Cannon to be drawn off, and to march towards *Deynse*; which was done with that Secrecy, that the Enemy did not perceive it. Then marched the two Lines of Foot upon the Left along the Retrenchments; to cover which a Body of Horse went and posted themselves in the Retrenchments, as they were quitted by the Foot, who marched out at the same time with their Pikes and Colours trailing, to conceal their going off: Which Motion the Enemy did not perceive, till the Cavalry mounted again, and abandoned the Retrenchments; by which Time the Infantry was got into the Bottom between *Aerseele* and *Wourterghem*, marching towards *Deynse*.

On the other hand, *Monf. Overkirk*, with the Right Wing of the Horse, interlined with *Collier's* Brigade of Foot, made a Line, and extended themselves towards where *Montal* was, to make him believe it was designed to oppose him; but their secret Orders were, to march off by *Wink* to *Nivelle*, and so to *Ghent*, at the same time the Foot marched by *Wourterghem* to *Deynse*.

All this was so contrived by the Prince

1695. from the Right to the Left, that his Army disappeared all at once; whilst he himself, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with other Generals, kept in the Camp, forming, with their own Domesticks and Attendance, a small Body of Horse, with which they followed the Army as soon as it was all got off.

The *French* finding themselves thus baffled, did all they could to fall upon the Rear of the Allies, but without much Success, they keeping them off, by frequently facing about and firing at them; only two Squadrons of their Dragoons, putting green Boughs in their Hats, and some talking *English* and some *French*, did, towards the Evening, come close up with the Rear, and marched along with our Men, who did not mistrust them, by having the same Mark in their Hats as they themselves wore in a Battle; and, at a convenient Place, first fired upon them, and then fell on them with the Sword, and thereby put a Battalion in some Disorder; but they were soon obliged to retire.

An inconsiderable Loss for a Retreat, which is scarce to be paralleled in History; and for which the King, in his Letter to the Prince, owned himself obliged to him; adding, that he had given greater Marks of a General consummate in the Art of War, than if he had won a Battle.

*Vaudemont* having reached *Dynse*, marched forwards next Morning, till the whole Army was advanced towards the Walls of *Ghent*,

*Ghent*, and there considerably reinforced by the Prince of *Wurtemberg*; which quite broke the Measures of *Villeroy* and *Conti*, who had already taken Quarters in sight of that Place to invest it; but now bent their March towards *Dixmuyde*, which was garrisoned by eight Battalions of Foot, and a Regiment of Dragoons, under Major-General *Ellenberg*. 1695.

*Vaudemont's* Conduct in this Retreat was very highly magnified by the Military Men under him, and compared to any thing that *Turenne*, or the greatest Generals of the Age, had done.

In the mean time the Attacks against *Namur* were carried on with great Application. On the 18th of *July*, about Three in the Afternoon, the Besieged made a Sally, with 1200 Horse and four Squadrons of Dragoons; but were beaten back, with the Loss of 200 Men; the Besiegers having also lost full as many. However, the King finding that very Day, that the Trenches were advanced within Fuzee Shot of the Counterescarp, he resolved to storm the advanced Works and Traverses that Evening. Accordingly, having prepared every thing in readiness, the Onset was made, and the Dispute lasted two Hours; when, at last, the *French* were beaten back, and pursued to the very Gates of the Town, tho' not without the Loss of about 1200 Men killed or wounded on each Side.

After this Success, the Besiegers carried on



1695. on their Trenches towards *St Nicholas's Gate*.  
On the 21<sup>st</sup> of *July* a Battery, was finished on that Side next *St Nicholas's Gate*; and next Day played upon a Bastion, and the Works before the Gate, with 18 Pieces of Cannon. The great Rains which fell about this Time, very much incommoded the Besiegers, and interrupted their Approaches. However, on the 26<sup>th</sup> they had plied with such good Success, that Miners being set to the Redoubt of *Balart*, near *St Nicholas's Gate*, the Captain thereof surrendered at Discretion.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> the King perceiving the Batteries had made great Breaches in *St Nicholas's Bastion*, the Demi-bastion of *St Roche*, and at the End of the Counterscarp of the Town, he disposed all Things for the general Attack of the first Counterscarp. The *English* and *Scots*, commanded by Major-General *Ramsay* and Brigadier *Hamilton*, attacked the Point of the foremost Counterscarp, and were received by the Enemy with a furious Discharge, and the dreadful Eruption of three or four Fougades of Bombs, that lay buried in the Glacis, and put them at first in some Disorder; but they soon returned, and drove the Enemy from that Counterscarp; but unluckily, whilst they were making a Lodgment, some Sacks of Wooll took Fire, and exposed them to the Shot of the Counterguard and Demi-bastion of *St Roche*, which they sustained and answered with incredible Resolution, till the Fire was out again. On the

the other hand, the *Hollanders* vigorously attacked the Breach of the Counter-guard, and caused the Enemy to retreat, and enter'd there themselves. And thus both they and the *Engliss* preserved the foremost cover'd Way before St *Nicholas's* Gate, from the *Maese* to the Water-stop, with part of the Counter-guard. 1695.

While this was doing on the Town Side, the Elector of *Bavaria* attacked the Abbey of *Salsines*, between the *Sambre* and the *Maese*, so vigorously, that he not only forced the Intrenchments near the *Sambre*, but took the Fort of *La Ballance* nigh the Head of them, repulsed four Squadrons of Horse, and laid a Bridge over the *Sambre*; which he passed amidst the Enemy's continual Fire, and possessed himself of the Abbey of *Salsines*, and drove the Enemy to the Counterscarp of *Coeborn* Fort, pursuing them as far as the Devil's House, where the *French* had several Cannon laden with Cartouches; and about 900 Men, laid flat on their Bellies, suddenly stood up, and poured in Volleys of Shot on the Assailants; who received the same with incredible Courage, forced the *French* to quit the Counterscarp of the Fort, and made themselves Masters of it; and by this brave Action, with the Loss of only 200 Men, gained a lined Redoubt, some advanced Batteries, and *Vauband's* Retrenchments; which, with immense Labour, the *French* had cut through the Rock, and which they boasted

1695. boasted would cost the Allies 5000 Men before they could take it.

The two following Days the Besiegers threw several Bombs, and by one of them fired the Enemy's Magazine in the Demi-bastion; and also batter'd the Works before *St Nicholas's Gate* with great Fury. On the 2d of *August*, towards the Evening, the Lord *Cutts*, with 200 *English Grenadiers*, and Brigadier *Dodam*, with as many *Dutch*, properly sustained, attacked the *Saillant Angle* and the Demi-bastion with great Bravery; and, at last, made a Lodgement on the second Counterscarp. The Breaches being now widened, and every thing ready for a general Assault, the Governor, Count *Guiscard*, demanded to capitulate for the Town; which being readily granted, the Articles were agreed upon, and signed on the 4th of *August* by the Elector of *Bavaria* for the Allies, and the Governor for the Besieged; and the same Day the Iron Gate was delivered to the Besiegers; and on the 6th the *French* evacuated the Town, and retired to the Castle.

Whilst this was doing here, *Villeroy* marched towards *Dixmuyde*, and ordered *Montal* to besiege the same, which he did; and after a slight Resistance of 36 Hours, Major-General *Ellenberg* yielded himself and his Garrison Prisoners of War. Colonel *Farrel* also did the same at *Daynse*, and surrendered it, without firing a Gun.

From hence *Villeroy* marched to *Ninove*,  
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giving out, he was going to the Relief of *Namur*. Upon which *Vaudemont* decamped from *Ghent*, and went towards *Digben*, to observe the Motions of the Enemy. He also sent to demand the Garrisons they had taken, consisting of 6000 Men: For, by a Cartel settled between the two Armies, all Prisoners were to be redeemed at a set Price, and within a limited Time; but the *French* now, without either Colour or Shame, gave a new Proof of their Perfidiousness, and broke the Cartel on this Occasion, as they had often done at Sea; not only refusing to send any back, but even obliged most of the Soldiers to enlist themselves with them, or sent them to *Catalonia*, and other remote Parts.

The *French* King, under Pretence of revenging the Insults of the *English* Fleet, sent Orders to *Villeroy* to bombard *Brussels*; which Prince *Vaudemont* perceiving, he took all the necessary Measures possible to fix his Men so as to retard their Progress therein. At last the *French*, after several Marches and Counter-marches, appeared before *Brussels* on the 13th of *August*; upon which *Villeroy* writ a Letter to the Prince of *Bergben*, the Governor thereof, acquainting him, that the Reason the King, his Master, had sent him to bombard *Brussels*, was by way of Reprisal, for the Insults committed by the Prince of *Orange's* Fleet in bombarding the Towns on the *French* Coast. He assured him he did it with great Reluctancy; but more

1695. more so, as the Electress of *Bavaria* was there; adding, that if he would acquaint him in what Part she was, he would not fire there, as ordered by the King, his Master, and said he would wait for an Answer till Five.

The Governor having acquainted the Elector of *Bavaria* (who was come thither with great Haste) herewith, sent for Answer, that the Reasons he had given solely had Regard to the King of *Great-Britain*, with which his Electoral Highness would acquaint him, and send an Answer in 24 Hours; and that her Electress was at the Royal Palace.

It soon appeared *Villeroy's* Message was but an empty Compliment; for he that very Evening began to fire upon the City with 25 Mortar-pieces, and 18 Pieces of Cannon that shot red-hot Bullets; so that the Fire soon broke out in several Places. And thus the Enemy fired all that Night, the Day following, and the Night after that; during which Time a high Wind arose, and would have spread the Flames through the whole City, if the Inhabitants had not prudently blown up some Houses. The Damage was valued at some Millions: And tho' the Electress was removed out of the Reach of the Cannon to the Suburbs; yet she was so frightened with the Noise, that she miscarried of a Boy.

On the 15th, about Noon, the *French* dis-  
continued

continued their firing, and soon after drew off towards *Engbien*. 1695.

On the 12th of *August* the King broke Ground before the Castle of *Namur*, and carried on the Trenches about 150 Paces before *Coebern* Fort towards the *Sambre*, and made a good Lodgment. On the 13th the Besiegers began to play from no less than 12 Batteries, when one of their Bombs fell upon the Magazine at the Devil's House, and blew up 1000 Grenadoes charged, ruined a great Quantity of Arms, and killed and wounded several Persons. On the 18th, towards Midnight, the Besieged made a Sally with 200 Dragoons mounted, and 500 Grenadiers; but were repulsed, and drove back to the very Palisades of the Castle.

On the 30th of *August* the Besiegers began early to batter the Breaches of *Coebern* Fort and *Terra Nova*, and continued till Eleven o'Clock, when Count *Horn* called to the Enemy, and told Count *de Lamont*, Commander of the *French* Foot, that Marshal *Villeroy*, after having been three Days in Sight of the Confederate Army, had thought fit to retire towards the *Mabaigne* without fighting: that the Garrison could not now expect to be relieved; and that his Electoral Highness, (who now had the Command, the King having gone to the Army) being willing to spare the Lives of so many brave Men on both Sides, had charged him to offer honourable Terms to Count *Guiscard*, if he would surrender; and gave him a Quarter



1695. of an Hour to receive his Answer: But none appearing in a proper Time, the Batteries played incessantly against the Breaches, till between One and Two; when, upon a Signal given, Lord *Cutts*, with 300 Grenadiers, rushed out of the Trenches of the second Line, about 7 Or 800 Paces Distance from the Breach of *Terra Nova*, so fast, that they could not be followed by the Battalions, to support them before they had mounted the Breach: So that the *French*, upon perceiving there was none to sustain them, brought down 2000 of their best Foot and Dragoons, and fell upon them in Flank and Rear, which obliged them to make a Speedy Retreat. The *French* made a Shew of pursuing them, but three Regiments being come up to their Assistance, they retired through the Breach of *Terra Nova*, after having surprized and defeated 500 Men under Colonel *Marfilly*, who had marched on the Right to possess the Line of Communication next *Cochorn* Fort. The Colonel himself being wounded, was made Prisoner, and soon after killed by a Cannon Ball from the Besieger's Batteries; with the *French* Officer who had carried him into the Castle. In this Encounter the Lord *Cutts* himself was also wounded.

On the other hand, Count *de Rivera*, with the *Bavarians*, by Mistake, instead of storming the two small Breaches of the Angle of the Plat-form, attempted to force the cover'd Way before the great Breach, whereby they were exposed for two Hours to the  
 Ene-

Enemy's double Fire, which killed a great many Men, and the Count himself, and most of the Officers: Yet, notwithstanding this Loss, the Men had forced themselves upon the uttermost Retrenchment of the Point of *Coehorn* next to the *Sambre*; but being able to gain no more Ground, the Lord *Cutts* would scarce stay to have his Wounds dressed, but resolved to make good their Attack. Being come to the Place of Action, a Party of 200 chosen Men, under Lieutenant *Cockle* of *Mackay's* Regiment, attacked the Face of the Saillant Angle next to the Breach, Sword-in-hand, broke through the Pallisadoes, beat the Enemy from the cover'd Way, and lodged themselves in one of the Batteries; then turned their own Cannon against them, whilst the *Bavarians* renewed their Attack with undaunted Vigour; and so this Post was made good. Whilst the Enemy were employ'd in the Defence of this most important Post, Major-General *la Cave* possessed the cover'd Way before the Ravelin, and upper Part of the *Coehorn*, and so towards the *Casotte*, where he lodged himself. On the other hand, Major-General *Swerin* made up boldly towards the cover'd Way and Retrenchments between the *Casotte* and the *Maese*, drove the Enemy from their Posts, secured all the Avenues, and made a very good Lodgment, which extended 300 Paces, and joined to that of Major-General *la Cave's*.

Thus the Besiegers were now Masters of  
one

1695. one of the greatest Lodgments that ever was made in one Assault, being near an *English* Mile in Extent; tho' not without the Loss of 2000 Men killed or wounded, and among them many Persons of Note. The Loss of the Besieged in this Action did not exceed 600 Men, either killed or wounded. All the Troops of the several Nations behaved themselves with equal Intrepidity; however, 'tis remarked, that the *English* were the most bold and pressing, the *Bavarians* the most firm, and the *Brandenburgers* the most successful. The 31st of *August* was wholly employed in perfecting the Lodgment which was made the Day before, and preparing all Things for a second general Assault; but next Day, the Besieged having demanded a Cessation of Arms, to bury their Dead, which was readily granted, Count *Guiscard* came upon the Breach, and offered to surrender the Coehorn Fort to the Elector; who answer'd, if he would capitulate, it must be for the whole. Count *Guiscard* replied, that Marshal *Boufflers* commanded in the Castle, and he would acquaint him with the same; which he did, and Hostages were exchanged, and a Messenger dispatched to acquaint the King therewith, who was met upon the Road thither in his Coach. The Propositions were brought from the Castle, the chief of which was, that they might have ten Days to expect Succours; which being denied, the *French*, after some Debate among themselves, were contented to receive



ceive the Terms offered them; being such 1694.  
as are usual upon the Surrender of a strong  
Fortress, whose Garrison had made a gallant  
Defence. The Capitulation was agreed on  
that very Night, and signed, the next  
Morning.

Count *Guiscard* obliged *Boufflers*, who had  
commanded in the Castle, to sign first;  
which perhaps was the first Capitulation that  
was ever signed by a Marshal of *France*, be-  
ing so much more to the Honour of the  
Confederate Arms; who took this almost  
impregnable Place in sight of another Mar-  
shal of *France* who was advanced to re-  
lieve it with 100,000 Men; but was only a  
Spectator of the Bravery of the Besieged,  
and the consummate Prudence of the King  
of *Great Britain*, under whose Conduct and  
Direction all was happily atchieved; it being  
universally acknowledged, that no Siege was  
ever carried on with more Regularity.

The 1st of *September* the two Armies ob-  
served one another; but next Day *Villeroy*  
being informed of the Surrender of *Namur*  
Castle, retired, and passed the *Sambre* with  
great Precipitation, and sent 2000 Men to  
reinforce the Garrison of *Dinant*, and march-  
ed with the rest of his Army towards the  
Lines near *Mons*.

On the 5th of *September*, the Day pre-  
fix'd for the *French* to evacuate the Castle,  
the Horse and Foot made a Line on both  
Sides, thro' which the Garrison was to march  
out; who, about Ten in the Morning, being  
now

1695. now reduced from 14,000 to 5,538 Men, began their March. Marshal *Boufflers's* Guard de Corps went out first, then his Domesticks, and next himself, with Count *Guiscard* at the Head of the King's and *Alfred's* Dragoons. The King was *incog.* in a Coach, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and other chief Officers, on Horseback, to see them pass, and were saluted by the Marshal and Count with their Swords; which Civility was scarce over, when Monsieur *Dyckveldt* accosted *Boufflers* with a Message, and as they were riding up the Hill, Monsieur *de L'Etong* arrested him in his *Britannick* Majesty's Name, by way of Reprizal for the Garrisons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynse*. The Marshal seemed at first very much incensed; but being told the Reason, and his Liberty offered upon his Parole of sending back the said Garrisons, or returning Prisoner within a Fortnight, he answer'd, that as he knew not the Reason why his Master detained these Garrisons, he could answer for nothing; and if he was at the Head of 30,000 Men he would not suffer himself to be arrested, but now he must submit: He accordingly put up his Sword, and went back with his Domesticks to *Namure*; from whence he was conducted to *Maestricht*, and treated in both Places with all the Respect due to his Quality. His Confinement was not long; for, upon the Return of his Captain from the *French* King, he engaged that the Garrisons should be sent back

back as soon as he himself should be set at Liberty; and accordingly he was released on the 13th of *September*, and conducted safe to *Dinant*.

The News of this Surrender no sooner reached *England*, but it filled the Hearts of the Well-affected with Joy; and the Lords Justices having appointed a Day of Publick Thanksgiving on account thereof, the same was religiously observed throughout all *England*: Yet, on the other hand, the Disaffected remained thunder-struck, being not only baffled in their Expectations, but many of them ruined by the Loss of considerable Wagers which they had laid upon it; and amongst these was the famous Dr *Davenant*.

The King left the Command of the Army to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and went to *Dieren*, and from thence to *Loo*; whilst both Armies remained in the Field till the 25th of *September*, and then began to separate: And thus ended the Campaign in *Flanders*.

Nothing was done on the *Rhine* this Year, both Armies being so equal in Strength, that they could only lie on the Defensive.

In *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy*, after a very long Blockade, undertook the Siege of *Cassel*, tho' ill provided for it, so no good was expected therefrom: However, the *French*, for some Reason or other, sent the Governor Orders to capitulate in so many Days after the Trenches were opened; which he did, and thereby the Place was surrendered, tho' not



1695. at all straitened, and by fortifying had been made one of the strongest Places in *Europe*.

The *English* Fleet were all the Summer Masters of the *Mediterranean*; and tho' nothing farther was done, yet the Honour of commanding there, and of shutting up the *French* within their Ports, gave a great Reputation to our Affairs.

In *Catalonia* nothing was done except the *French* quitting *Palamos*, which they did of their own Accord.

The *French* Cruizers and Privateers took, one after another, five *East India* Ships, valued at a Million of Money, and many *Barbadoes* Ships; and a *French* Man of War fell upon our Factory at the Coast of *Guinea*, and took the small Fort there, and destroyed it. All which Misfortunes were chiefly owing to the Negligence and ill Conduct of the Squadron under the Marquis of *Caermarthen*; who, instead of securing the Trade, left his Station, and retired into *Milford Haven*. This made a great Noise and Discontent in *London*, and much abated the Joy which so glorious a Campaign would otherwise have raised.

The King having settled his Affairs in *Holland*, embarked in the *Maese* on board the *William and Mary* Yacht, and next Day safely landed at *Maryate*, and that Night lay at *Canterbury*, and next Day came thro' *London* and *Westminster* to *Kensington*, the People expressing their great Joy by loud Acclamations, Illuminations, and Bonfires.

Upon

Upon his Arrival it was debated in Council, Whether a new Parliament should now be called, or the old one, who might by the late Act sit till *Lady-day*? and at last it carried for a new one; which was summoned by Proclamation to meet the 22d of *November*. 1695.

During the Elections for the new Parliament, the King made a Progress to the North, in the Course of which he studied to constrain himself to a little more Openness and Affability than was natural to him; and on his Return back called at *Oxford*, where he was received in the most elegant Manner possible, and a magnificent Banquet prepared for him, with great Variety of Musick: But the Duke of *Ormond*, who was Chancellor of that University, having communicated to him a Letter addressed to his Grace by a nameless Person, and dropped in the Street the Day before, wherein Information was given of a pretended Design to poison him at this Entertainment, the King resolved neither to eat nor drink, and immediately took Coach for *Windsor*; declaring, as a Reason of his short Stay, and not going to see the Colleges, that this was a Visit of Kindness, and not of Curiosity; he having seen the University before.

In this Progress the King lay at Mr *Cary's*, an old Gentleman of near an Hundred Years of Age, who had been Servant to *James I.* *Charles I.* *Oliver Cromwell*, *Charles II.* and *James II.* and was then Servant to King *William*.

1695. *William.* The King being informed of a Humour of his in shewing his Pictures, desired to see them, and pretending not to know them, asked of the first in Order, who was that? *That,* replied Cary, *was my good old Master, King James I. I served him several Years. Who is the next?* says his Majesty. *That, Sir,* replied Cary, *is my good Master, King Charles I. He was a good Master to me, let them say what they will of him. Pray who is the next?* the King said. *Why,* truly, replied Cary, *that is my Master, Oliver Cromwell: He too was my very good Master: And so was the next there, King Charles II. and the next, King James; and so now is your Majesty, whose Picture there is still Room for.* Whether the King gave him his Picture, does not appear; but he was pleased at the old Gentleman's Simplicity in his Way of setting out his Pictures, which it seems had been all given him.

On the 22d of November, the Parliament being met, the Commons again chose Mr *Foley* for their Speaker. His Majesty, in his Speech to both Houses, mentioned the Satisfaction with which he met them, being assured of a good Disposition in his Parliament, having had such full Proofs of his People's Affection during his Absence, and at his Return home. He added, the last Parliament chearfully assisted him to carry on the War, nor did he doubt their Concurrence and Approbation therein. To the Commons he said, he thought it a great Misfortune to be



obliged to ask so many, and such large Aids of his People; and yet he believed they would agree there was Occasion for the like Force, both by Sea and Land, as there was last Year: He said, that the Funds which had been given, proved very deficient; and the Civil List was in such a Condition, as could not possibly subsist him much longer, unless taken into their Care; He also desired them to consider the miserable Circumstances of the *French* Protestants, and of Supplies suitable to those several Occasions: He likewise desired them to consider the ill State of the Coin, and to pass some good Bill for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen, and pressed them much to be expeditious in their Determinations.

Both Houses, in their Addresses, congratulated the King on his good Success, and safe Return home; and thanked him for the Confidence in them reposed, which they promised to make good, and support him against all his Enemies.

Amongst the many Addresses his Majesty received upon taking *Namur*, the Princess of *Denmark* sent him a Letter, purporting, That she was unwilling to give him the Trouble of a Letter upon any other Occasion; yet, upon one so glorious to his Majesty, as the taking of *Namur*, she hoped he would give her Leave to congratulate his good Success; which did not please her so much upon any other Account, as for the Satisfaction she was sensible his Majesty must  
needs

1695. needs feel in this great Addition to the Reputation of his Arms; and begg'd Leave to assure him, that as no body was so nearly concerned in his Interests, so no body wished more heartily for his Happiness and Prosperity at Home than she.

To this handsome Compliment the King returned no Answer; which shewed the Reconciliation between them was not real.

Four Days after the Meeting of the Parliament, the Bill for regulating the Trials in Cases of High Treason was brought into the House of Commons, and carried by the Tories; and also by the Lords, with a little Addition, and received the Royal Assent.

The many Protections given to Servants of Parliament became a real Grievance to the Subject. It was upon Complaint ordered by the House, that all written Protections and Certificates of the Members thereof, be declared void; reserving, nevertheless, the Privilege of their menial Servants, according to Law.

The Supply for the Year 1696, and Deficiencies, were readily granted; and amounted to 5,024,853 *l.*

They also settled a Fund for raising 500,000 *l.* for the Civil List, and 15,000 *l.* a-year for the *French* Protestants.

The Commons next took the Affair of the Coin into Consideration; and there were great and long Debates about the proper Remedies. The first Question was, Whether it was necessary or expedient to re-coin the Sil-

Silver Money? Which the Jacobite Party 1695. strongly and warmly opposed, but at length it was carried in the Affirmative. After which it was considered, Whether the several Denominations of the new Money should have the same Weight and Fineness with the old; or whether the established Standard should be raised? And after long Arguments it carried in favour of the former. And, to make it more easy for the People, they voted a Recompence for the Deficiency of the clipped Money, to be paid by the Publick; and for that Purpose settled a Fund of 1,200,000*£*. to be raised by a Tax upon Windows for seven Years; and to prevent the Cessation of Payments, and thereupon the Interruption of Commerce, 'till the new Money was returned from the Mint, since Gold alone was not sufficient for that Purpose, they wisely resolved, that a Day be appointed after which no clipped Crowns or Half Crowns, as also no Money clipped within the Ring, be allowed in Payment, or pass; except only to the Collectors of his Majesty's Revenues or Taxes, or upon Loans or Payments into the Exchequer. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That a Day be appointed after which no clipped Money should pass in any Payments whatsoever. 3<sup>dly</sup>, That a Day be appointed for all Persons to bring in their clipped Money, to be re-coined into milled Money; after which no Recompence should be made for the same. Next Day, upon an Address being delivered to his Majesty, to act accord-



1695. cording to the Purport above, he issued out his Proclamation for that Purpose, (the Lords having already addressed him to the same Effect). But some other Inconveniences still arising hereupon, and a Stop thereby put to Trade by Peoples' Backwardness to receive old Money, for fear it should lie in their Hands, the Commons provided another Bill to remedy the same, and amongst others Things prohibited the Use of Plate in Publick Houses; which proved the best Expedient to supply the Mint with Bullion, there being scarce a Publick House in *England* that had not Silver Tankards, &c. which the Owners chose rather to carry to the Mint, and turn into ready Money, than to keep so much useles and dead Silver at home. One Ale-house near the *Royal Exchange* had, in Silver Tankards, to the Value of above 500 *l*.

The Commons next proceeded to the sinking and lowering the Value of Guineas, and reduced the same to a moderate Price; which, after some Debate, they reduced at first from 30 to 28, after to 26, and lastly to 22 *s*. from which they naturally sunk to their former Prices of 1 *l*. 1 *s*. 6 *d*. so that at last this great Undertaking, of the highest Difficulty, yet of absolute Necessity, was happily accomplished, to the immortal Honour of the Parliament in general, and in particular of Mr *Charles Montague*, who had the chief Management thereof; and the same was executed with Order, Justice, Quiet,

Quiet, and Exactness (beyond all Mens' Expectations) to the great Disappointment of the Jacobites; who had conceived great Hopes of throwing the Nation into Confusion. 1695.

On the 14th of *December* both Houses addressed his Majesty in relation to the Act of Parliament, made in *Scotland*, for erecting a Company trading to *Africa* and the *East Indies*; and therein set forth the great Detriment it would occasion to his Subjects of *England*, and to his Customs and Revenues. To which he answered, "That he had been ill served in *Scotland*; but hoped proper Remedies might be found to prevent these Inconveniences."

Soon after he turned out both the Secretaries of State in *Scotland*, and the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, and made a great many other Changes there; and appointed the Lord *Murray*, Son of the Marquis of *Atbol*, Secretary of State.

The Commons also, upon further Examination into the Affair, resolved, "That the Directors of the Company of *Scotland*, trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, administering and taking here in this Kingdom an Oath *de fidei*, and, under colour of a *Scots* Act of Parliament, stiling themselves a Company, were guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanor;" and ordered 21 Persons to be impeached for the same: but whilst they were preparing the same, *Roderick Mackenzie*, who had given Evidence of the Fact, went off

1695. off, and could not be apprehended; tho' a Proclamation was issued for that Purpose.

The *Scots*, on the other hand, hearing what was done in *England*, spread a great and general Indignation all over the Kingdom about the same; which the Jacobites increased with great Skill, and have continued to do it even to this Day.

The Losses the Merchants had sustained being much complained of, it was moved that a Council of Trade be established by Act of Parliament, with Powers for the more effectual Preservation of the Trade of this Kingdom; and that the Commissioners, constituting the Council, be nominated by Parliament, &c. The King was so sensible of the ill Effects which this would have, that he ordered his Ministers to oppose it as much as they possibly could; yet, the Earl of *Sunderland* declared for it, as all that depended on him had promoted it, which the King took very ill. In this Case, by an odd Reverse, the Whigs argued for the Prerogative, and the Tories seemed zealous for Publick Liberty; so powerfully does Interest bias Men of all Forms.

His Majesty had granted to the Earl of *Portland*, upon Request, the Lordships of *Denbigh*, *Bromley*, and *Gale*, in the County of *Denbigh*, to him and his Heirs for ever; but the Warrant coming to the Lords of the Treasury, the Gentlemen of that County insisted strongly against it, in a very warm Manner, and not without Reflection on



on his Majesty; insisting the *Welsh* Rents and Revenues were not alienable, but upon Creation of a Prince of *Wales* were payable to him, with many other Arguments against the same. From the Treasury the Gentlemen of *Wales* attended the Grant to the Privy Seal, and there urged the same Reasons against it; yet the Grant being only superseded, but not re-called, they petitioned the House of Commons concerning the same: who unanimously addressed his Majesty to put a Stop to the passing the Grant, to the Earl of *Portland*, of the said Manors and Lands. Who answered, "He had a Kindness for that Lord, which his long and faithful Services had merited; and he would not have given him those Lands if he had imagined that House could have been concerned: therefore, he would re-call the Grant, and find some other Way of shewing his Favour to him."

The Commons were going on with the Debates about creating a Council of Trade by Act of Parliament, which probably would have passed, when the Discovery of a Conspiracy turned Mens' Thoughts another Way; which laid all angry Motions aside, and ended the Sessions to the King's Advantage.

At the Queen's Death the Jacobites thought the Government had lost half of its Strength; and the same Week the King gave them the fullest and most extensive Pardon that ever was known: yet they

1695. were contriving to seize his Person and hurry him to *Deal*, where a Vessel should carry him to *France*; if that failed, they determined to murder him, and then pretend it was done by a random Shot. And to this end, those who were concerned, the principal of whom were Mr *Charnock*, Captains *Porter* and *Waugb*, Major *Matthews*, Mr *Donelagh*, Mr *Goodman*, and Sir *William Perkins*, sent to *St Germain*s for a Commission from King *James*; which, tho' it was then denied, yet they projected how to carry their Scheme into Execution, and proceeded so far as to view the Ground about *Turnham-Green*, and to fix on a Place proper for their Design: but the King's embarking for *Flanders* made them defer their intended Villainy 'till his Return.


In the mean time the Conspirators held frequent Meetings; and, upon Consultation, sent over to King *James* to obtain 8000 Foot, 1000 Horse, and 1000 Dragoons, from the *French* King for his Service; and they undertook to join him here with 2000 Horse. Captain *Charnock*, the Messenger, not bringing so satisfactory an Answer as they expected, they prevailed upon the Earl of *Aylesbury* to go; who was admitted to a secret Conversation with the *French* King upon that Head. And in order to accomplish their Ends, great Stores of Arms were bought up and concealed, many Horses provided, and Officers appointed, with Commissions from King *James*.

About the Beginning of *February* 1695, 1695. the Duke of *Berwick*, natural Son to King *James*, came into *England*, and assured the Conspirators that the King was ready to make a Descent; and after concerting proper Measures with them, returned again to acquaint him therewith: whom he met at *St Denis*; and, after a Conference, the Duke went first to the Queen, and then to the King of *France*. King *James* came Post to *Calais*, to set himself at the Head of about 20,000 Men that were drawn out of the Garrisons which were near that Frontier. Here Marshal *de Boufflers* met him, from *Flanders*; and consulted with him how to act on this important Occasion.

There came every Winter a coasting Fleet from all the Sea Ports of *France* to *Dunkirk*, with all the Provisions for a Campaign; and this Year the same were ordered to be there very early, even by the End of *January*; and a Squadron of Men of War were come to *Calais* and *Dunkirk* to convoy the same. Thus Transport Ships, as well as an Army, were brought together in a very silent Manner; of which the Conspirators here being acquainted, they engaged to assist him, at his landing, with several Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, and got a great many near compleated for that Purpose. Yet, notwithstanding all this, it was resolved to hazard nothing 'till the Murder of the King was compleated; and after some Consultation about that Affair,



1695. fair, Sir *George Barclay* was intrusted with the Conduct thereof. He was a Native of *Scotland*, an experienced and courageous Officer, close and reserved, and one of a competent Understanding, he having received his Commission from King *James*, and 800 *l.* from Mr *Carrol*, the Queen's Secretary, to provide Men and Horses, and discharge the Expences attending the same. He left *St Germain*s about the 10th of *December* 1695, and came over to *England* with Major *Holmes*, and landed at *Romney Marsh* the Beginning of *January*; and, at his Arrival in *London*, communicated the Scheme to one *Harrison* alias *Johnson*, a Priest, Captains *Charnock* and *Porter*, and Sir *William Perkins*; being Persons he had the greatest Reason to confide in, and who readily complied with the Scheme; and set to work to engage as many more bold and desperate Fellows as would make up a proper Number, adjudging 40 the least: for compleating of which, each undertook to procure such and such a Number as made up what was required. After which they had several Debates, at their different Meetings, what Methods were most proper for executing their Purpose; and after each had delivered his Opinion, and debated thereupon, they at last came to the following Resolution, viz. to attack the King on his Return from *Richmond* (where he sometimes retired for the Air and Recreation, and there he was usually but weakly guarded) and the Attack to be in the Evening, after his Hunting, in the Lane between  
Turn-

*Turnham-Green* and *Brentford*, at the End 1695.  
next to the Green, thro' which he used to   
pass in his Return from thence.

The Method for effecting of which was to be as follows: The Conspirators were to be formed into three Parties; Sir *George Barclay*, the Commander in chief, was, with a chosen Party of eight or ten, to assault the Coach, by discharging a Blunderbuss or Musketoon (loaden with six or eight Balls) and their other Fire Arms, to murder the King, and all with him in the Coach; while the other two Parties, of which *Charnock* and *Porter* commanded one, and Brigadier *Rockwood* the other, were to attack the King's Guards, Sword in Hand, on either Side of the Lane; and accordingly they sent *Porter* and *Knightly*, before-hand, to survey the Place they had fixed upon; who the next Day viewed the same with great Attention, and acquainted the rest therewith; who were abundantly satisfied with the Account they gave of the same.

The better to accomplish their Designs, they appointed two Men, *Chambers* and *Durant*, to lodge near the Guards at *Kensington*, and acquaint *Charnock* and Sir *George Barclay*, who undertook to give the rest timely Notice, whenever the King went abroad; that so they might all assemble at the Time and Place appointed, and every Man take the Post assigned him.

They also were to drop out of Town by three or four in a Company; and disperse them:

1695. themselves in small Parties, in several Inns, about *Brentford* and *Turnham-Green*, the better to avoid Suspicion; and have a trusty Person at *Kew-Ferry*, who should come and give them Notice when the Guards returned thither to wait for the King, that every Man might prepare himself and be in Readiness: and at last fixed upon *Saturday* the 15th of *February*, 1695, to be the Day, if Notice should be given them by *Durant* and *Chambers*, of his Majesty's going to *Richmond* that Day.

It was but a few Days before then, when some of them began to reflect with Horror upon it; and resolved to ease their unquiet Minds, and prevent the Execution by a timely Discovery.

The first of them, who discovered the Treason, was Captain *Fisher*, who came on the 11th of *February* to the Earl of *Portland*, and told him of the Affair; and on the 13th he told him the Day fixed, and every Thing concerning the same.

The second, who made a Discovery, was Mr *Pendergrass*, an *Irish* Officer, who knew nothing of the Affair till the 13th of *February*; he being that Day sent for out of *Hampshire* by Captain *Porter*, who told him the whole, and endeavoured to engage him therein; to which he seemed to comply, and promised to be one of the Party: but next Day, in the Evening, told it to the Earl of *Portland*, thinking he knew nothing of it; but would not make known their



their Names, or appear an Evidence against them. His meer Abhorrence of such a Design was the only Motive that induced him to make it known to the Court. 1695.

The King being informed hereof, received but little Impression from it; and was with Difficulty prevailed upon to lay aside his going to *Richmond* that *Saturday*.

The next, who informed of the Matter, was Mr *de la Rue*, a *Frenchman*, which he did to Brigadier *Levison* some few Days after the other two; not knowing of their Discovery: whose Testimony exactly concurring with theirs, at last persuaded his Majesty of the Truth of the Affair; and on *Friday* the 21st of *February* he admitted him and *Pendergrafs* severally into his Presence, and heard them relate the whole Matter. The latter still persisted not to mention Names, or at any Time become an Evidence against them; till the King used such convincing Arguments as prevailed with him to recede from it.

The Conspirators, having every Thing in readiness on *Saturday* the 15th of *February*, were much surprized his Majesty did not go to *Richmond* as usual; yet they resolved to perpetrate their Treason on the *Saturday* following, when all Things were in like Readiness as had been before; but to their great Mortification, received Notice that the King did not go abroad that Day: which occasioned great Uneasiness amongst them, and Suspicions that the Affair was discovered;

1695. ed; and soon after Sir *George Barclay*, for that Reason, took Care to withdraw and conceal himself.

However, as none were seized that Night, they soon recovered their Fright, and quieted themselves: but the next Night a great many of them were taken in their Beds; and, the Day after, the whole Affair laid before the Privy Council.

All this while King *James* was waiting at *Calais* till he had Notice of the Assassination, upon which he was resolved to set Sail, many Regiments being embarked in readiness; of which King *William* and his Court had Notice, on the 22d of *February*, by Messengers sent from the Dukes of *Wurtemberg* and *Bavaria*, and Prince *Vaudemont*, to acquaint him with the same. And now it appeared how fortunate it was the Wind had continued so long at South West, and detained our Ships in Port (which had been outward bound) and now many brave Seamen came out of their lurking Dens, in which they had saved themselves from the Press, and voluntarily offered their Service: so that in three Days *Russel* stood over to the Coast of *France*, with above 50 Men of War; which much amazed the *French*, and made them draw their Ships nigh the Coasts in shallow Water, and say to King *James*, *His malignant Star still blasted every Project that was formed for his Service.* He staid some Weeks at *Calais*.

The Court of *France* was much out of Coun-

Countenance with this Disappointment; they 1695  
having communicated the Affair to all the  
Courts in which they had Ministers with such  
an Air of Assurance, as gave violent Pre-  
sumptions that the King of France knew of  
the Conspiracy against the King's Person,  
and depended upon it.

In England a Proclamation was issued for  
seizing the Conspirators, and a Reward of  
1000*l.* for apprehending any of those who  
absconded, and a Pardon to every Conspi-  
rator who should take any of the rest; which  
set all People at work, and in a few Weeks  
most of them were apprehended; only  
*Birchey*, who had the Commission from  
King James, was not found: yet that he  
had such a one was fully proved by those  
who had seen and read it, all written in King  
James's own Hand.

On the 24th of February his Majesty  
communicated the Matter to both Houses,  
and at the same Time gave them an Ac-  
count of the intended Invasion: who, that  
very Evening, waited on his Majesty with  
an Address, thanking him for acquainting  
them therewith, congratulating him upon his  
happy Deliverance therefrom, and declaring  
their Abhorrence and Detestation of so vil-  
laneous and barbarous a Design; and promi-  
sed to assist and protect him against the late  
King James and all his Enemies; declaring  
thereby, that if he should come to any vio-  
lent Death, (which God forbid) they would  
revenge the same upon all his Enemies and



1695. their Adherents. To which Address his Majesty gave them a most gracious Answer.

The same Day they passed a Bill to empower his Majesty to secure and detain all suspicious Persons; and that the Parliament should not be dissolved upon the King's Death, but continue till the next Heir to the Crown by Succession dissolved the same. They voted for an Address for a Proclamation to banish all Papists, and reputed ones, ten Miles from *London*; and that it might be recommended to the Judges to put the Laws directly in execution against Papists and Nonjurors. And as the greatest Test of their Loyalty, all the Members subscribed an Association to the same Purport as they had declared in their Answer to the King's Speech; and those who were absent, they obliged to sign the same, or signify their Refusal to the Houses: but all thought proper, though against the Inclination of some, to subscribe it.

The next Day they resolved, whosoever should affirm that Association, enter'd into by them, or any other Person, illegal, should be deemed a Promoter of the Designs of King *James*, and an Enemy to the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.

The Lords also agreed to an Association as well as the Commons, and signed the same, it differing very little from theirs; after which it was carried over all *England*, and was signed by all sorts of People; as also was one by the Clergy: and over all

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*England* there was not above 100 that refused it. 1696.

Soon after an Act passed in the House of Commons, declaring all Men incapable of Publick Trust, or to serve in Parliament, who did not sign it; and, about the same Time, all those were turned out of Commission who had not voluntarily signed the same.

This Session a Fund was created, upon which the Sum of 2,564,000*l.* was to be raised; which the best Judges did apprehend was neither just nor prudent. A new Bank was proposed, called *The Land Bank*, because the Securities were to be upon Land. It was chiefly managed by *Foley, Harley*, and the Tories, and much laboured by the Earl of *Sunderland*.

On the 27th of *April* the King came and closed the Session; and, in his Speech, assured them of all the Returns which a Prince could make to his People, who had shewn so great Concern for his Person, and Zeal for his Government, as they had done; and recommended to them to be careful in preserving the Publick Peace in his Absence.

Mr *Robert Charnock*, and Lieutenants *King* and *Keys*, were tried for the late Conspiracy; and, upon a full Hearing of Evidence, all three were found guilty of High Treason, and executed at *Tyburn* on the 18th of *March*. But first, each of them delivered a Paper to the Sheriff, wherein they confessed the Crime they were accused of, but endeavour-

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1696. ed to palliate it; and also to justify King James, as well as the Jacobites and Roman Catholics.

The next who were tried, found guilty, and executed for the same Offence on the 3d of April, were Sir *Joby Friend* and Sir *William Perkins*; as also were *Rookwood*, *Le-wick*, and *Cranburn* on the 21st of the same Month; and Mr *Knighly* and Mr *Cooke* were the two last that were tried this Year. The first confessed all; and therefore was pardoned after Condemnation. The latter was perpetually banished.

News having reached *Flanders*, that the Conspiracy was happily discovered, and *England* safe, the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and other Generals, bethought themselves of a Revenge against *France* for the same; and, to that End, whilst the Earl of *Athlone* invested *Dinant*, Lieutenant-General *Coeboen* advanced with the rest of the Troops, and all the Artillery, to *Givet*, where the *French* had laid up a large Magazine; and, by the 16th of *March*, began to fire into the Town with Bombs and red-hot Bullets, which fired both the Houses and Forage; whilst, at the same time, a Detachment of Soldiers enter'd the Town with large Flambeaux in their Hands, and fired the Caserns and Granaries where the Oats and other Magazines lay; so that they and the whole Town were intirely consumed.

On the 3d of April Sir *Cloudestley Shovel* sailed out of the Downs, and came before *Calais*



*Calais*, and threw between 3 and 400 Bombs, 1696.  
most of which fell in the Town, and set the  
same on Fire in three or four Places, as also it  
did to some Vessels in the Port, and burnt and  
spoiled several Houses, besides the Church  
and Convent.

The Republick of *Venice* was the last of  
the States in *Europe*, not engaged in the War  
against *England*, that would acknowledge  
King *William*: However, on the 11th of  
*April* this Year arrived, as Ambassadors Ex-  
traordinary from that State, Signior *Soranzo*  
and Signior *Venier*; who, after making a  
splendid Entry on the 22d, had their first  
publick Audience on the 1st of *May*.

His Majesty, after conferring what Ho-  
nours and Preferments he thought proper,  
appointed the same Persons to administer in  
his Absence, as before. On the 6th of *May* he  
went on board the *Elizabeth*, Vice-Admiral  
*Aylmer* Commander; and on the 7th landed  
at *Orange Polder*, and about Midnight ar-  
rived at the *Hague*.

The Summer passed over, both in *Flan-  
ders* and on the *Rhine*, without any Action.  
The Time taken up about discovering the  
Plot hindered the King from going soon  
enough to prevent the Enemy's taking the  
Field before him; but the common Scarcity  
of Money kept both Armies quiet. All  
the Funds given for this Year's Service pro-  
ved defective; but that of the Land Bank  
failed totally, and the Credit of the Bank of  
*England* was much shaken, and the Nation  
suf-

1696. suffered by re-coining the Money 2,200,000 l.

The Army bore their great Distress for want of Money with wonderful Patience. On the other hand, the *French* were not strong enough to make an Impression in any Place; and at home were very uneasy, where they had neither Men nor Money. Their Trade was also sunk to nothing, and publick Credit lost, and the King's Health was thought to be declining: Which State of Affairs disposed him to desire a Peace; and he thought this a fair Opportunity for a Negotiation of that Nature; and, to that End, had sent Monsr. *Callieres* to the States, before King *William's* Arrival, with Propositions for a Treaty; and pressed the King of *Sweden* to offer his Mediation. The States gave *Callieres* a favourable Reception; but refused to grant a Passport, or do any thing, without the Concurrence of King *William* and the other Allies.

The Campaign in *Catalonia* also passed over, without any considerable Action; only in one Skirmish, the *Spaniards* lost 300, and the *French* 200 Men.

In *Italy* the principal Affair, in relation to the grand Confederacy, was managed by the *French* King's renewing his Intrigues with the Duke of *Savoy*, to engage him in a separate Peace; and, for that End, made such large and advantageous Offers, that the Duke resolved to accept them, notwithstanding his strict Engagements of Honour to the Allies; and indeed a very strong Motive in-

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inclined him to it, which was the Marriage of his eldest Daughter to the Dauphin's eldest Son. The better to keep this Treaty secret from the Lord *Galway*, he went with a small Retinue of his own to the Lady of *Loretto*, under the Pretence of a religious Vow, and there signed the Treaty, by the Mediation of the Agents of *Rome* and *Venice*, and a private Messenger from the Marshal *de Catinat*. The same was soon after ratified in *France*.

By this the *French* restored to him all the new Conquests they had made; as also *Pignerol* demolished, gave him 4,000,000 of Livres, engaged to assist him with 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse at their Charge, and that a Marriage between the Duke of *Burgundy* should be consummated with the Princess, his Daughter, whose Portion should be 200,000 Crowns of Gold; one half of which the *French* King promised to remit, in Consideration of this present Treaty.

This Treaty the Duke kept secret, and endeavoured to reconcile the Allies to the Terms that *France* offered him: But when he found it all to no Purpose, he uncovered the Mask, made the best Excuse he could, and sent to the Allies, that their Forces were to depart his Country within a limited Time, or be forced to it by his Troops, assisted by those of *France*: upon which they began to retire out of a Country, where they were already looked upon as Enemies; whilst the *French* Forces, in Conjunction with those of *Savoy*,



1696. Savoy, prepared to enter the *Milanese*, and force the *Spaniards* to accept of a Neutrality offered them and the rest of the Allies. The Duke accordingly enter'd as Generalissimo, by virtue of his Commission from the *French* King, at the Head of his own and their Troops, and four Days after laid Siege to *Valentia*. Thus, by an Adventure, not to be paralleled in History, the same General commanded two contending Armies in one Campaign: Nay, it is remarkable, that the Duke, before the Allies departed his Territories, gave the Orders to them, and at the same time to the *French*, both Parties acknowledging him for their Chief.

The Siege of *Valentia* was rather a political than formal one: For the *French* King sent *Catinat* private Orders not to obey the Duke further than necessary, but to prolong this Siege as much as possible, in order to give the Allies Time to come and accept the Neutrality, which should include all *Italy*. Thus the *Savoyards*, in good earnest, and the *French*, in Appearance, were eager to take *Valentia*; but *Catinat* having formed the Attacks on the strongest Sides, and the Garrison making a stout Resistance, the Besiegers, after 13 Days open Trenches, and the Loss of 2000 Men, had made no considerable Progress; when, unexpectedly, the Marquis de *Lepanex's* Messenger brought the King of *Spain's* Acceptance of the Neutrality of *Italy*; which, had the *Spaniards* omitted a little longer, the great and continual

1696.

tinual Rains that fell soon after would certainly have obliged the *French* to raise the Siege, and forced the Duke to give them Winter Quarters in *Savoy*.

By this Treaty it was agreed, that there should be a Neutrality, or Suspension of Arms, till a general Peace; that the Imperial and *French* Troops should depart out of *Italy* to their own Countries; that instead of Winter Quarters, which the Princes of *Italy* were obliged to allow the Imperialists, they should furnish them with 300,000 Crowns. Thus ended the War in *Piedmont*, after it had lasted six Years. The Duke of *Savoy's* Daughter was received in *France* as Dutchesse of *Burgundy*, tho' but 16 Years of Age.

On the 17th of *June* died of an Apoplectick Fit, in the 70th Year of his Age, *John Sobieski*, the third of that Name, King of *Poland*; whose Decease, as usual in elective Kingdoms, was attended with much Confusion among his Subjects, and great Animosities between the Competitors for his Crown.

This Year also died *Mary Ann* of *Austria*, Queen-Mother of *Spain*, who died of a Cancer in her Breast.

At Sea all our Merchant Ships came safe home, without any considerable Losses, and we took many *French* Privateers. Upon breaking out of the Conspiracy, Sir *George Rooke* was ordered home from *Cadix*, and arrived the 3d of *May* in *Torbay*, and went from thence to *London*, to assist at the Ad-

1696. miralty ; and, in the mean time, Lord Berkley failed to insult the *French* Coast, and landed 700 Soldiers, Marines, and others at the *Isle of Guoy*, belonging to the *French*, who destroy'd 20 Villages, took as many small Vessels, and killed and carried off 1600 Horses and black Cattle. Another Squadron, under Captain Mees, burnt or miserably shatter'd *St Martin's*, a trading Town on the *Isle of Rhee*, with Bombs and Carcasses.

The famous *Du Bart*, with eight *French* Men of War and four Privateers, fell in with a great Fleet of *Dutch* Merchant Ships, under Convoy of six or seven Frigates, and burnt four of them, destroy'd about 30 Merchant-men, and took several of the rest.

On the 8th of *September* the Parliament of *Scotland* met, and the Lord *Murray*, late created the Earl of *Tullibardin*, was appointed the King's Commissioner ; who made a Speech on the Occasion of their Meeting ; when all the Members signed an Association, and made other Laws concerning the same, in Substance with those in *England* ; and resolved to give the King a Supply of 1,440,000 *l. Scots*, and then adjourned. *Scotland* was now falling under great Misery, by reason of two successive bad Harvests, which exhausted that Nation, and drove away many of their People to *Ireland* and elsewhere.

The same good Order was observed in *Ireland*, and Mr *Sanderfon* was expelled the House



House of Commons, being the only Member who had not signed the Association. 1696.  
 On the 30th of *May* the Lord *Capel*, Lord-Deputy there, died, after a long Illness; and Sir *Charles Porter*, Lord-Chancellor, and the Earls of *Montrath* and *Drogheda*, were appointed Lords-Justices and Governors thereof. On the 8th of *December*, Sir *Charles Porter* also died of an Apoplectick Fit.

The King having left the Army under the Elector of *Bavaria*, came from *Loe* to the *Hague*; and on the 4th of *October* embarked on board the *William and Mary* Yacht, and two Days after landed at *Margate*, and arrived the same Evening at *Kensington*. On the 20th of *October* the Parliament being met, in his Speech to them he intimated, "That he thought it a great Happiness the Year had passed without any Disadvantage abroad, or Disorder at home, considering the Deficiency of the Funds, and Difficulties about re-coining the Money; and was thereby convinced of the good Disposition of his Army and People, and rejoiced his Enemies Hopes had failed therein; and was fully persuaded their unanimous Proceedings would make his Enemies despair of an Advantage from any Disagreement among themselves. He admitted the Business before them was great, being to make up the last Year's Deficiencies, and prepared for the next; and thought proper to acquaint them some Overtures had been made for a general Peace;

1696. Peace: but was sure they all would agree with him, that no honourable and lasting one could be made with *France*, without Sword-in-hand, and being prepared: And therefore, earnestly recommended it to the Commons to consider of necessary Supplies for next Year, which he thought ought not to be less than what was intended last Year. He also reminded them of the Civil List and *French* Protestants, for their further remedying the ill State of the Coin, and the restoring of Publick Credit."

To this the Commons unanimously voted to support his Majesty against all his Enemies whatsoever, and to assist him effectually in the Prosecution of the present War against *France*; and presented his Majesty with an humble Address, pursuant to the said Resolution. To which he gave a most gracious Answer.

After they had made some Alterations and Acts concerning the Coin, they voted for the Supply for 1697, 2,372,197 *l.* for the Marine Affairs, and 2,570,882 *l.* for the Land Service, besides 125,000 *l.* concerning the Deficiency, and recompencing those who brought Money to be coined.

The great Difficulty that now remained was, to find out a Method to restore Publick Credit; and tho' most People thought it impossible to find out an Expedient to answer that End, yet the Commons being convinced it was a Point of the utmost Importance, and animated by the Wisdom, Sagacity,

city, and Eloquence of Mr *Montague*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, undertook the Work with great Zeal and Application; and resolved, that a Supply be granted to make good the Deficiencies of parliamentary Funds, and an Estimate of the same to be laid before them; which, upon Calculation, amounted to 5,160,400*l.* for raising of which they continued divers Duties on different Commodities; And if they, together with other Grants then in being, should not be sufficient to discharge that Sum, they ordered the Deficiency to be made good out of such Aids or Revenues as should be granted in the next Session of Parliament.

Next, in order to support the Credit of the Bank, which was now ready to sink, it was agreed, by Mr *Montague's* Advice, to engraft upon the capital Stock of the Bank 800,000*l.* more by new Subscriptions, at Eight *per Cent.* Interest, to be paid by Tallies and Bank Notes. Accordingly a Million was subscribed, and paid in that Manner; by which the Credit of the Bank recovered, and in a few Weeks their Notes which bore no Interest, were equal with Money, and their Bills that bore Interest, better than Money; and so the Face of Affairs was quickly much changed for the better.

The next Difficulty that remained to be removed, was the great Scarcity of Money; wherefore the Parliament resolved, that the Supplies for the Service of the Year 1697 should be raised within the Year; and tho'  
it



1696. it seemed impracticable, and the Enemies of the Government laughed at it, yet the Parliament made Money without Bullion, and distributed great Quantities of Coin, without the Help of the Mint; which was done by authorizing the Lords of the Treasury to issue out Bills from the Exchequer at several Times, to the Value of above two Millions: which Bills were appointed to be brought in, and sunk on any of the King's Revenues except the Land Tax, and allowed an Interest of 7*l.* 12*s.* a-year: So that when People had Assurance given them, that the Exchequer Notes should be received back again in the Payment of the King's Taxes, they were very well satisfied to take them at first, indeed, at a small Discount; but not long after at an Equality. This also was Mr *Montague's* Project, as well as that of re-coining the Money.

Soon after the Commons received a Message from his Majesty, to remind them of the Civil List; and resolved, that a Supply of 515,000*l.* be granted for the Support thereof.

Sir *John Fenwick* endeavouring to fly into France, under the borrowed Name of *Thomas Ward*, was seized at *New Romney*, in *Kent*, with *Robert Webber*, an Attorney; and on the 11th of June committed Prisoner to the Tower, and afterwards to *Newgate*. When he was examined before the Lords Justices, he denied every Thing he was charged with, till they produced a Letter of his own Hand-

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writing, intended for his Wife, to advise her to procure a Jury to be pick'd, and to make Friends with the King for a Pardon; which confounded him so, that he made no Reply, being utterly silenced by such a Confession of his Guilt, attested under his own Hand; which Letter had been intercepted, and brought to the Lords Justices. When he found this Expedient impracticable, another Scheme was suggested by the Earl of *Peterborough*, to gratify his private Resentment, viz. for Sir *John* to set up a Counter-plot, by impeaching several of the King's best Friends, as guilty of conspiring against him; which he accordingly did, and relied upon the King's Mercy, and charged the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earl of *Marlborough*, the Lord *Godolphin*, Admiral *Russel*, and several others, with being in King *James's* Favour and Interest; but offered no Proof or Presumption to support this Accusation: With which his Majesty not being satisfied, he desired to be further examined by the Lords Justices, and told some more Particulars; but named none of his own Side, but those against whom Evidence was already given; or who were safe and beyond Sea. However, his Trial being put off till the King's Return, his Lady had in the mean time attempted: o bribe Capt. *Porter*, the Witness, with an Offer of 300 Guineas in Hand, if he would go over Sea, and of a Pardon from King *James*, and 300 *l.* a-year. The Captain pretended he would take the Money, and

1696. and appointed a Day and Place, against when he fixed proper Persons to be Witnesses of what passed, and to come in and seize the Money; which was accordingly done, and the Persons concerned in it punished and censured: However, they prevailed upon the other Witnesses, Mr *Cardell Goodman*, to go out of *England*; whereupon they thought by the Law he must be acquitted, there not being two Witnesses against him. However, his Majesty having ordered all the Papers and Informations to be laid before the House of Commons, they ordered him to attend the House; and being asked some Questions, he answer'd, that he did not know but what he should say might hurt himself, and therefore desired that he might have some Secretary, that his Confession might not rise up against him in a Court of Judicature: To which it was replied, he had no Reason to fear that he should suffer any Thing if he made a full and clear Discovery; that no Man who dealt candidly with that House ever did: But Sir *John Hall* continuing to prevaricate, a Motion was made to bring in a Bill to attain him of High Treason; and carried by 179 against 61; upon which he was brought to the Bar with the Council he had desired, where the Matter was opened by the Speaker, and the Heinousness of the Crime laid before him: but upon his requesting more Time to make his Defence, after warm Debates about the same, they gave him three Days more for that Purpose; and fixed



fixed the 16th of *November* to read the Bill 1696.  
 a second Time. After long and warm De-  
 bates about the extraordinary Method of  
 proceeding, the Power and Justice of Parlia-  
 ments compared with other inferior Courts  
 of Judicature, with several Precedents of  
 Bills of Attainder, and other Arguments that  
 fell in, it was, about Eleven at Night, car-  
 ried by 182 against 128, that the Bill should  
 be committed on the 25th of *November*. It  
 being read the third Time, the Debate ran as  
 high as it had done five Days before about  
 the Commitment, and at last was carried in  
 the Affirmative by 189 against 156, and then  
 sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence;  
 who sent Messengers for their absent Mem-  
 bers, to bring them up to Town. The Bill  
 met with great Opposition, and the Debates  
 lasted the longest and were the warmest of  
 any that had ever been; at last it past in the  
 Affirmative by a Majority of seven Voices  
 only, there being 68 for, and 61 against it;  
 and soon after it received the Royal Assent.  
 Notwithstanding he made all the Applica-  
 tion he could for a Reprieve, he was be-  
 headed on *Tower-bill* on the 28th of *January*;  
 and died very composed, and in a much bet-  
 ter Temper than could be expected, his  
 Life having been very irregular.

At his Execution he delivered a Paper to  
 the Sheriff; wherein he did not deny the  
 Facts that had been sworn against him, but  
 complained of the Injustice of the Procedure,  
 and thanked those who had voted against the

1697. *Bill*: He owned his Loyalty to King *James*, and the Prince of *Wales* after him; but mentioned the Design of assassinating King *William* in Terms full of Horror.

On the 16th of *April*, 1697, the King put an End to this long Session; and in his Speech thanked them for what they had done, which had been carried on with great Prudence, Temper, and Affection: He owned the Difficulties they had had to struggle with, were of such a Nature, that only the Zeal and Wisdom of so good a Parliament could have overcome them: with other complimentary Expressions, in regard to the Business they had done.

After his Majesty had conferred such Honours and Preferments, as he thought fit, and appointed a Regency during his Absence, he embark'd on the 26th of *April* at *Margate* for *Holland*; where he arrived the next Day.

The Chief of the *English* Plenipotentiaries concerned in the Treaty for a General Peace, was the Earl of *Pembroke*, a Person of eminent Virtue, and of great Learning, particularly in the Mathematicks; which made him a little too speculative and abstracted in his Notions: He had an universal Respect, and was more honoured on all Sides than any Man. With him were joined Lord *Villiers* and Sir *Joseph Williamson*. Those named by *France* were, *Harley*, *Crocy*, and *Cailleres*: And after some Dispute about the Place of Congress, a Palace belonging to King

King *William*, called *Newburgh-house*, because a Duke of *Newburgh* laid the first Stone, was agreed to, and fixed upon for that Purpose; a Place situated between the *Hague* and *Delft*, close by the Village of *Ryswick*. After several Debates, on the 10th of *February* the Preliminaries were settled and agreed upon; but before any further Progress was made in the Treaty, *Charles XI.* King of *Sweden*, who had been received as Mediator, happened to die; which Accident was like to retard the Negotiations: However, the Queen and five Senators being appointed by his Will to administer the Government during his Son's Minority, they dispatched a new Commission to *Monsieur Lillienroef*, to act as Mediator; who appointed the first Conference to be held at *Ryswick* on the 9th of *May*; and accordingly the Allies being met in the Apartments on the one Side of the Palace, and the *French* in the Apartments on the other Side, and the Mediator in the Middle, they both shewed their Powers, and gave Copies of the same; and settled part of the Ceremonial, in order to further Proceedings; and adjourned to the 11th, when they met again; as also on the 15th and 18th, and settled all the Ceremonies, in which, for the most Part, they followed the Rules that were observed at the Treaty of *Nimwegen*.

In the mean time, whilst each of the Allies were delivering in their Demands to the Mediator, the *French* opened the Campaign with

1697.



1697. with the Siege of *Aeth*, a Place which *France* had yielded to *Spain* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and vigorously pressed the same; so that it surrendered after twelve Days open Trenches: Neither did King *William* attempt its Relief, but declared he would not sacrifice one Man for the Relief of a Place which the *French* would be obliged to give up by the Peace. Therefore he possessed himself of an advantageous Camp, and thereby wholly disabled them from executing their Designs against *Brussels*.

Not long after, the Duke of *Vendosme*, who commanded the *French* Forces in *Catalonia*, invested *Barcelona* by Sea and Land, tho' he had scarce Men enough to compleat his Circumvallation: Here the *Spaniards* prevailed upon the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt* to come, and to use all imaginable Precautions for the Preservation of that City; who, by his vigorous well-timed Sallies, and prudent Conduct, disputed every Inch of Ground with the Enemy in such a Manner, as caused *Vendosme* to write to the *French* King for a Reinforcement, otherwise he should be obliged to abandon the Siege ingloriously; who having accordingly sent one with all Speed, the Besiegers vigorously pushed forwards: and tho' they met with many brave Repulses from the Besieged, yet a Party having surprized Don *Francisco de Valesco*, the Viceroy, and routed his small Army; and they having sprung several Mines successfully, after being twice beat back,

back, possessed themselves of the Bastions <sup>1697.</sup> of *San Pedro* and *Portal Nuovo*; where they raised great Batteries both of Cannon and Mortar, and fired furiously upon the Town. Prince *Hesse* still possessed himself of part of these Bastions, and was resolved to expect the last Extremity in the Castle; but the Court pitying the Town should be destroyed, and knowing it must be delivered up upon the Peace, sent word for him to capitulate; which he did on very honourable Terms, after nine Weeks vigorous Resistance: So that it remains undecided, whether the Duke of *Vendosme* gained more Glory by taking, than the Prince of *Hesse* did by defending this Place; for which Service he was soon after made Viceroy of *Catalonia*. This made the *Spaniards* earnest for a Peace, to which they had before been quite averse.

Not was this all their Danger: for Monsieur *de Pointis*, with a Squadron of French Men of War, fitted out at the Charge of a Company, set Sail, in order to seize the *Spanish* Plate-Fleet; but not succeeding therein, and being considerably reinforced at *St Domingo*, he proceeded to take *Cartagena*; in which Project he was much assisted by one *Venner*, an *Englishman*, who drew for him several Plans of that Town; and finding it impracticable to land Boats on any Part but by the Lake which makes the Harbour, by reason that the Sea upon all this Coast, in all Seasons, tho' calm Weather, runs very high, and is a natural invincible Ram-

1697. Rampart, he bent his Efforts against the Fort of *Bocca Obica*, of which he was soon Master, as also of *St Lazar*, which surrendered to him; after which *Cartagena* itself was attacked, both by Sea and Land, and, tho' vigorously defended, yet the *Spaniards* at last capitulated; whereupon the Governor marched out, and *Pointis* entered the Town; and after robbing and rifling the Churches of several massy Images of Gold and Silver, and procuring all he could by Threats or Promises, ruined the Fort of *Bocca Obica*, and put to Sea; where he fell in with the *English* Fleet under Admiral *Nevil*, and seeing the Necessity of fighting, gave the Signal for the Engagement; but in the Night tacked about, and got clear of the *English* Fleet two Days after.

Having made this narrow Escape, he sailed towards *St John's*; where lay a Squadron of *English* Ships under Commodore *Norris*, which was sent with some Land Forces to recover *Hudson's Bay*; but he did not think proper to attack the *French*; so they escaped this second Danger, as they did afterwards a third, from six *English* Men of War that attacked them in their Passage from thence into *France*, where they arrived on the 19th of *August*.

Admiral *Nevil* died in the *West-Indies*, and most of the other Commanders, only one Captain returning. Most of the Seamen also received the same Fate. There were scarce Sailors sufficient to bring home the Ships: So that this Squadron did very

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little Service; and that sent to *Hudson's Bay* 1697. found it quite abandoned by the *French*: So that both returned home inglorious, and occasioned the Conduct of our Affairs at Sea to be much censured.

In the mean time the Election of a King of *Poland* came on. Thither the *French* Court sent the Prince of *Conti* to offer himself as Candidate; who had by much the greatest Interest, till, at last, all the other Candidates, out of Opposition to *France*, united themselves, and gave their Voices in favour of the Elector of *Saxony*, by which his Party became much the stronger; and he having changed his Religion from Protestant to Papist, and got the same attested by the Imperial Court, was proclaimed the elected King, and soon after crowned at *Cracow*, to the great Joy of the Imperial Party, tho' to the inexpressible Trouble of all his Subjects in *Saxony*.

The Czar of *Muscovy* had entered into an Alliance against the Turks with the Emperor, and taken *Asoph*, a strong Place at the Mouth of the *Tanais* or *Donne*, where it falls into the *Palus Meotis*, and opens the *Euxine* Sea to him; so that in case he was furnished with Men skilled in the building and sailing of Ships, he might much distress that Empire. Being desirous to make himself Master of that Matter, he came with a small Retinue of two or three Servants, first to *Holland*, and then to *England*, to see the Fleets there; which he having nicely observed,

1697. served, and wrought much with his own Hands, he returned again to *Moscow*.

During the long Time taking up in Conference between the different Plenipotentiaries, about the Treaty for a general Peace at *Ryswick*, which went on very slowly, it was so managed, that the Earl of *Portland* and Marshal *Boufflers* met together four Times, not far from the two Armies, by the Order of their Masters, and conferred long together. Historians differ much, whither sent for the other: However, in the last Meeting, after having been some time in the open Field, they retired into an House in the Suburb of *Hall*, where they had Pen, Ink, and Paper, and in an Hour adjusted several Points which the Plenipotentiaries would not perhaps have agreed upon in a Year. The *French* King would not renounce the protecting of King *James* by any Article of the Treaty; but agreed to give him no Assistance, nor King *William* any Disturbance on his Account; and that he should retire from the Court of *France*, either to *Avignon* or to *Italy*; and that King *William* should now pay his Queen 50,000 *l.* a-year, which was her Jointure settled after his Death, he being acknowledged as dead to the Nation. This Paper those two Negotiators signed on the 2d of *August*; and next Day King *William* left the Army, and went to *Dieren*; from whence he sent the Earl of *Portland* to acquaint the Congress, all was settled relating to him and his King-

Kingdoms; and earnestly pressed them all to do what they could towards concluding a general Peace. The Interviews between the Earl of *Portland* and Marshal *Boufflers* occasioned divers Speculations amongst all sorts of People.

The 20th of *September*, N. S. being come, which was the last Day given by *France*, when either Peace or War was to determine the Fate of Christendom, the *English*, *Spanish*, and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, after a long Conference with those of *France*, respectively signed the Treaty a little after Midnight; and then complimented each other upon the finishing of that Negotiation. The Imperial and Electoral Plenipotentiaries, who most of them were all the while present in the Hall, were so far from consenting to what was done, that, on the contrary, they required the Mediator to enter a Protestation, that this was the second Time that a separate Peace had been concluded with *France*, (meaning that of *Nimeguen* for one) wherein the Emperor and Empire were excluded; and that the States of the Empire, who had been imposed upon by their own Over-credulity, would not, for the future, be so easily persuaded to enter into Confederacies. Notwithstanding this, they thought it advisable to agree to a Cessation of Arms; and Expresses were immediately dispatched to the respective Armies upon the *Rhine* to discontinue all Acts of Hostility; yet before this reached Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, he



1697. had made himself Master of the Castle of *Eberenburg*; and was preparing to lay Siege to *Kirm*, the Emperor's Forces, commanded by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, obtained a compleat Victory over the Turks at *Zenta*.

Soon after the Treaty between *France* and the Empire was carried on; and, at last, all Things being settled and agreed upon, the same was signed by the Emperor and the *German* Princes, two Days before the Time limited by *France* was expired.

The Military Men in *France* generally complained of the Peace as dishonourable and base; and the whole Nation (not entering into the Views of their Monarch, which was to get the Dauphin made King of *Spain*, after the present King's Decease) were so little pleased with it, that they made very severe Reflections on their Plenipotentiaries, whom they traduced in their Lampoons, which were publickly sung all over *France*; whilst the Courage, Resolution, and Wisdom of King *William*, to which the Accomplishment of the Peace was owing, were every where celebrated.

The King having regulated Matters with the States, embarked for *England* on the 13th of *November*; and next Morning landed safe at *Margate*. On the 15th he lay at *Greenwich*; and the Day following was received by the City of *London* in a sort of Triumph, with all the Magnificence he would admit. Some Progress was made in

preparing triumphal Arches ; but he put a <sup>1697.</sup>  
Stop to it.

The general Discourse in *England* now was, what should be done with the Army when the War was over ? and almost as general, that it should be disbanded ; which the King knowing, he ordered many of his Troops to be disbanded, and others to be sent into *Ireland*, soon after the Peace : But perceiving the *French* were very slow in evacuating the Places that were to be restored by the Treaty, and were not beginning to reduce their Forces, he put a Stop to the disbanning ; which thereupon occasioned Papers to be writ on both Sides, for and against a standing Force.

The Parliament being met on the 3d of *December*, the King, in his Speech, “ told them of the honourable Peace that was made ; and said he was sorry his Subjects would not at first find the Benefit thereof, by reason considerable Deficiencies in the last Year’s Funds were to be provided for ; and also the Civil List, which was much exhausted ; as also a Debt which was upon account of the Fleet and Army ; and as the Naval Force was increased double, the Charge would be accordingly augmented. He also said, that the Circumstances of Affairs abroad were such as obliged him to tell them his Opinion, that *England* could not be safe without a Land Force ; and concluded with giving them all the Assurances possible of

This

1697. his Affection and Readiness to do every thing for their Benefit."

This Speech had various Effects in the House of Commons; but that Part concerning the standing Land Forces gave the greatest Offence; and carried their Jealousy so high, that they could not bear the Motion: Nor did they like the Way the King took of offering them his Opinion in that Point; and therefore, they came to a Resolution of paying off and disbanding all the Forces that had been raised since the Year 1680, notwithstanding all the Arguments and Reasons that were or could be offered to the contrary; and thereby reduced the Army to less than 8000 Men: which much struck the Court; who thereupon tried to raise the Number to 15,000 Horse and Foot: but the House would only agree to 10,000; which gave the King the greatest Distaste of any thing that had befallen him in his whole Reign; and made him expostulate very warmly about his ill Usage to Bishop *Burnet*,

As the House imagined the Earl of *Sunderland* a great Promoter for a standing Force, and had named him there with many severe Reflections, he, resolved to prevent a publick Affront, resigned his Office of Lord-Chamberlain; not only against the Intreaties of his Friends, but even the King's earnest Desire, that he would continue about him.

The Commons granted a Supply of 250,000 l.

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250,000*l.* to be given as a Gratuity to such 1698.  
 Officers and Soldiers as were or should be  
 disbanded, and a Provision for Half-pay to  
*English* Commission Officers, and that the  
 disbanded Soldiers might exercise their Trade  
 in any Town or Corporation in the King-  
 dom.

They also granted the yearly Sum of  
 700,000*l.* for the Service of his Majesty's  
 Household during his Life, which is now  
 called *The New Subsidy*. This additional  
 Sum of 100,000*l.* to the Civil List, was on  
 account of the King's having 50,000*l.* to pay  
 annually to King *James's* Queen, and to  
 keep a Court for the Duke of *Gloucester*;  
 yet, 'tis said, the King only allowed him  
 15,000*l.* a-year, and never paid One Penny  
 to the Queen.

The Affair of the *East-India* Company,  
 which had been so many Years depending,  
 was revived again by the Old Company's  
 offering 700,000*l.* for the Service of the  
 Government at 4 *per cent.* in case the Trade  
 to *India* might be settled on them, exclusive  
 of all others: But another Set of Merchants  
 offering 2,000,000*l.* at 8 *per cent.* on the  
 same Terms, a Bill was brought into the  
 House in their Favour, notwithstanding all  
 the Petitions and Interest of the other Com-  
 pany against it. The Bill also past the House  
 of Lords, and received the Royal Assent.

On the 14th of *July* the New *East-India*  
 Company opened their Books; and such  
 was the Zeal which People of all Ranks,  
 and

1698. and even Foreigners, shewed upon this Occasion, that in two or three Days the whole Sum and upwards was subscribed, to the great Surprize and Astonishment of all Mankind: Whereupon the old Company joined with the Tories, and expressed every thing they could invent, to disgrace both the King and Whigs.

The Commons next settled the *African* Company, by such Regulations as were necessary for that Purpose.

About this Time the Lutestring Company petitioned the Commons against several Smugglers, for importing Lutestrings and Alamodes into *England*, and exporting Wooll; who ordered them to be impeached before the Lords: and the Day being fixed for their Trial, eight of them confessed the Fault, and were fined in very large Sums, viz. from 500 to 10,000 *l.* and imprisoned in *Newgate* till the same was paid.

On the 28th of *February* his Majesty, agreeable to an Address presented by the Commons, published a Proclamation for preventing and punishing Immorality and Profaneness; and the House of Lords passed a Bill for the more effectual suppressing Atheism, Blasphemy, and Profaneness; to which the Commons also concurred.

The Earl of *Macclesfield's* Lady, about 10 Years before this, being weary with living with the Earl's Father, under whose Care her Husband had left her during his Absence beyond Sea, retired to her Mother, the Lady *Mason's*

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son's House; which Behaviour he, upon his 1698.  
 Return home, resented; and, instead of  
 re-calling her, suffered her to live in a State  
 of Separation: Wherefore, about the End of  
 the Year 1696, she was delivered of a  
 Daughter; but it dying before he heard of  
 it, restrained him from attempting publick  
 Satisfaction; and, at her Friends Intercession,  
 consented to allow her 500*l.* a-year for a se-  
 parate Maintenance. This was scarce settled,  
 before he heard of his Lady's being deliver-  
 ed of another Child: Whereupon he com-  
 menced a Suit in the Spiritual Court for a  
 Divorce: but being disappointed therein,  
 through the Dilatoriness of Ecclesiastical Pro-  
 ceedings, he applied himself to his Peers for  
 a Remedy; who, after several Debates upon  
 the same, at length passed a Bill for dissol-  
 ving the Marriage between *Charles* Earl of  
*Macclesfield* and *Ann* his Wife, and to illegi-  
 timate her Children. It also passed the  
 Commons, after hearing the Council on  
 both Sides; and lastly, the Royal Assent;  
 but with a Proviso, that the Earl should re-  
 fund her Fortune.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of *May* a Complaint was  
 made to the Commons of a printed Book,  
 intituled, *The Case of Ireland's being bound by*  
*Acts of Parliament in England, stated*, writ-  
 ten by *William Molyneux*, of *Dublin*. It  
 was intended to deny the Authority of the  
 King and Parliament of *England*, to bind the  
 Kingdom and People of *Ireland*: where-  
 fore the Commons addressed his Majesty to dis-



1698. discourage and suppress the same, and punish the Author; as also to discourage the Woollen Manufacture, and encourage the Linnen one, in *Ireland*. Both which his Majesty promised to do to the utmost of his Power.

Soon after the Commons, upon a Petition received from the Inhabitants of *Londonderry* for that Purpose, addressed the King, "to make some Compensation to that City, which for its eminent Sufferings and Services had so deservedly merited:" which he promised to consider of; tho' at that Time nothing was done in the Affair.

Not long after the King came to the House of Peers, closed the Session, and in his Speech told them, "he could not take Leave of so good a Parliament, without publicly acknowledging the Sense he had of the great Things they had done for his Safety and Honour; and then enumerated the particular Businesses they had gone thro', and promised to do every Thing necessary on his Part in return thereof: and recommended to them to be vigilant in preserving Peace and good Order, and punishing Profaneness and Irreligion;" and two Days after dissolved them.

On the 21st of *December* Letters came from the King of *France* and the Dauphin, acquainting his Majesty with the Duke of *Burgundy's* Marriage; whereupon he appointed the Duke of *St Albans* to return the Compli-

pliment, who in a few Days set out for *France*. 1698.

On the 5th of *January*, thro' the Carelessness of a *Laundress*, a Fire broke out at *Whitehall*, and entirely burnt down all the Body of the Palace, the Gallery, Council-Chamber, and that famous Piece of Architecture the Banqueting House.

Soon after the *Earl of Portland* set out on his Embassy to *France*; and in his Road to *Paris* was received with extraordinary Civility and Respect, as also in his private Audiences with the King.

On the 27th of *February* he made his Publick Entry with such extraordinary Splendor as had never been seen at the Court of *France* since the Duke of *Buckingham's* Embassy, when he came to demand in Marriage for King *Charles I.* *Mary Henrietta* of *France*; and not only in Imitation, but by express Directions of the *French King*, all that Court shewed the *English Ambassador* most singular Marks of Honour and Respect.

Some time after he went to *Versailles*; and during his Stay there, as one of the *French King's* Officers was conducting Mr *Prior* about the Apartments, who was Secretary to the Ambassador, among other Curiosities he shewed him those fine Pieces of *Le Brun*, which represent the *French King's* Victories; and asked him, Whether King *William's* Actions were also to be seen in his Palace? No, Sir, replied Mr *Prior*, the

1698. *Monuments of my Master's Actions are to be seen every where but in his own House.*

On the 4th of *June* the Earl of *Portland* took his Leave of the *French* King and the rest of the Nobility, and on the 18th arrived at *Kensington*; and thus ended this famous Embassy, which cost King *William* 80,000 *l.* to little Purpose: it being remarked, that no Ambassador was ever more honoured or less successful than the Earl of *Portland*; who could obtain nothing either as to the Removal of King *James*, which he laboured much, or in favour of the Protestants of *France*, who had been left out of the Treaty; and against whom the Persecution, which in many Places had been interrupted during the War, began now to rise afresh with redoubled Violence.

In his Absence Mr *Keppel*, Son to one of the chief Lords in *Holland*, was raised from being a Page of Honour into the highest Degree of Favour that any Person had ever attained about the King. He was now made Earl of *Albermarle*, Knight of the Garter, disposed of every Thing in the King's Power, and was a compleat Courtier. This the Earl of *Portland* observed with great Mortification; and they soon grew to hate and oppose one another in every Thing. Not long after the Earl of *Portland*, from a small Preference shewn the other, withdrew from Court, and laid down all his Employments in the King's Household; notwithstanding all possible Means were used by



by his Majesty to divert him from this Resolution: yet he consented to serve the King still in his other Affairs. 1698.

On the 19th of *March* Count *Tallard*, the *French* Ambassador, arrived at *London*, and soon after accompanied the King to *New-market*; where he was not a little surprized to see the vast Concourse of Nobility and Gentry, and the great Sums of Money won or lost at the Races.

About this time the King settled the Household of the Duke of *Gloucester*; who was almost 10 Years of Age, and of an excellent Genius. The Earl of *Marlborough*, who was in favour again, was made his Governor; to whom the King said, *My Lord, teach my Nephew but to be what you are, and he cannot want Accomplishments.* The Bishop of *Salisbury* was his Preceptor, and Dr *Willis* and Dr *Prat* under him; and Bishop *Burnet* to teach him the Principles of Religion, the Rules of Virtue, and a View of History, Geography, Politicks, and Government.

The Parliament being met in *Scotland*, where the Earl of *Marchmont* was Commissioner, the *Scots India* Company laid open their Grievances before the Parliament, concerning the Opposition they had met with in *England* about their Scheme for settling a Trade to *Africa*; and particularly, that several Merchants in *Hamburg* had proposed to subscribe great Sums, but were prevented by a Memorial presented to that Senate

1698. against it by the King's Minister at *Hamburg*.

The Parliament having maturely weighed this Petition, humbly represented the same to his Majesty; the Company, at the same time, seconding the same with a Petition from them to him.

This Matter occasioning great Heats and Discontents in the Parliament, obliged the Commissioner to adjourn them to the 5th of *November*.

The King having appointed the Lords Justices to govern in his Absence, of whom the Earl of *Marlborough* was one, he set out the 20th of *July* for *Holland*, where he landed the next Day. He left sealed Orders behind him, by which he directed 16,000 Men to be kept on foot; tho' the Parliament had only consented to 10,000 Landmen, and 3000 Marines. To excuse this, he alledged the Necessity of such a Force upon Account of the King of *Spain's* ill State of Health; and that, tho' the Parliament had only voted a Supply for that Number of Men, yet no determined Number was mentioned in the Act itself.

King *William* had scarce reached *Loo*, before Count *Tallard* from *France* applied to him concerning the Succession of the Crown of *Spain*; which Affair King *William*, by Letter, communicated to the Lord Chancellor *Sommers*, desiring him to send his Thoughts and Advice thereupon, and withal to keep it an absolute Secret. The Lord  
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Chancellor, having consulted with Secretary *Vernon* about the same, wrote a Letter to the King, acquainting him with the Result of their Consultation; but before the same reached his Majesty, the Treaty of Partition was signed by the Earl of *Portland* and Sir *Joseph Williamson*, who were commissioned by the King for that Purpose.

By which Treaty the Peace of *Ryswick* was confirmed; and in case the King of *Spain* died without Issue, the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, with the Places then depending upon the *Spanish* Monarchy, situated on the Coast of *Tuscany*, or the adjacent Islands, and likewise all Places on the *French* Side of the *Pyrenees*, or the other Mountains of *Navarre*, *Alava*, or *Biscay*, on the other Side of the Province of *Guipuscoa*, with all the Ships and Gallies, and their Appurtenances, should be given to the Dauphin in consideration of his Right; that the Crown of *Spain*, and the other Kingdoms and Places, both within and without *Europe*, should descend to the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*; and the Dutchy of *Milan* to Archduke *Charles*, the Emperor's second Son.

On the other hand, the Queen of *Spain* omitted doing nothing that might be to the Prejudice of the *French* Interest, in favour of the House of *Austria*. However, whilst both Parties were acting in the best Manner they could for their respective Interests, their whole Hopes were disappointed



1698. ed by the unexpected Recovery of the King of Spain.

King William, by his Management, brought about a Match between the King of the Romans and the Princess of Hanover; which was soon after consummated: And also, by his Direction and Mediation put an End to the Hungarian War, which had continued for above 15 Years; a Treaty of Peace being now agreed upon and signed by all Parties, under the Mediation of the Lord Paget, the English, and Mr Colliers, the Dutch Ambassadors. By this Peace the Emperor preserved his late Acquisitions, and greatly enlarged his Territories; the Poles had the important Place of Caminieck restored to them, with other Advantages; the Muscovites, who only made a Truce for two Years, were Gainers by the keeping of *Asoph*; and the Venetians had all the *Morea*, and several Fortresses in *Dalmatia*, yielded up to them: So that it was computed, that the Turks lost the better Half of their Dominions in *Europe*.

The greatest Inconvenience and Obstacle that happened at this Conference, was about the Precedency due to the respective Plenipotentiaries, each insisting to have their Precedency before the rest; which Matter carried the Disputes to such a Length, that they might have been attended with very fatal Consequences, had not the same been prevented by the following Expedient, which *Maurocordato*, one of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, found

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found out. He proposed the erecting of a round Building, with as many Doors as there were Ambassadors, each Door looking towards the Country from whence they severally came; and that Tents should be placed round the Building, from whence, on the first Day of Conference, the Ambassadors should come forth with an equal Pace, and enter the Room all at the same Time, and saluting one another, take the Seat next to them; which was accordingly done, and the Peace happily concluded, which now rendered the same universal throughout Christendom.

The King arrived in *England* on the 3d of *December*; and the new Parliament being met, and the Commons having chosen Sir *Thomas Littleton* for their Speaker, he, in his Speech, desired them "to consider what Strength ought to be kept at Sea, and what Force at Land, for next Year; and how necessary it was to keep up a good Naval and Land Force: He desired them to make some further Progress about discharging the National Debt, and find some Expedient for employing the Poor, the Advancement of Trade, and the future Discouragement of Vice and Profaneness; which being Things of common Concern, he could not but hope for Unanimity and Dispatch."

In regard to the Forces, the Commons were so far from being of the King's Mind, that they highly resented his keeping up an Army beyond the Votes of the last Parliament:

1698. ment: And now his Ministers had proposed to him, that they could carry the keeping up of a Land Force of 10 or 12,000, but no further; to which he had answered, that Number was as good as none at all: therefore, when the Debate concerning the same came before the House, they were silent, and proposed no Number; upon which one named 7000 Men, which was accordingly agreed to, and 12,000 to be in *Ireland*; the rest to be paid off and disbanded, and those in Pay to be natural born Subjects; by which the *Dutch* Guards, of whom the King was very fond, and the *French* Refugees, were to be cashier'd. The King seemed not only to lay this much to Heart, but even to sink under it; and it appears from an original Letter of the Lord Chancellor *Sommers*, to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, that he had actually formed a Design of abandoning the Government; from which no Remonstrances which that Lord could then use, could prevail on him to desist: and to that End had prepared a Speech to be delivered to the Parliament on the 11th of *January*. However, by some Means or other, he was diverted from that Resolution; and on the 11th of *February*, when he came to give the Royal Assent to the Bill for reducing the Army, he, in his Speech, said, "tho' in their present Circumstances there appeared great Hazard in breaking such a Number of Troops, and tho' he thought himself unkindly used, that those Guards who came over with him




to their Assistance should be removed from him; yet he was of Opinion, nothing could be so fatal to them all, as that any Distrust or Jealousy should arise between him and his People: And therefore he had passed the Bill, tho' he thought himself obliged to tell them, in his Judgment, the Nation was left too much exposed; which he desired them to consider of."

To this Speech both Houses addressed his Majesty in a most thankful Manner for the Disbanding Act, and for the gracious Expressions used in his Speech: And soon after the Army was reduced to 7000, under the Name of Guards and Garrisons; of which 4000 were Horse and Dragoons, and 3000 Foot; and the Bodies were also reduced to so small a Number, that it was said we had now an Army of Officers.

It was with great Reluctancy his Majesty parted with the *Dutch* Guards; and after several Messages had passed betwixt him and the House of Commons on that Head to no Purpose, they were soon after shipped off for *Holland*.

Fifteen Thousand Seamen, with a Fleet proportioned to that Number, was thought a necessary Security, since we were made so weak by Land; and for maintaining the same, disbanding the Army, and other necessary Occasions, a Supply of 1,484,015 *l.* was granted.

On the 21st of *February* the Commons addressed his Majesty to issue out his Royal Pro-

1698.  clamoration for removing all Papiſts (who were grown very numerous and bold) and others, who diſowned his Government, from *London* and Parts adjacent, and to put the Laws in Execution againſt them; which his Maſteſty accordingly did.

On the 4th of *May* the King put an End to the Sefſions, and in his Speech told them, “that at the Opening of the Sefſion, his Opinion was, as he had mentioned to them, that they were come together with an Intent to do every Thing neceſſary for the Honour, Safety, and Happineſs of the Kingdom; that as they had now ſat ſo many Months, that the Season of the Year, as well as their Affairs, made it reaſonable they ſhould have a Recess, he hoped the Things he had mentioned in his Speech would be effectually taken Care of next Winter, and no Inconvenience happen in the mean Time.” After which they were prorogued.

At this Time the Lewdneſs and Liberty of the Stage was ſo great, and both the Players and Plays ſo profane, that they were become a Scandal to the Nation; of which his Maſteſty being informed, he ſent his Order to the Play-houſe to prevent the ſame, and not to act any Thing hereafter contrary to Religion and good Manners, as they ſhould answer the ſame at their utmoſt Peril.

The Lords *Warwick* and *Mobun*, and the Captains *French* and *Cote*, with Mr *Dockura* and Mr *James*, being at a Tavern, a Quarrel aroſe, and they all went in Chairs to  
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*Leicester* Fields, between One and Two 1699.  
o'Clock in the Morning; and a Duel was  
fought in the Park three against three, in  
which *Cote* was killed by *French*, as was said:  
However, the two Lords were tried by  
their Peers for the Murder, and the Lord  
*Warwick* found guilty of Manslaughter, his  
Sword being bloody, and *French*'s not; and  
the other Lord acquitted.

The King having created and made such  
Honours and Preferments as he thought  
proper, and appointed the Lords Justices to  
act in his Absence, on the 1st of *June* he went  
from *Kensington* to *Margate*, where he em-  
barked for *Holland*; and on the 3d landed at  
*Orange Polder*, from whence he went to the  
*Hague*.

The *Irish* Parliament on the 26th of *Ja-  
nuary* passed an Act for raising 120,000*l.* to  
maintain the 12,000 Men appointed to be in  
that Kingdom; and then were prorogued;  
And seven Months after, the Duke of *Bolton*,  
and Earls of *Berkley* and *Galway*, were ap-  
pointed Lords Justices of that Kingdom.

All this while the *Scots India* Company  
were under no small Uneasiness; and sent a  
second Letter to the Lord *Seafeld*, Secretary  
of State, to put him in mind of his Promise,  
touching their Petition, and the Parliament's  
Address to the King: To which he answer'd  
them, "that their Ships being arrived on the  
Coasts of *America*, and their Design not be-  
ing mentioned to his Majesty, he therefore  
delayed giving them an Answer." Here-  
upon



1699. upon they writ to the King, "that their Ships had arrived safe at their intended Port, within a League of the *Golden Island*, on the Coast of *Darien*; where the Natives had received them civilly, being in a Place never before possessed by any *European*." To this they set forth the Advantages they expected therefrom, and humbly begged his Encouragement and Protection; and called their new Settlement, *New Edinburgh*, in *Caledonia*.

The News of the *Scots* Settlement at *Darien* alarmed most of the Nations of *Europe* who had Plantations in the Neighbourhood; particularly the *Spaniards* complained loudly of it, and their Ambassador in *England* presented a Memorial to the King against the same: It lay so near *Porto Bello* and *Panama* on one Side, and *Cartagena* on the other, that they could not think they were safe, when such a Neighbour came so near their Empire's Center in *America*.

The *French* also complained of it as an Invasion of the *Spanish* Dominions, and offered the Court of *Madrid* a Fleet to dislodge the *Scots*.

On the other hand, the *Scots* were full of Hopes this new Colony would bring them home Mountains of Gold; and therefore all People subscribed to this Project, and a Fund was raised for carrying it on, greater than it was thought that Kingdom could stretch to; and all insisted it was lawful for the *Scots* to seize the same, the Nations of *Darien* being

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never conquered by the *Spaniards*. The *English* Plantations growing jealous of this new Colony, and fearing it would do them a Prejudice, occasioned the *English* Nation to declare against it; and the King seemed convinced that it was an Infraction of his Treaties with *Spain*: And therefore secret Orders were sent to the *English* Plantations, particularly to *Jamaica* and the Leeward Islands, to forbid all Commerce with the *Scots* at *Darien*; where Proclamations to that Effect were published in his Majesty's Name: which Matters being known in *Scotland*, were complained of as Acts of Hostility, and Violations of the common Rights of Humanity.

The *Scots* of themselves had been obliged to abandon it twice before, for want of Provisions; and the third Time fell into such Factions amongst themselves, that they capitulated to the *Spaniards*; who, weak as they were, attacked them; and with that the whole Design fell to the Ground. However, a universal Discontent spread itself all over *Scotland*, which was much impoverished by the failing of this Design; and the Conduct of the King's Ministers was much censured there.

The King having spent the Summer Season at *Loo* and *Dieren* in his usual Diversions, and received the Compliments and Visits of his Friends, did, on the 12th of *October*, return to the *Hague*, and embarked for *En*

1699. *England*, and on the 18th arrived at *Ken-*  
*sington.*

On the 16th of *November*, the Parliament being met, he told them, "that their common Security required a further Provision should be made, before what was granted last Session should be at an End: He desired them to take Care of the Repairs of the Ships and Fortifications, and pressed them much to make good the Deficiencies of the Funds, and the discharging the Debts contracted by reason of the War; particularly a Debt which was owing to the Prince of *Denmark*, the State of which he had order'd to be laid before them. He recommended the passing of a Bill to prevent clandestine trading, and also to take the State of the Poor into their Consideration; and promised every thing on his Part, to make him a happy King, and them a happy and flourishing People.

The Commons, instead of an Address of Thanks to this excellent Speech, presented a sort of Remonstrance; after setting forth the Benefit that would accrue from observing their Request, desired he would shew Marks of his highest Displeasure towards all that should presume to misrepresent their Proceedings to him; and they would do all they could to prevent and discourage all false Rumours and Reports reflecting on his Majesty's Government. To which the King answered, "That if he had found any such, they should immediately have felt the highest Marks

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Marks of his Displeasure; and that he would constantly discourage and look upon such as his worst Enemies, who presumed to do any such thing. He took it very kind what they expressed in Behalf of him; and faithfully promised, that no Action of his should give them any just Ground for a Misunderstanding between him and his People." 1699.

The Earl of *Bellamont* being appointed Governor of *New-York*, in order to put a Stop to the Piracies committed there and in those Parts. Amongst the many that applied to him for that Purpose, Colonel *Robert Livingston* was one, being a Person of a considerable Estate, and fair Reputation; and, in a very pressing and particular Manner, recommended to him one *William Kidd*, as a proper Person to put a Stop to these Piracies, as he knew the principal of them, provided he had a King's Ship of about 30 Guns and 150 Men. After he had mentioned every thing a Person could do, to satisfy the Governor of *Kidd's* Honesty and Merit, and even offered himself to be bound for the faithful Execution of his Commission, the Governor represented the whole Affair to his Majesty and the Council, who consulted with the Admiralty thereupon: But as all the King's Ships were then employ'd in the War, and a great want of Seamen, it occasioned them to lay aside the Project for the present. However, *Livingston* still pressed the Governor upon that Head, and offered that he and *Kidd* would be a fifth Part of the

1699.

the Charge, if it went forwards, and prevailed upon the Earl to write again concerning the same; who accordingly proposed the Scheme to Lord-Chancellor *Sommers*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earls of *Oxford* and *Romney*, and others, who agreed to his Proposal of 6000*l.* Expence, of which *Livingston* and *Kidd* were to be a fifth Part; and a Commission given to him, as is common in Cases of that Nature, to fight with, and seize Pirates, in order to bring them to a legal Trial; but not a Word of treating with them, or pardoning them, as was maliciously given out by the Old *East-India* Company. *Kidd* sailed in the *Adventure* Galley from *Plymouth* in April 1696; and, in short, contrary to the Expectation of every one, turned Pirate himself; and, after committing a great many Piracies, happened, at last, to come to *Boston*, in *New-England*, where the Earl of *Bellamont* seized him, and what Goods he had left, and sent Notice of the same to *England*, to desire a Vessel might be sent for him to try him there, as Piracy was not punishable with Death in *New-England*, and the People favoured them much on account of the great Profits they received from them. Hereupon the Admiralty dispatched the *Rockester* Man of War to bring him over; but the happening to be disabled in a Storm, was forced back; upon which it was presently reported, that it was all Collusion between the Ministers and Adventurers, who had no mind *Kidd* should

should be brought to *England*, for fear of 1699.  
 his making Discoveries that the Lord-Chancellor and the rest concerned were turned Pirates, or were Partners with them. So heavy a Load was cast on the Ministry; and such black Constructions are Men apt to make, who are engaged in Parties, that an Undertaking, both innocent and meritorious, was traduced as a Design for Robbery and Piracy. It was even moved, and with great Vehemency, in the House of Commons, as highly criminal; but rejected by a great Majority.

This Attempt for the Change of the Ministry failing, they went about the Supplies, which were settled, and a Fund given for it; and resolved that 7000 Men should be the Compliment for Sea Service next Year.

The great Business of this Session was the Affair of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*. This Matter had a good while ago been in Agitation, and a Bill sent to the House of Lords to apply those Estates to pay the publick Debts, except one third Part to be at the King's Disposal; but the same was brought to no Conclusion then, only the King promised they should be kept entire till the next Meeting; but nothing being done about them, the next Session he granted away all those Confiscations, as he undoubtedly had a Right to do: However, in the last Session, a Commission was given to seven Persons to enquire into the Value of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland* so granted



1699. away, and upon what Account and Considerations these Grants were made.

These Commissioners, viz. the Earl of Drogheda, Sir Richard Leving, Sir Francis Brewster, Francis Annesley, John Trenchard, James Hamilton, and Henry Langford, went over to Ireland, and affected a great Zeal in the Execution of their Trust. They readily believed every thing offered them which tended to inflame the Account; and, on the contrary, suppressed every thing that was favourable, and represented the Value of the Grants very high; and that out of the Sale of them a Million and a half might be raised; and did every thing possible to shew how undeserving those were who had obtained them. Upon settling the Report, the first three Commissioners refused to sign the same, thinking it false and ill grounded in several Particulars, of which they acquainted the House of Commons; but no Regard was given to their Memorial, being looked upon as Men gained by the Court; and the others magnified as Men that could not be wrought on, nor frightened from their Duty: Therefore, upon the Report being perused by the Commons, they resolved that a Bill should be brought in for applying all the forfeited Estates in Ireland, and Grants thereof since the 13th of February 1688, to the Use of the Publick, without even reserving a third Part to the King, as they had done eight Years before; and to hinder their Proceedings from being retarded, they voted they would not

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receive any Petition from any Person concerning the Grants; and would consider the great Services perform'd by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the same. 1699.

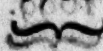
On the 21<sup>st</sup> of *February* they addressed his Majesty, that the advising, procuring, and passing these Grants, had occasioned great Debts upon the Nation, and highly reflected on the King's Honour; and that the Officers and Instruments concerned in the same had highly failed in the Performance of their Trust and Duty.

To which his Majesty, five Days after, answered, "That he was not only led by Inclination, but thought himself obliged, in Justice, to reward those who had served well, particularly in the Reduction of *Ireland*, out of the Estates forfeited to him by the Rebellion there.

He admitted, the long War had occasioned great Debts to the Nation, and thought the taking just and effectual Methods to lessen the same, would best contribute to the Honour, Interest, and Safety of the Kingdom."

This Answer so provoked them, they resolved, that whosoever had advised it, had used his utmost Endeavours to create a Misunderstanding and Jealousy between the King and his People.

On the 2<sup>d</sup> of *April* the Bill of Resumption was finished, and passed; in which little Regard was shewn to the Purchases made under these Grants, and to the great Improvements

1700.  provements made by the Purchasers or their Tenants: However, thirteen Trustees were named, who were to hear and determine all just Claims relating to those Estates, and to pay the Arrears of the Army by the Money raised from the Sale of them. Among all the Cases, that of the Earl of *Athlone's* was the most singular. The Commons, sensible of the great Services done by him in *Ireland*, had addressed the King to recompence him for the same; and the *Irish* Parliament had confirmed this Grant of between 2 and 3000*l.* a-year to him. He had sold it to those who thought they had an unquestionable Title; yet all that was now set aside, no Regard being had to it: so that this Estate was thrown into the Heap.

The Bill being sent to the Lords, consolidated with the Money Bill, which they must either pass or reject, some Alterations were made therein, and the same sent to the Commons, who not only disapproved them, but began to fly out into high Votes, both against the Ministers and Favourites; and ordered a List of the Privy-Council to be laid before them. It was even moved, that an Address be made to his Majesty to remove *John* Lord *Sommers*, Lord-Chancellor of *England*, from his Presence and Council for ever; but carried in the Negative.

The same Day this Motion was made his Majesty came to the House of Peers; and, after passing the Bill against the forfeited

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Estates, and several others, prorogued the Parliament to the 23d of *May*. 1700.

In this Session a very remarkable Act passed against Papists; which obliged all Persons educated in that Religion, or suspected to be of it, who should succeed to any Estate before 18 Years of Age, to take the Oaths and the Test; and, till they did it, the Estate to devolve to the next of Kin that was a Protestant. All Popish Priests were banished by this Bill; and, if they returned again, adjudged to perpetual Imprisonment, and 100*l.* offered to any Person who should convict any of them.

The Duke of *Norfolk* lodged a Bill in the House of Peers, to dissolve his Grace's Marriage with the Lady *Mary Mordaunt*, and to enable him to marry again; and the same passed both Houses, and received the Royal Assent.

After several Methods which the Tories had taken, of shaking Lord *Sommers's* Credit, had failed, they now studied to get it infused into the King, that all the hard Things that had been of late put on him by the Parliament, were occasioned by the Hatred that was borne to his Ministers; which being intimated to the King by the Earl of *Albemarle*, the first Time Lord *Sommers* came to Court, he was told by the King, it was necessary for his Service, that he should part with the Seals; and he wished he would make the delivering them up his own Act: which his Lordship having excused

1700. cused himself from in a free and modest Manner, and bid Defiance to his Enemies, as his Innocence would protect him, his Majesty shook his Head a little, and only said, *It must be so*: But the Lord *Sommers* persisted in refusing to deliver them up as his own Act, since that seemed to shew Fear or Guilt; but said, whenever his Majesty should send a Warrant under his Hand, commanding him to deliver them up, he would obey it: And accordingly the Order was brought by Lord *Jersey* on the 17th of *April*; and upon it the Seals were sent to the King. Thus the Lord *Sommers* was discharged from his great Office, which he had held seven Years with a high Reputation for Capacity, Integrity, and Diligence; and his Removal was much censured by all but those who procured it. Both Lord Chief Justice *Holt* and the Attorney General *Trevor*, excused themselves when the same were offered them, On the 21st of *May* they were, at last, given to Sir *Nathan Wright*, one of the King's Serjeants at Law, with the Title of *Lord Keeper*.

In *Scotland*, upon News of their ill Success at *Darien*, a Petition for a present Session of Parliament was immediately sent about the Kingdom, and was signed by many Thousands, and sent up by some of the Chief of their Nobility, whom the King received very coldly; yet a Session of Parliament was granted them, and the Duke of *Queensbury* sent down Commissioner; which being met,  
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it was voted, that the Colony of *Caledonia* in *Darien* was a legal and rightful Settlement; and that the Parliament would maintain and support the same. Upon that the Session was for some time discontinued.

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The young Electoral Prince of *Bavaria's* Death entirely defeated the Treaty of Partition that had been made; and therefore a second Treaty of Partition was concluded, and signed by *England, France, and Holland*. By this Treaty, that of *Ryswick* was solemnly confirmed; and, in case his Catholick Majesty should die without Issue, the Dauphin was to have the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*; and also the Islands on the *Italian* Coast belonging to *Spain*, the City and Marquisate of *Final*, and the Province of *Guipuscoa*; as also the Dutchies of *Lorrain* and *Bar*; in lieu of which last, the Dutchy of *Milan* was to be given to the Duke of *Lorrain*; but the County of *Bilche* to the Prince of *Vaudemont*. The Archduke *Charles* was to have the Kingdom of *Spain*, and all that belonged to it in and out of *Europe*.

The King, that he might give some Content to the Nation, staid at *Hampton Court* till *July*; and, after creating such Honours and Promotions as he thought proper, and having nominated the Lords Justices, set out for *Holland* on the 4th of *July*; and about three Weeks after his Arrival there, received the surprizing and melancholly News of the Duke of *Gloucester's* Death; which was, in a great Measure, occasioned



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signed by the Solemnity of his Birth-day on the 24th of *July*, he being the same Evening much fatigued and indisposed, and the next Day very sick, and continued worse and worse till the 29th, when he died, being ten Years and five Days old.

He was the only remaining Child of 17, whom the Princess of *Denmark* had born, and had made an amazing Progress in his Studies, being of a wonderful Understanding, and very good Judgment.

The Princess attended him during his Sickness with great Tenderness, but with a grave Composedness that amazed all who saw it; and bore his Death with a Resignation and Piety that were indeed very singular.

His Death gave a great Alarm to the whole Nation, and the Jacobites grew insolent thereupon.

A League had been formed in the North to crush the young King of *Sweden*, and invade his Dominions on all Sides at once. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* was to fall into *Pomerania*, and the King of *Denmark* to attack *Holslein*, whilst the King of *Poland* invaded *Livonia*. Accordingly each Party concerned committed Hostilities in the different Parts allotted them with various Success. Whereupon the King of *Sweden* demanded the Auxiliary Fleets that were stipulated by King *William* and the States; and 30 Sail of *English* and *Dutch* were sent to the *Baltick*, under Sir *George Rooke*, which arrived in the *Sound* on the 20th of *July*.

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In the mean time, King *William* offered his Mediation amongst the contending Powers; and a Treaty was set on foot, and a Peace happily concluded between *Denmark, Sweden, and Holstein*. About the Middle of *August* the Fleets returned home again. The King's Conduct was highly applauded in the whole Affair: He effectually protected the *Swedes*; and yet obliged them to accept of reasonable Terms of Peace. 1700.

The Treaty for dividing the *Spanish* Monarchy had given rise to a very important Series of Negotiations, which were carrying on with great Secrecy and Address, during the Course of this Summer; and when it came to be offered jointly by the Ministers of the contracting Parties to the rest of the Powers of *Europe*, not one appears to have come into it: but the King of *Portugal*, the Emperor, and King of *Spain*, loudly complained against it from the Beginning. However, by the Capacity, Address, and Management of the Marquis *de Harcourt*, the *French* Minister, during his Embassy at *Madrid* in 1698, he found Means to gain over the Cardinal *Portocarrero*, and several others of the principal Nobility, Lawyers, and Men of Note in *Spain*; and on the other hand, the violent Carriage of the Queen of *Spain* had entirely alienated the Hearts of the whole Nation from the *Germans*, in favour of *Lewis XIV.*'s Grandson: so that by the Cardinal's Management he prevailed upon the King to consult with the Pope up-



1700. on this momentous Point; who, being in the *French* Interest, prevailed upon his Catholick Majesty to sign his Testamentary Disposition in favour of one of the *French* King's Grandsons, which he accordingly did in the Beginning of *October*, N. S.

King *William*, on receiving some Intelligence of *Harcourt's* Negotiation, expostulated with the *French* King upon it by Letter; who not only denied his knowing any Thing of the Matter, but declared in his Answer, "that though a Will should be made in favour of his Family, he would take no Advantage of it, but adhere to the Partition:" and to the very last Moment that Court expressed in all their Steps a fixed Resolution of adhering thereto.

As soon as the Partition was known in *England*, it was talked against in the most inveterate Manner that the Nature of the Case could admit of; and said, so important an Affair ought not to have been concluded without the Advice of Parliament. The Jacobites began to revive on this Occasion, and were the forwardest to inflame the Minds of the People, and had a Book sent to the Press against the Treaty. Such was the perplext and melancholy Situation of Affairs when the King left *Loo* to embark for *England*; where he arrived the 18th of *October*, much chagrined thereat, which had a visible Effect on his Health and Temper.

The *Scots* Parliament being met again,  
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according to their Request, and the King's Promise, he sent them a Letter from *Loo*, full of all the Promises, Assurances, and Protection that could be wished for; and all the Recommendations and Arguments possible for Peace, Unanimity, and every Thing that was Praise-worthy: He assured them of his great Concern for not being able to assert the Company's Right at *Darien* without disturbing the Peace of Christendom, and bringing that ancient Kingdom into an inevitable War without Hopes of Assistance; and with these plain Reasons he doubted not but they would be satisfied. Accordingly, after some Heats concerning the Miscarriages of the *Darien* Affair, the Session ended well: and they presented an Address, to maintain and stand by his Majesty to the utmost of their Power; and passed an Act, for keeping on foot 3000 Men, and agreed to 1100 more, which the King requested in his Letter: and then were prorogued to the 6th of *May*. This Session was chiefly managed by the Duke of *Queensbury* and the Earl of *Argyle*; and, in Reward of it, the one had a Garter, and the other was made a Duke.

In *October* the Pope died, as also did the King of *Spain* on *November* 1st, N. S. and by his Will, bearing Date *October* 2d, declared *Philip*, the Duke of *Anjou*, second Son of the Dauphin, the universal Heir of the *Spanish* Monarchy, to the great Surprize and Consternation of all *Europe*.

The Conclave at *Rome* chose Cardinal *Albane*,

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1700. *bano*, a learned Man, upwards of 52 Years of Age, to be Pope, who took the Name of *Clement XI*, and tho' the *French* Court at first was not agreeable thereto, yet they gained him to their Interest beyond what they then hoped for.

News being come to the Court of *France* of the King of *Spain's* Will, they seemed to be at a stand for some Days; and the Letters wrote from the Secretary's Office gave out for certain, that the King would adhere to the Partition Treaty. But *Madam de Maintenon* had an unspeakable Fondness for the Duke of *Anjou*, and prevailed with the Dauphin to accept the Will, and set aside the Treaty. And accordingly a Cabinet Council was called within two Hours after the News, and met in her Lodgings; and all the Ministry being against it, except the Dauphin and *Pontchartrain*, *Madam de Maintenon* said, *What had the Duke of Anjou done to provoke the King to bar him of his Right to that Succession?* And upon this all submitted, and the King seemed overcome with the Reasons.

On the 16th of *November*, *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, was declared King of *Spain* by the *French* King (in Opposition to *Charles*, the Emperor's second Son) and all the Princes of the Blood came to congratulate him, except the Duke of *Orleans*, the *French* King's only Brother, and his Son the Duke of *Chartres*; who protested against the Will because they were not taken Notice of  
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in Right of Succession in the same. However, on the 4th of *December* the new King set out for *Spain*, his two Brothers accompanying him to the Frontiers thereof. 1700.

On the 18th the Count *de Briord*, the French Minister at the *Hague*, notified his Master's Resolution at the Pensionary; who were much struck thereat, and made strong but fruitless Remonstrances against the same.

After many Consultations they sent Orders to *Hemskerke*, their Ambassador at *Paris*, to present a Memorial against the same. To which the French King answered, "that what he considered chiefly was the principal Design of that Treaty, was to maintain the Peace of *Europe*; and therefore to pursue this, he departed from the Words of the Treaty, but adhered to the Spirit and chief Intent thereof: and doubted not of their Approbation to his Grandson's Accession to the Spanish Crown." In answer to this, they desired Time to consult the respective Provinces concerned therein.

In the mean time the Spaniards delivered all into the Hands of *France*; and French Garrisons were sent every where, and in several Places, particularly in *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, and *Mons*. A great Part of the Dutch Army were scattered up and down, and were now made Prisoners of War.

*Philip*, the new King of *Spain*, wrote to all the Courts of *Europe*; only he forgot *England*. The States being pressed to give an



1700. an Answer, and much at a stand what to do, at last came to a Resolution of owning him King of *Spain*; and accordingly wrote a Letter, the same Day, to the *French* King for that Purpose. Whereupon their Battalions were sent back; tho' they had been ill used, contrary to Capitulations.

In *England*, the Earl of *Rocheſter* was now set at the Head of Affairs, and was to bring the Tories into the King's Interest, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and other Promotions were also made. It was expected that, when such a new unlook'd for Scene was opened, the King should have lost no Time in bringing the Parliament together as soon as possible. However, his Ministers, not being sure of a Majority, prevailed on him to dissolve the Parliament; and after a Set of Sheriffs were appointed fit for their Turn, a new Parliament was summoned to meet on the 6th of *February*: who accordingly met, and appointed Mr *Robert Harley*, a great Opposer of the Court Party, to be their Speaker.

About this time the Emperor sent over to *England* Count *Wratislaw*, to set forth his second Son's Title, Archduke *Charles*, to the *Spanish* Monarchy; but the new Ministers were scarce civil to the Count, and would not enter into any Consultations with him: tho' the *Dutch*, who were about the King, and all the foreign Ministers, spoke in another Stile.

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The King kept very reserved, and saw <sup>1700.</sup> the Necessity of a new War; but wanted first to manage his new Ministers, and their Party, so as to engage them to concur with him.

This Year the King of *Sweden* had the noblest Campaign that we find in any History; in which he, about 18 Years of Age, led an Army himself against three Kings, who had confederated against him, and was successful in every one of his Attempts; giving great Marks both of personal Courage and good Conduct in them all.

The King, in his Speech to both Houses, took Notice "of the great Misfortune of the Duke of *Gloucester's* Death, and the Necessity of making a further Provision for the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line after him and the Princess; and also of the great Alteration of Affairs abroad, in regard to the *Spanish* Monarchy, and desired their mature Deliberations thereupon: He desired the necessary Supplies, and a Consideration of the Deficiencies and Publick Debts yet unprovided for; and that they would inspect the Condition of the Fleet, and order what was necessary; and concluded by recommending a Consideration of a proper Means for employing the Poor, and for the Regulation and Improvement of their Trade; and doubted not but they would conduct their Affairs with Unanimity and Dispatch."

It soon appeared that the *French* had a great Party in the House; and it is certain  
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1700. great Sums came over this Winter from France. The Packet Boat came seldom without 10,000 Louis d'Ores, the Nation being filled with them; and in six Months' time a Million of Guineas were coined out of them; and upon the Departure of Monsieur *de Tallard* a very visible Alteration was found in the Bills of Exchange.

Reports being common concerning several undue Elections, by buying Votes, the same was examined into for many Days, and several Elections were declared void; and some of the Members were both expelled the House, and imprisoned for the same.

In these Proceedings great Partiality appeared; for when in some Cases Corruption was proved clearly against some of the Tory Party, and but doubtful against some of the contrary Side; that which was voted Corruption in the Whigs, was called the giving of Alms in the Tories: which plainly shewed they were a much greater Majority.

On the 14th, upon reading the King's Speech, they presented an Address, "to stand by and support his Majesty and Government, and take proper Measures for the Interest and Safety of *England*, and the Preservation of the Protestant Religion." To which his Majesty returned them his Thanks; and at the same time left them a Copy of a Memorial, which he had received from the States General; and asked their



their Advice upon the first Part thereof, 1700.  
and their Assistance as to the latter.

In this Memorial they told his Majesty,  
“of their being obliged to own the Duke  
of *Anjou*, but had reserved to themselves, to  
stipulate in the Negotiation ready to begin,  
the necessary Conditions to secure the Peace  
of *Europe*; and desired he would send to the  
*Hague* necessary Instructions, and order to  
act conjointly in this Negotiation, and that  
nothing be concluded but wherein *England*  
and *Holland* may equally find their Security:  
and as it was possible *France* and *Spain* might  
not agree on reasonable Conditions, and  
they might be suddenly attacked by a nume-  
rous Force, which was now moving towards  
their Frontiers, they represented to his Ma-  
jesty, the urgent Necessity they should have  
of the Assistance of *England*; and desired  
him to get the Succours, stipulated by Trea-  
ty, in readiness, that they might rely on  
them if occasion required.”

Accordingly, the Treaty of the 3d of  
*March* 1677. being laid before the House as  
desired, they unanimously resolved that an  
Address be presented to his Majesty, “that  
he would be pleased to enter into new Al-  
liances with the States for their mutual De-  
fence, and for the Preservation of the Peace  
of *Europe*; and gave him Assurances of  
Support and Assistance:” for which his Ma-  
jesty most heartily thanked them.

On the 17th of *February* Mr Secretary  
*Vernon* communicated to the Commons, by

1700. the King's Orders, a Letter which came to *London* (not designedly, as is supposed, in the *French Mail*) from the Earl of *Melfort* to his Brother the Earl of *Perth*, then Governor to the pretended Prince of *Wales*; which contained Schemes to set on foot another Invasion; and discovered that he held a close Correspondence with the Earl of *Arran*, now Duke of *Hamilton*.

The Lords ordered the Letter to be printed, and addressed his Majesty in a most loyal Manner thereupon; and received his most gracious Thanks for the same.

The Commons next took into Consideration the making a further Provision for the Succession to the Crown, in the Protestant Line, after his Majesty and the Princess, and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively; but the same was put off from one Day to another, and it gave place to the most trifling Matters: and tho' a solemn Day was fixed, when the same should be settled, Mr *Harley* put it off by a Motion for settling some Conditions of Government as Preliminaries before they should proceed to the Nomination of the Person; that so they might fix every Thing wanting to make their Security compleat. This was popular, and took; and several Weeks were spent upon it, and at last certain Preliminaries were agreed on; the Purport of which was, "that every King hereafter should be of the Protestant Religion; and if he should not be a Native of this Realm, this Nation should not

not be obliged to defend his native Territories without Consent of Parliament; neither should he go out of *England, Scotland, or Ireland*, without the like Consent: That all Resolutions concerning the well governing of this Kingdom be cognizable in the Privy Council; and such Members there, who shall advise or consent to any such Resolution, shall sign the same: That no Person born out of the Kingdom, except of *English* Parents, tho' naturalized, or made a Denison, shall be a Member of the Privy Council, or of either House of Parliament, or enjoy any Office or Place of Trust, or to have any Grant of Lands, &c. from the Crown to himself, or to any others in Trust for him; neither shall any who enjoys a Place of Trust and Profit under, or Pension from the Crown, be a Member of either House."

1700.

Tho' these Preliminaries were not binding 'till after the Limitation should take effect, yet they much alarmed the King, as almost every Article implied a Reflection on him and his Administration; chiefly that of not employing Strangers, and not going out of the Kingdom.

Next came on the Nomination of the Person to the Succession; and Sir *John Bowle's*, (who was then disorder'd in his Senses, and soon after quite lost them) was set on by the Party to be the first who should name the Electress Dowager of *Brunswick*: A Committee being appointed for that Purpose, he was made Chairman; and the Thing

was



1702. was put off for many Weeks; and once or twice the Committee sat upon it, but all the Members ran out of the House with much Indecency; and were seldom more than 50 or 60 in Number. At last the Bill passed, and was sent up to the Lords; many of whom purposely absented themselves, and five of them protested against it: however, it at last passed; and his Majesty sent it over, by the Earl of *Macclesfield*, to the Electress, with the Garter, to be delivered to her, in Opposition to Against this Settlement of the Succession the Dutchess of *Savoy*, Daughter to the late Dutchess of *Orleans*, and Grand-daughter to King *Charles I.* ordered Count *Maffey*, Ambassador from *Savoy*, to enter a Protestation in favour of her own Right.

His Majesty sent Instructions to Mr *Stanhope*, Envoy Extraordinary at the *Hague*, to enter into Negotiations with the Ministers of *France* and *Spain*, pursuant to the Addresses of both Houses; who accordingly deliver'd in Proposals to the Count d'*Avaux*, the *French* Ambassador there; importing, that his Most Christian Majesty must agree to the following Points and Articles, in order to preserve the Peace and general Tranquility of *Europe*, and to prevent a new War, viz. to withdraw all his Troops out of the *Spanish Netherlands*, within a short Time to be limited, and keep no Troops there but Subjects of *Spain*, under the Oath, and in Pay of that Crown; yet the King of *Great Britain*, and the States General, may send Troops for the Defence of the

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*Netherlands* whenever they shall be lawfully required; his *Britannick* Majesty to have the *Cities* of *Ostend* and *Nieuport*, with their Ports, Castles, and Citadels; and to put in what Garrison he pleases, of his own or his Allies; and *France* or *Spain* to do nothing that may prejudice the guarding these *Cities*, and hinder its Effect; and his *Britannick* Majesty to do and order every thing in those *Cities* that he shall judge necessary for their Defence; that no Part whatsoever belonging to the *Spanish* Dominions, be yielded or transferred, or be able to come to the Crown of *France*, by any Ways, Means, or Title howsoever, or be subject to the Power or Authority of his Most Christian Majesty in any manner; that the Subjects of *Great Britain* trade, &c. in the same manner as formerly; and all Treaties, &c. between *England* and *Spain*, be renewed. The *Dutch* at the same time presented theirs; which agreed in every Thing material, except that instead of *Nieuport* and *Ostend*, which were demanded by King *William* as Cautionary Towns, the States required to have several more; and amongst them were *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, and six others. The *French* Ambassador seemed greatly surprized at these Proposals, and said they could not have been higher if his Master had lost four Battles; and transmitted the same to him that Night: But as the *French* were resolved to offer no other Security but the Renewal of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, they set

1700. set all their Engines at work in *England*, to raise such Contentions at home as should disable them from taking any Care of foreign Affairs.

On the 18th of *March* the King sent to acquaint the Commons with what had been done about the Negotiations, and communicated the Proposals deliver'd to the *French* Ambassador about the same; for which they thanked his Majesty: but in the same Address they laid before him the ill Consequences of the Treaty of Partition (passed without Consent of the Parliament, tho' then sitting) to this Kingdom, and the Peace of *Europe*, whereby such large Territories of *Spain* were to be delivered to the *French*.

The King somewhat resented the Unkindness of this Address, and thought there was more Reason to complain of the perfidious Breach of the Treaty, than of the making of it: However, he took no Notice of that Part in his Answer; but told them he was glad they were pleased with his communicating to them the State of the Negotiations, with the Progress of which he would all along inform them.

The Lords also took into Consideration the Nature and Importance of the Treaty; and, after several Debates, and every thing relating thereto had been laid open before them, they also addressed his Majesty concerning the ill Consequences thereof. To which he answered, "That their Address contained Matter of very great Moment;  
and



and that he would always take Care that all Treaties he made should be for the Honour and Safety of *England*. 1700.

The King seemed to bear this Censure with his usual Coldness; and the new Ministers continued still in his Confidence; but he laid the Matter much to Heart, and now perceived his Error in changing the Ministry, who were resolved to govern him in every thing, instead of his governing them.

On the 31st of *March* his Majesty acquainted the Commons of the *French* King's Answer to the States, that they would give no other Security than renew the Treaty of *Ryswick*; and if his *Britannick* Majesty had any thing to demand of them, it must be done by the *English* Ambassador, at *Paris*, or the *French* one at *London*; and that therefore the *Dutch* had desired the hastening the Succours stipulated by the Treaty of the 3d of *March* 1677. To which the Parliament condescended, and gave Directions accordingly, tho' in such general Terms as confined their Intent to fulfil that Treaty only; which was, to assist them with 10,000 Men, and 20 Ships of War, if they were attacked: And tho' his Majesty saw they did all they could to evade his Desire of forming a Confederacy for a new War; yet he was pleased to give them a soft and gracious Answer to their Address.

However, the House of Lords addressed his Majesty to enter into Leagues offensive and defensive with the Emperor, and other Princes

1701. Princes and States, who were interested against the Conjunction of the *French* and *Spanish* Monarchies.

The *French*, in the mean time, were carrying on their Negotiations in the different Courts of *Europe*, and tried the Courts of *Italy* also, but without Success; only the Duke of *Mantua* consented, that they should make a Shew as if they had surprized him, and so put *Mantua* into their Hands. The Pope favoured them, as the *Venetians* did the Emperor, who began the War with a Pretension on the Dutchy of *Milan*, as a Fief of the Empire that devolved on him; and he was making Magazines both at *Tyrol* and *Trent*, being pressed to do it both by the King and States-General.

The *French* seemed to despise all he could do, and were making the *Italians* feel what insolent Masters they were like to prove; and thereupon the Emperor sent an Army into *Italy*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*.

In the mean time a Letter, written in *Latin*, came to the King from *Spain*, giving Notice of that King's Accession to the Crown, and was dated the Day after King *Philip* enter'd *Spain*; but the Date and Letter were visibly written at different Times. This was read in the Cabinet-Council, where there was a short Debate upon it; and the Earl of *Rockester* and the rest of the new Ministry pressed the King to own him, and answer it; and, at last, prevailed, but with much



much Difficulty. It was kept secret, and not spoke of to any Foreign Minister, or others, till the *Paris Gazette* gave the World Notice thereof. Thus this Ministry, which had so lately condemned the former for not mentioning the Partition Treaty to the Council, committed the same Error themselves.

On the 19th of April the *French* Ambassador presented a Memorial to the States, for renewing the Negotiations about maintaining the Peace of *Europe*; but they positively refused to act, unless in Conjunction with the King of *Great-Britain*. The *French* Ambassador, to delay Time, pretended to send for new Instructions, and drive the Matter off as long as possible, whilst the *French* strengthened themselves daily on the Frontiers of *Holland*, and secured the *Milaneze*. Upon this the *Dutch* again sent a pressing Letter to the King of *England*, to hasten the Succours stipulated by Treaty; which his Majesty intimated to the Commons in the strongest Terms possible for their speedy Assistance; who assured him, they would immediately provide Succours for them; for which his Majesty most heartily thanked them.

The Lords also presented a most affectionate Address upon that Occasion; but concluded the same with representing to him, that the Dangers to which his Kingdoms and Allies have been exposed, were chiefly owing to the fatal Councils that pre-

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1701.

vented his Majesty's sooner meeting his People in Parliament.

His Majesty thanked them for their Address; but took no Notice of the latter Part.

The Design of impeaching the former Ministry was now beginning to be executed: And therefore the Commons, after having again considered and looked over all the Papers relating to the Partition Treaties, resolved, "that *William Ear of Portland*, by negotiating and concluding the Treaty of Partition, (which was destructive to the Trade of this Kingdom, and dangerous to the Peace of *Europe*) is guilty, and shall be impeached of high Crimes and Misdemeanors." And accordingly appointed a Committee to draw up the Articles; and had a Conference with the Lords concerning the same.

Tho' the Lord *Portland* was first impeached; yet the chief Design was against the Earl of *Orford*, and the Lords *Sommers* and *Hallifax*. Their Enemies had brought Captain *Kidd*'s Affair four several Times before the House; but their Behaviour in the whole Affair appeared so innocent, so legal, and, in truth, so meritorious, that it was, at last, let fall. *Kidd* himself was now here: And tho' all Methods possible were taken to make him accuse those Lords, and his Pardon and Life promised upon that Account; yet he could not be prevailed upon to charge them: so he and some of his Crew were hanged on the 23d of May 1701, there

there appearing not so much as a Colour to fasten any Imputation on these Lords. 1701.

Lord *Sommers* was now charged with consenting to the Partition Treaty: And tho' his Defence was full and clear in his Behalf; yet his Enemies carrying the greater Sway, he, as also the Lords *Orford* and *Hallifax*, were impeached in the same Manner as the Lord *Portland*; and on the 15th of *April* general Articles were brought up to the House of Lords against all three. As the Commons knew they had not a Majority in that House, they therefore resolved on a shorter Way to fix a severe Censure on these Lords; and, for that Purpose, on the 23d of *April* addressed his Majesty to remove them from his Council and Presence for ever; and, at the same time, gave him Assurances to stand by him against all his Enemies, foreign and domestick.

His Majesty thanked them for their kind Assurances to stand by him; and said, they might depend upon it he would employ none in his Service, but such as should be thought most likely to improve that mutual Trust and Confidence between them, which was so necessary in this Conjunction.

The Lords, at the same Time, presented a Counter-Address, and therein beseeched his Majesty not to pass any Censure on those Lords, whom the Commons had severally impeached, untill they were tried thereupon, and Judgment given according to Law.

To this the King made no other Answer, than

1701.

than by continuing the Names of those Lords in the Council Books, contrary to the Address of the Commons, which they complained much against: However, as the Impeachments lay long neglected in the House, the Lords concerned moved for a Trial; and the House of Peers sent a Message to the Commons to hasten the Articles; which, being framed against the Earl of *Orford*, were sent up to the Lords on the 9th of *May*, charging him for taking great Grants from the King, and for Abuses in managing and victualling the Fleet, and for his advising the Partition Treaty.

The Earl, in his Answer, said he had no Grant from the King, but a Reversion at a great Distance, and a Gift of 10,000*l.* after defeating the *French* at *La Hogue*, which he might legally accept. His Accounts, while he commanded the Fleet, had been all examined and past; he denied his giving Advice about the Partition Treaty; and said he had acted legally in *Kidd's* Affair. The Commons thought proper to let this Answer lye before them, without coming to a Replication.

On the 19th of *May*, after a quickening Message from the Lords, the Commons sent Articles against Lord *Sommers*, and therein copiously set forth the two Partition Treaties, and charged him for setting the Seals there-to; as also for accepting some Grants, by seeming to buy them, which was done in a fraudulent Manner. *Kidd's* Business also  
was



was mentioned; and dilatory and partial Proceedings in Chancery were mentioned to him. 1701.

He answered, "In the Partition Treaty he had offered the King faithful Advice as a Counsellor; and had acted according to the Duty of his Post as Chancellor. The Grant, he said, was designed him by the King, and passed regularly. He answered *Kidd's* Affair, as formerly, and denied the Charge as to the Court of Chancery." This Answer being sent down to the Commons, they were at a full Stand: And tho' there were several Messages sent to them, yet they delayed putting in Replications to these Answers; and never drew any Articles against the Earl of *Portland*, nor any against the Lord *Hallifax*, till the 14th of *June*, wherein he was charged for a Grant that he had in *Ireland*, and had not paid in the Produce of it as the Act enacted. He was also charged for holding the Places of Commissioner of the Treasury, and Auditor of the Exchequer at the same time, and for advising the two Partition Treaties.

He answered, "His Grant in *Ireland* was of some Debts and Money, and so not within the Act. He said, the Auditor's Place was held by another, till he obtained the King's Leave to withdraw from the Treasury; denied he ever knew any thing of the first Treaty; and owned he had freely given his Advice about the other at one single Time." This was sent down to the Commons;

1701. mons; but was not so much as once read  
by them.

After many and tedious Messages from the Lords to the Commons, pressing the Trials of the impeached Lords, and the Answers of the Commons evading it on account of Formalities, both Parties, at last, agreed to a free Conference: And his Majesty, the Day before, coming to pass the Bill of Succession, made a Speech to both Houses; and therein "thanked them for passing that Act; and acquainted them he was truly sensible of their repeated Assurances to support him in his Alliances; and was much pleased at their ready Compliance in sending Succours to *Holland*; and did not doubt but with their chearful Concurrence, he would attain the Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, to the Honour and Interest of *England*. He reminded them the Season of the Year made it necessary for a speedy Recess, and the Posture of Affairs abroad required his Presence; therefore recommended a Dispatch of the Publick Business, especially of Matters which were of the greatest Importance."

The Commons interpreting this Speech as an Approbation of their Proceedings, thanked his Majesty for approving of the same, and gave him fresh Assurances of supporting him in all Emergencies; and then returned to their Disputes with the Lords; when Lord *Haversham* said, "That the House of Commons had plainly shewed their

their Partiality, in impeaching some Lords 1701.  
 for Facts, in which others were equally concerned with them, who yet were not impeached by them, tho' they were still in Credit, and about the King; which shewed, that they thought neither the one nor the other were guilty." This the Commons resented much, and withdrew from the Conference; and sent Sir *Christopher Musgrave* to the Lords, to demand Satisfaction from Lord *Haversham*, for the Affront put upon them; and, till they received the same, refused to renew the Conference, tho' much pressed by the Lords to do the same: Even Lord *Haversham* offered to be tried, and submit to any Censure their Lordships should think he deserved; yet the Commons refused to appear: Wherefore their Lordships resolved to proceed, and tried Lord *Sommers* on the 17th of *June*; and accordingly sent word to the Commons to appear that Day; but they refused, and said they were the only Judges, when they were ready with their Evidence; and that it was a Mockery to go to Trial, when they were not ready to appear at it: However, the Lords proceeded; and, after long and warm Debates, concerning the Judgment to be given, it was carried in the Majority, by 56 against 31, (the Lords *Orford* and *Hallifax* being withdrawn) that *John* Lord *Sommers* be acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment against him, and all Things therein contained; and that the Impeachment be dismissed.



1701. *Feb.* The Commons protested against this, and passed very high Votes against the Lords; who, on the other hand, were no less warm than they: and both blamed each others Conduct for the ill Consequences that might attend the Delay of the Supplies for this Year's Service.

The Lords, after giving them Notice to support their Charge against the other Lords, as also against Lord *Haversham*, unanimously voted (the Lords on the other Side withdrawing) the same as they had done concerning Lord *Sommers's* Impeachment, and made Orders accordingly.

Each House ordered a Narrative of the Proceedings to be published; and they had gone so far in their Votes against one another, that it was believed they would never meet again.

The City of *London*, and the whole Nation, began openly to condemn the Proceedings of the Commons; and to own a Jealousy, that the Lewis d'Ores sent hither of late had not come over to *England* for nothing: and the Deputy-Lieutenants of *Kent*, and above 20 Justices of the Peace, all the Grand Jury, and other Freeholders, signed a Petition to the Commons, which was boldly deliver'd to the House on the 8th of *May*, imploring them to have a Regard to the Voice of the People, that their loyal Addresses may be turned into Bills of Supply, and his Most Sacred Majesty be enabled powerfully to assist his Allies before it is too late,

late, &c. Five of these Gentlemen being present, were called in, and owned their Hands to the same; upon which they were committed to the Gate-house, and the Petition voted scandalous, insolent, and seditious: However, this Imprisonment only inflamed those People more, and gave occasion to a Piece, intitled, *A Memorial from the Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of —, in behalf of themselves, and many Thousands of the good People of England, and signed* LEGION. 1701.

This was sent to the Speaker, charging and commanding him, in the Name of 200,000 *Englishmen*, to deliver it to the House of Commons. The Memorial began with a Preamble upon this Maxim, "That whatever Power is above Law, is burthensome and tyrannical, and may be reduced by extrajudicial Methods: Then it charged the House with illegal and unwarrantable Practices in 15 Articles; and concluded with telling them, if they continued to neglect their Duty, they might expect to be treated according to the Resentments of an injured Nation; for *Englishmen* are no more to be Slaves to Parliaments than to Kings. Our Name (said they) is *Legion*, and we are many."

This extremely incensed the House; who could not descend to a particular Censure of it, but humbly addressed his Majesty to lay before him the Endeavours of several ill-disposed Persons, to raise Tumults and Seditious

1701. tions in the Kingdom; and humbly beseeched him, that he would provide for the Publick Peace and Security.

Notwithstanding, his Majesty, by the Persuasion of his Ministry, sent to the eminent Men of the City of *London* to divert them; yet an Address of the same kind was so far carried in the Common Council, that the Lord Mayor's Vote only turned it for the Negative.

The Commons this Session settled good Funds to raise a Million and a half; yet one of them was very unacceptable to the King, as they took 3700 *l.* a-week out of the Excise, being part of the Civil List; which they thought might be afforded, since the Duke of *Gloucester's* Death, and King *James's* Queen refused to take her Jointure. They also passed a very good Law this Session, that took away all Privilege for themselves and their Servants against legal Prosecution in intermediate Prorogations; and further regulated that Matter during the sitting of the Parliament, that an effectual Remedy was provided for a Grievance that had been long and much complained of. These were the only popular Things that were done by this Parliament. The rest of their Proceedings shewed both the Madness and Fury of Parties.

The Misunderstanding between the two Houses was so great, that scarce a Bill passed without Amendments and Conferences. The last Contest was about a Bill sent up by the Com-



Commons, for appointing Commissioners to 1701.  
 examine and state the Publick Accounts;  
 and, to interrupt these Disputes, the King,  
 without taking any Notice of them, put an  
 End to the Session on the 24th of *June*;  
 and, in his Speech, "thanked them for the  
 Zeal they had expressed for the Publick Ser-  
 vice, for the Supplies granted, and the En-  
 couragement they had given him to enter  
 into proper Alliances; and concluded by re-  
 commending Vigilance and Care to preserve  
 the Peace in their respective Stations."

His Majesty gave the Command of the  
 10,000 Men, appointed for *Holland*, to the  
 Earl of *Marlborough*, and made him Pleni-  
 potentiary to the States General.

The Session being ended, the *Kentish*  
 Gentlemen were released, and splendidly en-  
 tertained at *Mercer's Hall*, at the City's  
 Charge, and accompanied by several of the  
 Nobility and Gentlemen of the first Rank.

His Majesty having appointed the Lords  
 Justices, on the 1st of *July* embarked at  
*Margate*, and two Days after arrived at the  
*Maese*, and went that Night to the *Hague*;  
 where he received the Compliments of the  
 foreign Ministers and others, and then went  
 to the Assembly of the States General; and  
 in his Speech fully expressed the great Re-  
 gard and Affection he had for them, and  
 the Readiness with which he would do every  
 Thing in his Power for a reasonable Security  
 for the common Cause, particularly the Pre-  
 servation of their Liberties and Religion;

for

1701. for which he received their most hearty  
 and sincere Thanks.

Soon after, the King went to view the Frontier Garrisons, and on his Return found that Count *d'Avaux* had delivered a Letter from the *French* King to the States, accompanied with a Memorial of his own, to notify his being called home; to which the *Dutch* gave an Answer, and thereupon all Pretensions of giving a reasonable Security went off with the Count *d'Avaux*; who took Leave in a very obliging Manner, and accepted a Gold Chain and Medal.

An Alliance was formed and signed on the 15th of June, between the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Denmark*, and the States General; upon which the *French* reckoning that *Denmark* and *Sweden* could never be on a Side, tried all Methods possible to gain the latter, and made many Attempts for a Mediation, but in vain. The Dyet of *Poland* was suspended, and their King being deliver'd from them, resolved to carry on the War against *Sweden*.

The *Spaniards* in general, especially the *Grandeess*, began to feel the Insolence of the *French* very sensibly, and seemed well disposed to entertain a new Pretender.

The Emperor's Army, under Prince *Eugene*, was now got into *Italy*, and passed the *Adige* near *Carpi*; where they routed a Body of 5000 *French* that lay there, and obliged them to retire to the *Mincio*: The *French* Army was commanded by the Duke of *Sa-*

voy,

vey, who was for fighting: tho' *Catinat* and Prince *Vaudemont* were against it: But Mar-  
shal *Villeroy* being sent with Orders to fight, *Catinat* looked upon it as a Disgrace, and retired and languished for some Time. Tho' several Skirmishes happened in favour of the Germans, yet *Villeroy* ventured to attack them in their Camp at *Chiari*; but was forced to draw off, with about 5000 Men killed.

Sickness also diminished the French Army much, so that the German Parties generally returned back successful. For many Months the Prince had no Place of Defence to retire to but his Camp; so that a Blow given him there, must have ruined his whole Army: At last he possessed himself of all the *Mantuan* Territories, except *Mantua* and *Goits*; as also of all the Places on the *Oglio*, and continued in Motion the whole Winter following. In his whole Conduct he shewed both a Depth of Contrivance, and an Exactness in Execution; with all the Courage, but without any of the Rashness, of Youth.

Marshal *Villeroy* lay at *Cremona*, with 6 or 7000 Men, and commanded a Bridge on the *Po*; where Prince *Eugene*, with a Body, marched with all the Secrecy imaginable, and sent some of his Men thro' the Ruins of an old Aqueduct, who forced one of the Gates; by which Means, the Prince and his Men were in the Town before *Villeroy* had the least Apprehension of an Enemy being near; who wakening on a sudden with the Noise, got out into the Street, and there was taken Pri-



1701. Prisoner: But the other Body not coming up exactly at the Time, an *Irish* Regiment secured the Bridge; and the Prince having only 4000 Men, was forced to march back: which he did without any considerable Loss, carrying the Marshal and some other Prisoners with him; and thereby gained all the Glory to which the Ambition of a Military Man could aspire, being looked upon as the greatest and happiest General of the Age. The *French*, struck with this, sent more Troops into *Italy*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* to command there.

This Summer the *French* entirely gained the Elector of *Cologne* and his Brother, as also the Dukes of *Wolfenbuttle* and *Saxe-Gotha*, to declare for a Neutrality, and against a War with *France*.

An Alliance was also projected by them with the King of *Portugal*, whose Ministers were for their Interest, tho' himself for the Allies: However, at last he made Proposals; but the same were so high and favourable to himself, that he did not imagine the *French* would come into the same: However, they proved as liberal in making large Promises, as they were perfidious in not performing them; and accordingly readily agreed to all the Propositions the King of *Portugal* had made; which he being sensible of, refused to sign the Treaty, and kicked it about the Room; but at last consented to it: Yet the Allies thought this would not be

observed to answer any proper Efficacy intended thereby. 1701.

On the other hand, an Alliance was concluded and signed at the *Hague* on the 7th of *September*, between the Emperor, *England*, and *Holland*. This Treaty was framed in the Nature of Proposals, upon which *France* might come in; and accordingly the same were communicated to the *Spanish* Ambassador: Otherwise it was agreed to have Satisfaction given to the House of *Austria*, in relation to the *Spanish* Succession, to recover *Flanders* from the *French*; and that the *English* and *Dutch* should keep whatever they should conquer in the *West Indies*: Which last advantageous Article was owing to Lord *Sommers's* Advice, formerly given, when the Partition Treaty was in hand.

We are now come to the last Period of the Life of King *James II.* He had led for above ten Years a very unactive Life in *France*: Hunting was his chief Diversion, and for the most Part he led a harmless, innocent Life, being still zealous about his Religion. In the Beginning of *September* he fell into such Fits, that it was concluded he could not live many Days: The *French* King came to see him, and seemed to be much touch'd with the Sight; and promised to own the pretended Prince of *Wales* as King of *England*. King *James* died on the 16th of *September*, N. S. with great Marks of Devotion, and was interred in the Church of the *English* Benedictines, in the Suburbs of

1701. of St James's, at Paris, in a private Manner, and without any sort of Solemnity, agreeable to his Desire.

Upon his Death, after a Debate in the French Council, by the Dauphin's Persuasion, the King of France ordered his pretended Son to be proclaimed at St Germain; who was soon after acknowledged by the King of Spain, the Pope, and the Duke of Savoy: tho' all the other Powers refused, after being much pressed thereto by the French and their Party.

King William being informed thereof, dispatched a Courier to the King of Sweden, as a Guarantee of the Treaty of Ryswick, to give him an Account of this manifest Violation of it; and ordered the Earl of Manchester, his Ambassador at Paris, to return to England without taking his Audience of Leave. Accordingly his Excellency wrote a Letter to the Marquis de Torcy, Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, and acquainted him therewith; who, after a Council had been held by the French King, returned for Answer, "that the King his Master had always had a sincere Desire to preserve the Peace confirmed at Ryswick."

Upon this the French King, in order to justify his owning the Pretender, dispersed a Manifesto in all the Courts of Europe; and therein insisted it was no Breach of that Treaty, as there was no Engagement therein by him to the contrary. However, his owning his Right, was a plain Declaration, that



that he would assist him in claiming it, when-  
ever the State of their Affairs would allow  
of it.

Monsieur Passin, Secretary to the French  
Minister, being still in England, published  
this Manifesto here; which was ordered by  
the Government to be suppressed, and he to  
leave the Kingdom by a limited Time. A  
Night or two before his Departure, he was  
found at Supper at a publick Tavern, with  
three Members of the House of Commons,  
who were zealous Opposers of the Court,  
*Hammond, Tredenham, and Davenant*. This  
gave an Alarm of a secret Correspondence; and  
tho' they excused themselves upon Accident  
and common Civility, yet they fell under  
great Odium, and they and their Party were  
called *Poussineers*.

The Conduct of the French Court gave  
an universal Dislike to the English Nation;  
and the City of London began with an Ad-  
dress to the Lords Justices, and therein fully  
expressed their Indignation to see a foreign  
Power, who was at Peace with them, pre-  
tend to declare who ought to be their King.  
This was followed by numerous Addresses  
from all Parts of the Kingdom; which his  
Majesty being acquainted with, ordered the  
Lords Justices to express the great Satisfac-  
tion he had upon receiving them.

The King was detained at the Hague a-  
bove a Month by a severe Indisposition,  
which was concealed as much as possible;  
and he was so sensible of his declining State,

1701. that he told the Earl of *Portland*, he found himself so weak he could not expect to live another Summer; but charged him at the same Time to say nothing of it till he was dead.

Towards the Beginning of *November* he embarked; and landed at *Margate* on the 4th; and the first Thing debated was, Whether the Parliament should be dissolved? And tho' the new Ministry struggled hard against it, yet the King resolved upon it; and therefore some of them left his Service: And accordingly a new Parliament was summoned to meet on the 30th of *December*.

Most of the great Counties, and the chief Cities, chose Men who were zealous for the King and Government; but small Boroughs were in many Places wrought upon by Party.

The Competition for a Speaker lay between Mr *Robert Harley* and Sir *Thomas Littleton*, to whom the King inclined; however, the other was elected by a Majority of 14 Voices.

His Majesty then opened the Parliament with the best Speech that he, or perhaps any other Prince, ever made to his People; which was as follows:

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I Promise myself you are met together  
 “full of that just Sense of the common  
 “Danger of *Europe*, and the Resentment of  
 “the late Proceedings of the *French King*,  
 “which



“ which has been so fully and universally ex- 1701.  
 “ pressed in the loyal and seasonable Addresses  
 “ of my People.

“ The owning and setting up the pre-  
 “ tended Prince of *Wales* for King of *En-*  
 “ *gland*, is not only the highest Indignity of-  
 “ fer'd to me and the Nation; but does so  
 “ nearly concern every Man who has a Re-  
 “ gard for the Protestant Religion, or the  
 “ present and future Quiet and Happiness of  
 “ his Country, that I need not press you to  
 “ lay it seriously to Heart, and to consider  
 “ what further effectual Means may be used  
 “ for securing the Succession of the Crown  
 “ in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing  
 “ the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their  
 “ open and secret Abettors.

“ By the *French* King's placing his Grand-  
 “ son on the Throne of *Spain*, he is in a  
 “ Condition to oppress the rest of *Europe*,  
 “ unless speedy and effectual Measures be  
 “ taken. Under this Pretence he is become  
 “ the real Master of the whole *Spanish* Mo-  
 “ narchy: He has made it to be entirely  
 “ depending on *France*, and disposes of it as  
 “ of his own Dominions; and by that Means  
 “ he has surrounded his Neighbours in such  
 “ a Manner, that tho' the Name of Peace  
 “ may be said to continue, yet they are put  
 “ to the Expence and Inconveniences of  
 “ War.

“ This must affect *England* in the nearest  
 “ and most sensible Manner in respect to our  
 “ Trade, which will soon become precarious  
 “ in



1701.

“ in all the variable Branches of it; in re-  
 “ spect to our Peace and Safety at home,  
 “ which we cannot hope should long con-  
 “ tinue; and in respect to that Part which  
 “ *England* ought to take in the Preservation  
 “ and Liberty of *Europe*.

“ In order to obviate the general Calamity  
 “ with which the rest of *Christendom* is threa-  
 “ tened, by this exorbitant Power of *France*,  
 “ I have concluded several Alliances, accord-  
 “ ing to the Encouragement given me by  
 “ both Houses of Parliament; which I will  
 “ direct to be laid before you, and which I  
 “ doubt not you will enable me to make  
 “ good.

“ There are some other Treaties still de-  
 “ pending that shall be likewise communica-  
 “ ted to you as soon as they are perfected.

“ It is fit I should tell you, the Eyes of  
 “ all *Europe* are upon this Parliament; all  
 “ Matters are at a stand till your Resolu-  
 “ tions are known, and therefore no Time  
 “ ought to be lost.

“ You have yet an Opportunity, by God’s  
 “ Blessing, to secure to you and your Poste-  
 “ rity the quiet Enjoyment of your Reli-  
 “ gion and Liberties, if you are not wanting  
 “ to yourselves, but will exert the ancient  
 “ Vigour of the *English* Nation; but I tell  
 “ you plainly, my Opinion is, if you do  
 “ not lay hold on this Occasion, you have  
 “ no Reason to hope for another.

“ In order to do your Part, it will be ne-  
 “ cessary to have a great Strength at Sea, and

“ to provide for the Security of our Ships  
 “ in Harbour; and also that there be such  
 “ a Force at Land as is expected in propor-  
 “ tion to the Forces of our Allies.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I do recommend those Matters to you  
 “ with that Concern and Earnestness which  
 “ their Importance requires; at the same  
 “ time I cannot but press you to take Care  
 “ of the Publick Credit, which cannot be  
 “ preserved but by keeping sacred that  
 “ Maxim, that they shall never be Losers  
 “ who trust to a Parliamentary Security.

“ It is always with Regret when I do  
 “ ask Aids of my People; but you will ob-  
 “ serve, that I desire nothing which relates to  
 “ any personal Expence of mine: I am only  
 “ pressing you to do all you can for your  
 “ own Safety and Honour, at so critical and  
 “ dangerous a Time; and am willing that  
 “ what is given should be wholly appropri-  
 “ ated to the Purposes for which it is in-  
 “ tended.

“ And since I am speaking on this Head,  
 “ I think it proper to put you in mind that,  
 “ during the late War, I ordered the Ac-  
 “ counts to be laid yearly before the Parlia-  
 “ ment, and also gave my Assent to several  
 “ Bills for taxing the Publick Accounts,  
 “ that my Subjects might have the Satis-  
 “ faction, how the Money given for the  
 “ War was applied; and I am willing that

“ Mat-



1701. "Matter may be put into any further Way  
 "of Examination, that it may appear whe-  
 "ther there were any Misapplications and  
 "Mismanagements; or whether the Debt  
 "that remains on us has really arisen from  
 "the Shortness of the Supplies, or the De-  
 "ficiency of the Funds.

"I have already told you how necessary  
 "Dispatch will be for carrying on that great  
 "Publick Business whereon our Safety, and  
 "all that is valuable to us, depends. I hope  
 "what Time can be spared will be employed  
 "about those other very desirable Things  
 "which I have so often recommended from  
 "the Throne; I mean the forming some  
 "good Bills for employing the Poor, for  
 "encouraging Trade, and the further sup-  
 "pressing of Vice.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I hope you are come together determi-  
 "ned to avoid all Manner of Disputes and  
 "Differences, and resolved to act with a  
 "general and hearty Concurrence for pro-  
 "moting the common Cause; which alone  
 "can make this a happy Session.

"I should think it as great a Blessing  
 "as could befall *England*, if I could observe  
 "you as much inclined to lay aside those  
 "unhappy fatal Animosities, which divide  
 "and weaken you, as I am disposed to  
 "make all my Subjects safe and easy, as to  
 "any,



“any, even the highest Offences, committed  
“against me. 1701.

“Let me conjure you to disappoint the  
“only Hopes of our Enemies by your Unani-  
“mity. I have shewn, and will always  
“shew, how desirous I am to be the com-  
“mon Father of all my People: do you in  
“the like Manner lay aside Parties and Di-  
“visions; let there be no other Distinction  
“heard of amongst us for the future, but  
“of those who are for the Protestant Reli-  
“gion, and the present Establishment; and  
“of those who mean a Popish Prince, and  
“a *French* Government.

“I will only add this, if you do in good  
“earnest desire to see *England* hold the Ba-  
“lance of *Europe*, and to be indeed  
“at the Head of the Protestant Interest;  
“it will appear by your right improving  
“the present Opportunity.”

This wise and affectionate Speech, in fra-  
ming of which Lord *Sommers* is supposed to  
have been assisting, was extremely grateful  
to both Houses; and they were very una-  
nims in their Thanks for it, and fully  
expressed their Resentment of the Affront  
and Indignity offered by the *French* King in  
setting up the pretended Prince of *Wales*.

The Lords soon after presented a second  
Address to the King; wherein they made so  
true and ample a Representation of the *French*  
King's unjust and violent Proceedings, that  
it greatly contributed to confirm every one  
in

1701. in their just Abhorrence of them, and their Zeal to have him reduced to Reason.

The Commons had the Copies of the Treaties of the Grand Alliance laid before them, all which they approved of; and resolved that a Supply be granted to his Majesty, and that there be 40,000 Men for the Land, and as many for the Sea Service.

They also resolved to bring in a Bill for securing of his Majesty's Person; and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line; and extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors.

A Bill also passed both Houses for the Attainder of the pretended Prince of *Wales*. The Lords also passed one, attainting the Queen; but that was let sleep in the House of Commons.

After several long and warm Debates in both Houses, an Act for abjuring the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and for swearing to the King by the Title of *rightful and lawful King*, and his Heirs, passed; tho' 10 Lords protested against it. There was also a Clause in it, to make it equally penal to compass or imagine the Death of the Princess *Ann*, of *Denmark*, as it is to compass or imagine the Death of the King's eldest Son and Heir; which was admitted without any Debate or Shadow of Opposition.

The two *East India* Companies were now hap-

happily united, tho' ill Men did all they could to obstruct it. 1701.

Also, after a long and hot Debate, in a very full House, it was carried, tho' by a small Majority, that the Lords had not denied Justice to the Commons of the last Parliament.

The Commons granted to his Majesty 352,000 *l.* for the maintaining of Guards and Garrisons, and Half-pay Officers; and addressed his Majesty, "that he would be graciously pleased to interpose with his Allies, that they may increase their Quoras of Land Forces to be put on board the Fleet, in proportion to the Numbers his Majesty shall have on board his Fleet."

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, having Leave to come over from *Ireland*, as he requested, was desired by the whole Council-board there, to lay before the King the great Grievances under which the whole Kingdom lay by the Proceedings of the Trustees for the forfeited Estates; who stretched the Authority which the Law gave them, in many Instances, to the Oppressing of the Nation: which he accordingly did; and many Bills were brought in relating to the same, which took up the greatest Part of this Session.

His Majesty being disabled by a Fall from his Horse, sent a Letter to the House of Commons; and therein set forth the Benefit of a Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* at that Juncture, and pressed the same might be brought about.



1701. The King seemed all this Winter in a fair Way of Recovery; but, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of February, riding from *Kensington*, as he was putting his Horse to the Gallop, it fell, and he also, and broke his Right Collar Bone; which was set by Monsieur *Ronjat*, Serjeant Surgeon to the King.

In the Afternoon (he finding himself easily contrary to Advice) he returned to *Kensington* from *Hampton-Court*; and slept almost all the Way in his Coach, as he also did very soundly that whole Night.

He seemed in a fair Way of doing well, till Sunday, March 1. a Defluxion fell upon his Knee; which was a great Pain and Weakness to him, and thought to be a very ill Symptom.

The King upon this gave a Commission to several Peers for passing the Bills ready for the Royal Assent; which they did accordingly.

On the 3<sup>d</sup> of March the King had a short Fit of an Ague: next Day he seemed so well recovered of the Lameness in his Knee that he took several Turns in the Gallery at *Kensington*; but at length, finding himself tired and faint, he sat down on a Couch, and fell asleep; which probably occasioned that shivering Fit, which soon after seized him, and which turned to a Fever, accompanied with Vomiting and Looseness. Upon this he sent for Sir *Thomas Millington*, and several other eminent Physicians; who administered several

ral Remedies to him that gave him great Relief. 1701.

He had Intermittings 'till the 8th of March, which was the last Day of his Life; and on the same Day the Abjuration Bill received the Royal Assent by Commission. The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishop of *Salisbury*, attended him from Saturday Morning, and did not leave him till he died.

Amidst all the Fears among the Nobility and Gentry, the King did not betray the least Concern or Fear of Death; but laboured to speak with Ease and Chearfulness, and took Leave of all about him.

On the 8th of March, on Sunday Morning about Five o'Clock, he desired the Sacrament, and went thro' the Office with great Appearance of Seriousness; but could not express himself. He was afterwards often looking up to Heaven in many short Ejaculations. Between seven and eight o'Clock he began to rattle in his Throat, when the Commendatory Prayer was said for him; and, as it ended, he expired in the Arms of Mr *Sewell*, one of the Pages of the Backstairs, in the 52d Year of his Age having reigned thirteen Years and one Month wanting five Days.

As soon as his Breath was out of his Body, *Ronjat*, by Order of the Lords present, took off from his Left Arm a black Ribband, which tied next to his Skin a Gold Ring with some Hair of the late Queen *Mary's*; which

1701. which shewed the tender Regard he had for her Memory.

Two Days after the Royal Corpse was opened and embalmed; and having lain for some time in State at *Kensington*, was interred with all the Magnificence which a private Funeral could admit of, on *Sunday Night, April 12.* in a Vault in *Henry VII.'s Chapel* in *Westminster Abbey*.

By his Will he appointed his Cousin, the Prince *Friso* of *Nassau*, eldest Son of Prince *Casimir Nassau*, Stadtholder of *Friesland*, his sole and universal Heir; and the States General his Executors: and by a Codicil annexed thereto, gave the Lordship of *Breewert*, as also 200,000 Guilders, to the Earl of *Albemarle*.

Bishop *Burnet*, in the Conclusion of his Character of King *William*, says, "After all the Abatements that may be allowed for his Errors and Faults, he ought still to be reckoned among the greatest Princes that our History, or indeed any other, can afford."

Before the Conclusion of this Reign, it will be necessary briefly to relate such Ecclesiastical Matters as have been purposely omitted, that the Narration of the Civil Affairs might not be interrupted.

It was hoped, by the moderate of all Parties, that our religious Differences would, in a great Measure, have ceased at the Revolution, by the Union of such Protestant Dissenters with the Church as expressed an Inclination



elimination towards it; but the Proceedings of the first Convocation, in 1689, soon put an End to those Hopes.

The Nonjuring Bishops and Clergy, persisting in their Refusal to take the Oaths to the Government, were deposed, and their vacant Dignities filled up in 1691: upon which great Contests arose, and a Schism began to be formed in the Church.

One Side asserting, that the State could not deprive Bishops of their Episcopal Character; whilst the others maintained, that Princes had Power entirely to depose them: which Disputes were carried on with great Warmth till Archbishop *Sancroft's* Death in 1693.

At the same time the Dissenters were no less divided about doctrinal Matters; and such Heats arose among them, as justly exposed them to Censure. Many Papers passed between the two Parties, called *Presbyterian* and *Congregational*, in order to a Renunciation of Arminianism on one Hand, and Antinomianism on the other; but to little Purpose.

In 1695 there was a great Contest in the Church about the Doctrine of the Trinity. Many Divines undertook to write in this Controversy, tho' different in their Opinions. Dr *Sherlock* also engaged therein, and wrote against the *Socinians*, and took a new Method of explaining the Trinity. He thought there were three eternal Minds, two of these issuing from the Father; but that these were one, by reason of a mutual

Con-

Consciousness in the three to each others Thoughts : and all that Party applauded him and his Book.

The *Socinians* believe the Father alone to be the supreme God, and affirm, the Son had no Existence before his miraculous Conception and Birth; and that the Holy Ghost, or Spirit of God, is not a real Person, but only the Power, Operation, or Influence of the Father.

Dr *South* attacked *Sherlock's* Book of the Trinity. He explained the Trinity in the common Method, that the Deity was one Essence in three Subsistences. *Sherlock* answered this, and some others went into the Dispute, with some Learning, but with more Heat.

A Fellow of *Oxford* preached a Sermon in the University, and asserted and insisted upon *Sherlock's* Notions. Upon which Dr *South's* Friends made Complaint; and the Heads of the Colleges caused the Doctrine, in a solemn Convocation, to be censured, and declared false, impious and heretical, and the same never afterwards to be affirmed by any in the University. Upon this, those who had been *Sherlock's* Friends and Abettors therein deserted him; and the same Persons who had boasted of his Book as orthodox and unanswerable, now turned about and as much approved the *Oxford* Decree.

*Sherlock* (who used to say, *I am sure I am right*) quickly published his Examination of this Decree; wherein he says, "These de-

"creeing

“creeping and Heresy-making Heads of Colleges, have condemned the true Catholick Faith, the *Nicene* Faith, and the Faith of the Church of *England* ;” adding in the same Page, “Three divine Persons, who are not three distinct Minds and Substances, is not greater Heresy than it is Non-sense.”

The ill Effects that were like to follow on these different Explanations, made the Bishops move the King to send out Injunctions concerning the same; forbidding every Preacher and Writer whatsoever, to mention nothing concerning the blessed Trinity but what was contained in Scripture, and agreeable to the Creeds and Articles of Religion.

This put a Stop to these Debates, as *Firmin's* Death did to the spreading of *Socinian* Books.

About the same time some angry Clergymen begun to complain, that no Convocation was suffered to sit, to whom the Judgment in such Points seemed most properly to belong; and accordingly Books were written on this Head.

In 1699 a Process for Simony against Bishop *Watson*, of *St David's*, was brought to a Trial, and he found guilty and depriv'd. He was put in by King *James*, and appealed to a Court of Delegates, where the Sentence was confirmed.

The King, during the Queen's Life, left the Affairs and Promotions in the Church wholly in her Hands; which she managed with



with strict and religious Prudence, and chiefly consulted with Archbishop *Tillotson*. Upon her Death a Commission was granted to the two Archbishops, and four other Bishops; who were to recommend proper Persons for Vacancies, and signify the same to his Majesty in writing; and, in his Absence, to present, of their own Authority, to any Benefice under 140 *l.* a-year.

This Commission gave great Offence to the discontented Party of the Clergy, especially those who now began to be called the *High-Church Party*; who set up a Complaint over all *England*, of the want of Convocations, and writ some Books to justify it with great Acrimony of Style, and a high Strain of Insolence; as more particularly appeared in a Letter to a Convocation-Man by *Mr Francis Atterbury*.

The King had order'd the last Convocation in 1689 to be regularly prorogued, and never suffered them to sit since; but, upon his putting the Government into the Hands of the Tories, the new Ministry made it one of their Demands, that a Convocation should have Leave to sit: which was promised; and accordingly one was summon'd, and met on the 10th of *February* 1700.

The Convocation was open'd with Speeches full of sharp Reflections on the Bishops; which they passed over, being unwilling to begin a Dispute.

*Dr Hooper*, Dean of *Canterbury*, was chosen Prolocutor; a Man of Learning, and good

good Conduct hitherto. He was reserved, crafty, and ambitious.

The constant Method of Adjournment had been this: The Archbishop signed a Schedule for that Purpose, by which the Upper House was immediately adjourn'd; and the same being sent down to the Prolocutor, did also adjourn the Lower House. As the Archbishop could adjourn them at Pleasure, and thereby either hinder or break off all Debates, the Clergy resolved to dispute this Point; and accordingly, when the Schedule was brought down, they continued sitting, and proceeded in some Debates of no Moment; and then the Prolocutor, by Consent of the House, adjourned to meet in *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, instead of *Jerusalem Chamber*, the Place expressed in the Schedule. They also, in the fourth Session, did not attend the Archbishop and Bishops in the Synodical Place; wherefore the Archbishop sent for the Prolocutor, and put two Questions to him, Whether the Lower House did sit after they were prorogued by his Grace? and whether they did meet next Morning, without attending in the Place to which they were prorogued? The Prolocutor answer'd his Lordship, That the Lower House were preparing a Report which would satisfy their Lordships in that Particular; and soon after the same was deliver'd to them: in which they denied the Custom to be as is above alledged. This Report their Lordships order'd to be examin'd by a Committee

mittee of Bishops; and in the mean time both Houses join'd in an affectionate Address to the King.

The Lower House, to express their Zeal for Matters of Religion, resolved to proceed against some bad Books, and began with one intitled, *Christianity not mysterious*; wrote by one *Toland*, a Man of a bold and petulant Wit, but believed to be of no Religion. They brought up the Censure they had passed to the Bishops, and desired their Concurrence; who were much surprized thereat, not apprehending they had Authority to act any way about the same, without the King's Licence: which Opinion Sir *Edward Northey* being also of, the Bishops let all further Debates on this Affair fall.

After the Bishops had consider'd the Report from the Lower House, they answer'd the same in writing, so clearly and fully in their Favour, that it was hoped the Dispute was at an End; yet the Lower House not only refused to give a Reply, but voted their own Right to adjourn themselves; and sent a Message, that the Answer they had received did not give them the Satisfaction they desired, and therefore prayed a free Conference, a Matter never before heard of. This their Lordships refused, and insisted on a Reply in writing; which the others resolved not to comply with, but have a free Conference. Soon after the Archbishop prorogued the Convocation to the 8th of *May*; but they took no Notice thereof, and adjourn'd themselves



selves the next Day; and still afterwards continued to act with so much Irregularity, and daily invading upon the Episcopal Authority, that the Upper House came to a Resolution to receive nothing from them till their Conduct was set right: And thus their Difference continued till the 18th of *September*, when the Parliament, as also the Convocation, was dissolved.

From the Fire raised thus in Convocation, a great Heat was spread through the whole Clergy of the Kingdom; it alienated them from their Bishops, and raised Factions among them every where.

With the new Parliament the King summoned a new Convocation, and Dr *Woodward* (a Civilian, grown popular by his Opposition to *Burnet*, his Diocesan, and to whom he owed his Preferments) was chosen Prolocutor. The two Houses first presented an Address to the King, on occasion of the *French King's* proclaiming the Pretender.

The Dispute about the Power of adjourning was revived; and it was ordered in the Lower House to change the Form of Entry in the Minutes; and the Prolocutor, in his own Name, continued and prorogued the House. This being objected to by some of the Members, as also by the Upper House, a Committee was at last agreed upon, and eight named by each House to settle that Difference; who, after meeting, agreed, that no Forms of Prorogation should be used by the Prolocutor hereafter, that were  
not

not used before the last Convocation; and that they should be pronounced by him when the House agreed their Business was over.

Soon after, Dr *Woodward*, the Prolocutor, died at his Lodgings in *Westminster*, in very unhappy Circumstances; and before another was chosen, the King's Death happened, which occasioned another Question, Whether the Convocation did expire with the King? And, upon consulting the Learned in the Law, they soon found, that the Act for continuing the Parliament, after the King's Death, did by no means include the Convocation; which, being called by a different Writ, had a different Constitution, and must determine thereby: so that the Lower House were forced to acquiesce in the Dissolution.

As 'tis a Pity to omit a remarkable Instance, which King *William*, tho' not above 17 Years of Age, gave of his Prudence, Caution, and Wisdom, worthy the Experience of the oldest and ablest Minister of State, I thought prudent to give the same a particular Relation, which is as follows:

"*De Witt* having taken him under his Government and Tuition, in order to be Master of all his Actions and Motions, removed all his old Servants, and placed others about him in whom he could confide. One young Man, who had constantly attended him from a Child, and was his Valet de Chambre, at the Prince's earnest Request, was suffered to continue in his Service;

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vice; but *De Witt*, at the same time, took Care to engage him in his Interest.

The Prince had a constant, but very secret Correspondence with the *English* Court, in Matters that concerned his own Views and Interest. On the Receipt of Letters from thence, he usually put them into his Waistcoat Pocket. The Valet, when his Highness was in Bed and asleep, took out the Letters, copied them for the Pensionary, and carefully replaced the Originals. This continued for some time, till *De Witt*, talking with the Prince upon his Affairs, and warning him against Intrigues, inconsistent with the *French* Government, and dangerous to his Highness, let fall Expressions, from which the Prince inferred his having seen some of his secret Letters from *England*. He took not the least Notice to any of what had happened; but, when he went to Bed, feigning Sleep, he saw the faithless Operation of his Valet, without the least Notice or Motion. He continued to conceal the Discovery; but took Care, in his subsequent Letters to *England*, to write in such a Manner, and to receive such Answers for his Waistcoat Pocket, for the treacherous Use of his Servant, and *De Witt*'s Information, as, by Degrees, moved his Jealousies, and kept him ever after in a false Security, relating to the Prince's Transactions and Correspondences abroad. When the Prince had overcome all his Difficulties, and was made Stadtholder, he coolly let his Valet know  
what



what great Service he had done while he was intending to betray him. After this confounding Explanation, he was immediately dismissed from his Service; but the Prince, notwithstanding, gave him a Place for Life of about 100 *l.* a-year at *Breda*.





## 29. A N N.

**U**PON the Death of King *William* the Crown, pursuant to the Act of Succession, devolved to the Princess *Ann* of *Denmark*, Daughter of King *James II.* by the Lady *Ann Hyde*. This Princess was born at *St James's* on the 6th of *February* 1664. She was sent to *France* in 1669, which much alarmed the People, on a Surmise she was gone thither to be bred a Catholick; but these Fears ceased, when it was found she went only for the sake of her Health, and returned to *England* much improved in her Constitution and Person. Dr *Henry Compton*, afterwards Bishop of *London*, had the Care of her Education.

In 1681 the Prince of *Hanover*, afterwards King *George I.* came over to make his Addresses to her; but he was scarce got hither, when he received Orders from his Father not to proceed in that Design, for he had agreed a Match for him with his Brother the Duke of *Zell's* Daughter. Two Years after Prince *George* of *Denmark* married her; and tho' they had six Children, they all died.

The

1701.

The Princess and Lady *Churchill*, afterward Dutches of *Marlborough*, used to be together when Children; and the Princess even then expressed a particular Fondness for her. This Inclination increased with their Years. Upon the Princess's Marriage she was made one of the Ladies of her Bed-chamber; and, at length, distinguished by so high a Place in her Favour, as perhaps no Person ever arrived at a higher with Queen or Princess.

Upon her Father King *James's* Accession to the Throne, the Princess, during his whole Reign, kept her Court as private as she could, consistent with her Station; and tho' her Father endeavoured to engage her to a Change of Religion, yet the Prince and she remained firm to their own.

The Parliament thought proper to settle the Crown on King *William* for Life, and the Princess of *Denmark* gave her Consent to it. The Lady *Churchill*, at first, took a great deal of Pains (which she believed the King and Queen never forgot) to persuade her against it; but finding Dr *Tillotson*, whom she consulted, and all the principal Men, were for King *William*, she and the Doctor advised the Princess to acquiesce.

*John Churchill* (Earl, afterwards Duke of *Marlborough*) was second Son of Sir *Winston Churchill* of *Wootton-Basset*, in *Wiltshire*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Drake*, of *Astor*, in the Parish of *Masbury*, in *Devonshire*, and born there the 24th of June 1650.


He



He was brought young to Court, and made 1701.  
 a Page of Honour to the Duke of *York*,  
 who procured him, at the Age of 16, an  
 Ensign's Commission in the Guards. He  
 went first to *Tangier*, and afterwards to  
*France* in 1672, with the 6000 *English*  
 Forces sent to the Assistance of the *French*  
 King, under the Duke of *Monmouth*, who  
 gave him a Captain's Commission in his own  
 Regiment. He distinguished himself in *Al-*  
*fatia* under the Marshals *de Turenne* and *de*  
*Lorge*; and particularly at the Siege of *Mae-*  
*stricht*, in the Sight of the *French* Monarch,  
 who did him the Honour to thank him for  
 his Services at the Head of his Army, with  
 an Assurance of his Recommendation to the  
 King of *Great-Britain*; who, on his Return,  
 raised him to be a Lieutenant-Colonel: and  
 so he advanced in Title and Honour, till  
 King *William*, upon taking him into his Fa-  
 vour again, at last declared him Commander  
 in Chief of the *English* Forces in *Holland*,  
 and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipo-  
 tentiary for the Negotiations at the *Hague*;  
 in which Employments he was continued by  
 Queen *Ann*.

He was a Man of a noble and graceful  
 Appearance, bred up in the Court with no  
 Literature; but he had a solid and clear  
 Understanding, with a constant Presence of  
 Mind. He knew the Arts of living in a  
 Court beyond any Man in it; and cared  
 all People with a soft and obliging Deport-  
 ment, and was always ready to do good Of-

fices.

1701.  fices. He was in high Favour with King *James*; and therefore has been severely censured, as guilty of both Ingratitude and Treachery to a very kind and liberal Master, tho' what he did was only upon the account of his Religion; and he never was in any Contrivance either to ruin or betray him. To sum up all, King *William* said, that he had the coolest Head, and the warmest Heart, he ever knew. It may also be truly said of him, tho' of no other General besides, either ancient or modern, that he never sat down before a Town, which he did not take; nor ever fought a Battle, which he did not win.

Queen *Ann* was now enter'd the 38th Year of her Age, and, from her Infancy, had imbibed strong Prejudices against the Whigs. Upon the King's Death, the Privy Council came in a Body to wait upon her; to whom she expressed how sensible she was of the general Misfortune to these Kingdoms by the King's Death; and the great Weight and Burden it brought on herself, which nothing could encourage her to undergo, but the great Concern she had for the Preservation of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of her Country. She also took Notice of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations that were making to oppose the great Power of *France*; and that her Resolution was always to ask Advice of her Council, and both Houses of Parliament.

Then the late King's Privy Council took  
the

the Oaths to her in the same quality; and both Houses met and addressed the Queen, to condole with her on this sad Occasion, and congratulate her happy Accession to the Throne. 1701.

On the 8th of *March*, in the Afternoon, she was proclaimed with the usual Solemnity, and the loud Acclamations of the People.

On the 11th she made a Speech to both Houses, much to the same Purport as she had done to the Privy Council; for which she received the Thanks of both Houses.

These were followed by Addresses all over *England*; as also by the Clergy, Dissenters, and all Non-conformists, except the Quakers.

The Consternation at the *Hague* for King *William's* Death was exceeding great; and the Assemblies being met, they looked upon one another as Men amazed; and, embracing each other, promised to hold together, and adhere to the Interests of their Country. The Queen's Speech to her Privy Council being brought over at the same time, they ordered it to be translated into *French* and *Dutch*, in order to revive the drooping Spirits of the People; which had a very good Effect.

The Queen soon after writ them a Letter in *French*, with very express Assurances of Union, Assistance, and Vigour; which, with the Addresses of both Houses, and the Arrival of the Earl of *Marlborough* in his former Capacity, was a great Comfort to the



1702. the States in the Loss of their Stadtholder; and, in their Answer to the Speech he made them, the President expressed their great Affliction for the King's Death, congratulated her Majesty, and thanked her for the kind Assurances given them. It was observed when he mentioned the late King, Tears ran down his Cheeks.

In *France* the News met with a different Treatment there; the Court and People, as also those of *Rome*, could scarce contain themselves, without breaking out into the most furious Transports of Joy. At *Calais*, they were so afraid it would not prove true, that they put in Prison the Person who first brought it, till it was confirmed.

The *French* King immediately sent Instructions to the *Sieur de Barry*, who was still at the *Hague*, to renew the Negotiations with the States, in hopes of separating them from their Allies. He presented a Memorial to them, which highly reflected both on the late King, and the past Conduct of the *Dutch*; and pressed them to look upon a good Intelligence with *France*, as the firmest Support of their Republick.

The States, in their Answer to this, expressed their Resentment at his Insinuations, and their Veneration for the Memory of their late Friend and Supporter, and their Resolution to persist in the Measures taken for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*.

The Earl of *Marlborough* soon after returned for *England*; and the States had entered

tered into such a Confidence with him, that they departed equally satisfied. 1702.

The Commons voted the same Civil List to continue for the Queen, as the late King had; for which she thanked them kindly, and told them, she would apply 100,000 *l.* thereof to the Publick Service this Year. This politick Generosity was received with great Applause, and particular Notice taken of it in all the Addresses that came afterwards. A Bill was also passed for receiving and examining the Publick Accounts, which she expressed a particular Approbation of. The Commissioners in the Bill were the hottest Men in the House in favour of it; and a Retrospection was to be carried quite back to the Revolution: which made People believe great Discoveries would be made by them.

On the 25th of *March* the Abjuration Oath was taken by the Speaker and all the Members, who expressed great Zeal for the Queen, and entire Satisfaction in her Title.

The Queen next began to form her Ministry, wherein she plainly discovered her Partiality to the Tories; and in vain did the Countess of *Marlborough* use her Endeavours to moderate her Zeal for them, and engage her to a better Opinion of the opposite Party.

She pitched upon Dr *John Sharp*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to preach her Coronation Sermon, on the 23d of *April*, and to be her chief Counsellor in Church Matters.

The

1702.

~ The Earl of *Rocheſter* was continued Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and the Lord *Godolphin* prevailed upon, tho' againſt his Will, to be Lord High Treasuſer.

The Earl of *Marlborough* was declared Captain-General, and the Prince of *Denmark* Generaliſſimo of all the Queen's Forces, by Sea and Land: The Earl of *Pembroke* was diſmiſſed from his Poſt of Lord High-Admiral, with the Offer of a great Penſion; which he generously reſuſed, tho' he had Occaſion for it: His Place was given to Prince *George*, who appointed Sir *George Rooke*, Sir *David Mitchel*, *George Churchill*, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, and *Richard Hall*, Eſq; to be his Council.

Several Lords were brought into the Council, who had, during the laſt Reign, expreſſed the moſt violent and unrelenting Averſion to the whole Adminiſtration; whiſt Lords *Sommers*, *Hallifax*, and others, firmly attached to the Revolution Principles, were left out of the Liſt. The Privy Seal was given to the Marquis of *Normandy*, and the Earl of *Nottingham* and Sir *Charles Hedges* were appointed Secretaries of State. All the Judges were continued, except Mr Juſtice *Turton*, and Mr Baron *Hatgell*: And by the Lords *Godolphin* and *Marlborough*'s moderate Proceedings, tho' no Whigs were put into any Poſts, yet many were kept in thoſe they had enjoyed during the former Reign.

A Diviſion ſoon appeared in the Council,

oc-



occasioned by a Rivalship between the Earls of *Rochester* and *Marlborough*, who gained the Ascendant over her Majesty, notwithstanding the former's near Relation to her; and it was carried to declare War against *France*, tho' the Earl of *Rochester* argued all he possibly could against it: which being communicated to the Parliament, they promised to assist and support her to the utmost in carrying it on. Accordingly War was solemnly proclaim'd against *France* and *Spain* on the 4th of *May*, as it was the same Day by the Emperor and the States General; which did not a little surprize the *French* Court, who did not declare till the 3d of *July*. 1702.

A Bill passed both Houses, empowering her Majesty to name Commissioners for treating of an Union between *England* and *Scotland*.

Several Papers and false Reports were spread, to blast the Memory of the late King; whom they charged with laying a Scheme to get the Elector of *Hanover* declared his immediate Successor: But the Lords having taken it into Consideration, voted the same groundless, false, villainous, and scandalous, to the Dishonour of the late King's Memory, and highly tending to the Disservice of her present Majesty; whom they desired to order her Attorney-General effectually to prosecute the Authors and Publishers thereof: And accordingly several Books were censured, particularly *Dr Drake* and

1702. and Dr *Davenant's*, and the Authors order'd to be prosecuted.

The Lords and Commons address'd her Majesty for an entire Prohibition of all Correspondence with *France* and *Spain* on the Part of the Allies.

The Lords also address'd her to give all the Encouragement possible to Privateers, and to grant Commissions to any Persons who should be inclinable to make Acquisitions in the *Indies*.

Her Majesty having given the Royal Assent to many Bills, on the 23th of *May* dismissed both Houses; and in her Speech thanked them for the Care they had shewn of the Publick, and for their Affection to her; as also for the Supplies granted: She then recommended to them all the Preservation of the Publick Peace, and a due Execution of the Laws in their respective Counties.

On the 30th of *May* Sir *George Rooke*, Admiral of the *English* Fleet, hoisted his Flag on board the *Royal Sovereign* at *Spithead*, and with Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* set out for *Portsmouth*.

After several Disputes, Reasonings, and Application to the Queen from *Scotland*, where two Parties were formed; (in which the Earls of *Marchmont* and *Melvil*, the Duke of *Queensbury*, and their Party, were for continuing the present Parliament; and the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Marquis of *Wapdale*, and others, for having a new one;) the



the first Party prevailed, and the present 1702.  
Parliament was opened at *Edinburgh* on the  
9th of *June*, the Duke of *Queensbury* being  
appointed Commissioner: yet the Duke of  
*Hamilton*, before the Queen's Commission  
was read, insisted to speak, and declared he  
did not apprehend they were impowered to  
sit and act as a Parliament; and then deli-  
vered his Reason in writing to support the  
same, and left the House: As also did 79  
more, there being still behind 112, to sit and  
act by themselves.

As they passed by the Parliament-house to  
the *Cross-keys* Tavern, they were much ap-  
plauded by the Populace of all Ranks: Yet  
the Duke of *Queensbury* read his Commission,  
as also the Queen's Letter, and the Reasons  
of declaring War against *France*; and desir'd  
a proper Supply, and to consider about the  
Union of the two Kingdoms.

The Parliament being met again on the  
11th of *June*, proceeded to appoint Com-  
mittees for the Security of the Kingdom,  
and to answer her Majesty's Letter, &c.  
which they soon did, conformable to all her  
Majesty's Desires; adding also, that the  
groundless Seccession of some of their Mem-  
bers should increase their Zeal for her Ser-  
vice. They also passed an Act, declaring  
*that* a lawful and free Parliament, and dis-  
charging any Person to disown, quarrel, or  
impugn the Dignity and Authority thereof,  
under the Penalty of High Treason.

On the other hand, Duke *Hamilton* and



1702. his Party, in an Address to the Queen, justified their Proceedings; but she refused to receive it, and resolved to adhere to the present Parliament, who passed an Act for a Supply of ten Months Cess upon all Land Rents: but one half of the Nation refusing to pay the same, forcible Methods were obliged to be used for that Purpose.

The Parliament also passed an Act for her Majesty to name Commissioners, to treat about the Union of the two Kingdoms, and were then adjourned; and her Majesty accordingly appointed Commissioners for that Purpose.

The Commissioners being met, and Preliminaries settled, the *Scots* gave in their Proposals for preserving the Rights and Privileges of their Company trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*; upon which such Difficulties and Disputes arose, that a further Progress therein was respited for the present.

*Ireland* was now put under Lords Justices named by the Earl of *Rochester*; and the Trustees for the forfeited Estates continued still in their former Authority.

The first Step that was made beyond Sea, was by the House of *Hanover*. It had been concerted with King *William* before his Sickness, and was set on foot before he died. The old Duke of *Zell* and his Nephew, the Elector of *Brunswick*, marched in Person with an Army against the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, and surprized some Regiments of Horse, and invested both *Wolfenbuttle* and  
Brunf-

*Brunswick* at once, and cut of all Communi- 1702.  
cation between them; and obliged them, as  
well as the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, to concur  
in the common Councils of the Empire, and  
to furnish their Quota for its Defence.

The first Step of the War was to be made  
in the Name of the Elector *Palatine*, in the  
Siege of *Keyserfwaert*, which had been put  
into the Hands of the *French* by the Elector  
of *Cologne*; and the same was conducted by  
the Prince of *Nassau-Saarburgh*, assisted by  
the *Dutch* Troops. The Trenches were  
opened on the 18th of *April*, and several  
Sallies were made by the Besieged with dif-  
ferent Success: However, after cannonading  
the Town with 48 great Guns and 30 Mor-  
tars, for near two Months, so that it was  
almost reduced to Ashes, the Besiegers re-  
solved to make a general Attack on the  
Counterscarp and Ravelin; which they did  
on the 9th of *June* with unparalleled Bravery,  
and after an obstinate and bloody Conflict  
for two Hours, when nothing but Flame  
and Smoke was seen, they became Masters  
of both; and on the 15th the Garrison capi-  
tulated on honourable Terms, being much  
weakened. The Besiegers also had 680  
Men killed, and 1902 wounded in the  
Action.

The *Dutch* had an Army under the Earl  
of *Atblone*, who were encamped between  
*Nimeguen* and *Cleve*, to watch the Motion of  
the *French* Army under Marshal *de Boufflers*,  
who were much superior. The Earl, how-  
ever,

1702. ever, detached Major General *Dampre*, with 1000 Horse, towards the Enemy; and he happening to meet about 600 *French* Horse, attacked and totally defeated them, killing 200 on the Spot, and taking as many Prisoners, with the Loss only of about 30 Men.

Not long after, the Duke *de Boufflers* decamped, and marched without Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, in order to get between the Confederate Army and *Nimeguen*; but the Earl of *Atblone* having Notice thereof, marched also that same Evening towards the City; and next Day, after several Conflicts between Parties from the two Armies, got 20 Battalions of Foot posted in the Out-works of the City, and thereby disappointed the Enemy in their Design; who next Morning marched towards *Cleve*, venting their Rage upon the defenceless Country, which they rifled and laid waste.

Neither did the *French* meet with better Treatment in *Germany*, where Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* laid Siege to the strong and important Place of *Landau* on the 16th of *June*, and spent the rest of the Month in raising Batteries and making his Approaches. On the 27th the King of the *Romans* arrived in the Confederate Camp, in order to have the Honour of taking the City. His Train was so large, and his Equipage so splendid, that the Expence of it put all the Emperor's Affairs in great Disorder. The Siege was stopt some Weeks for want of Ammunition; but at last the Cittadel was taken by Storm on the



the 9th of *September*, and on the 12th the City surrender'd. 1702.

On the 12th of *May* the Earl of *Marlborough* left *England*; and, upon his Arrival at the *Hague*, was, after several Conferences with the States, declared Generalissimo of all their Forces: whose Conduct was so modest and becoming as soon gained him the Hearts of all the General Officers under him; particularly the Earl of *Atblone*, tho' he was advised by the other Officers to insist on having the Command with him by turns, yet their Harmony was so great, that the Command seemed to be equal between them. On the 2d of *July* the Earl went to the Camp at *Nimeguen*, and having gathered together all the Forces, formed a Camp at *Duckenberg* and *Budewick*, and found the Army to consist of 76 Battalions of Foot, and 120 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, being together 60,000 Men, with 62 Cannon, 8 Mortars and Haubitzes, and 24 Pontons.

Here a Council of War was held of all the General Officers, to concert the further Operations of the Campaign; and soon after both Armies moved, and first passed and then repassed the *Maese*, observing the Motions of each other. At last the Allies moved towards *Gravenbroek*, where, finding a *French* Garrison in the Castle, Lord *Cutts* with a Detachment attacked the same; and, after a short Resistance, obliged them, consisting of a Captain and 100 Men, to surrender at Discretion. On the 2d of *August* the Allies ad-

1702. advanced to *Petit Brugel*, following the *French*, who retreated as they advanced so close, that they were obliged to abandon the *Spanish Guelderland*, which was left to the Discretion of the Allies. The Earl of *Marlborough* was for venturing upon a decisive Action, but the *Dutch* would not consent to it.

The *French*, being thus pursued, occasioned the Duke of *Burgundy* (thinking it not suitable to his Dignity) to leave the Army under Marshal *Boufflers*; and thus he ended his first Campaign very ingloriously. The *French King* was also much dissatisfied with the Marshal's Conduct, and never after reposed any Confidence in him.

The Earl of *Marlborough* went on, and reduced and took the Town and Castle of *Wertz*, and several other Places, which made little or no Resistance; and then disposed all Things for the Siege of *Venlo*. On the 7th of *September* the Trenches were opened on both Sides of the *Maese*; and on the 25th the Town surrender'd, the *English* under Lord *Cutts* having first taken Fort *St Michael* by Storm.

The Earl next took *Ruremond*, as also *Stevenswaert*, a fortified Place on the *Maese*, and then proceeded towards *Liege*, where Marshal *Boufflers* had been to provide for its Security; but, upon the Earl's Approach, he and his Army retreated, and the Town capitulated: upon which the Trenches were opened against the great Cittadel, which was taken

taken by Storm on the 23d of *October*, and 1702.  
 most of the Garrison put to the Sword. The  
 Assailants gained a considerable Booty, be-  
 sides Honour; for in Cash there were  
 300,000 Florins, and Notes for 1,200,000  
 more; which the Merchants in *Liege* accept-  
 ed, and turned into ready Money. This  
 was follow'd by the Surrender of *Chartreuse*  
 on *October* 30. And here ended this suc-  
 cessful Campaign, every one applauding the  
 Earl of *Marlborough's* Conduct; even the  
 Earl of *Atblone* did him the Justice to own,  
 he differed in Opinion from him in every  
 Thing that was done; and therefore the  
 Honour of the Success was entirely owing  
 to him.

Upon the breaking up of the Army in  
*November*, an Accident happened that had  
 like to have lost all the Advantages and Ho-  
 nour gained in this glorious Campaign.

The Earl of *Marlborough* being gone to  
*Maestricht*, thought the best Way of return-  
 ing to the *Hague* was by some of those great  
 Boats that pass on the *Maese*: Accordingly he  
 had a Lieutenant and 25 Soldiers in the Boat  
 as a Guide; and General *Coeborn* in a larger  
 Boat going before, out-sailed the other: and  
 the 50 Horse who went along the Shore  
 mistook their Way in the Night, and a Party  
 of 35 Men from *Guelders* (which was the  
 only Place the *French* had there) was lurk-  
 ing on the Banks of the River; and the  
 Company being asleep, they, betwixt Eleven  
 and Twelve o'Clock, by Surprise, seized  
 the



31. The Rope by which the Boat was drawn, and hauled it on Shore, and immediately discharged their Small Arms.

The Earl they did not know, tho' they did the two *Dutch* Generals with him; who happened to have Passports, but he had none: however, his Brother having got one, had been left behind unwell, and his Secretary, who was also in the Boat, had the same. Therefore the Earl took it from him; and tho' the Date was out, yet the Presence of Mind with which he produced it, and their Hurry in the Night, prevented that from being considered, and they only rifled the Boat; and the Earl got to the *Hague*, to the inexpressible Joy of the States: who, having heard he was carried to *Guelders*, had ordered all their Force to be immediately sent thither.

21 JA 50

In September the Elector of *Bavaria* made his Declaration in favour of *France*; and possessed himself of *Ulm*, a rich and free Town of the Empire, in the Circle of *Suabia*. This so incensed the Dyets of the Empire, that they declared War against *France* and *Spain*. The taking of *Ulm* also gave so great an Alarm to the neighbouring Circles and Princes, that they called away their Troops from the Prince of *Baden* to their own Defence; and thereby his Army was much diminished, and he had not above 8000 Men in his Camp: of which the Enemy being informed, they thought proper to attack him there; but he moved from thence

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